Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV....NO. 13,637. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—16 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

TO MAKE FORMAL CHARGES

Mr. Greenbaum Says He Will Prefer Complaint Against Justice Stiner.

WILL APPEAL TO BAR ASSOCIATION

The Justice, It Is Declared, Was Practically Attorney in a Case Tried Before Himself—Affidavits Ready.

Justice Joseph H. Stiner must face charges before the Bar Association.

This definite announcement was made yesterday by Samuel Greenbaum of Hays & Greenbaum, 170 Broadway, one of the most prominent law firms in the city.

Mr. Greenbaum had an experience with Justice Stiner last January that determined him at the time to prefer charges before the Bar Association. He collected his evidence in proper form, and then arranged to present his facts before the association. The new committee of the association was just about to be selected at that time, and at the request of Edward L. Patterson, then Chairman of the committee before which the charges would go, he put the matter off until the new committee should be appointed.

Since then Mr. Greenbaum has been, as he explained, so busy with other affairs that the matter of the charges was allowed to rest temporarily. But when he read in The New-York Times of the charges of John H. Bird and Joseph J. Myers against Justice Stiner he determined to push his case at once, and within a few days Mr. Greenbaum says it will be put before the association.

Mr. Greenbaum's experience seems to have been somewhat similar to that of Messrs. Bird and Myers in the Wineburgh-Cohen case. The charge is involved that Justice Stiner permitted one who was his office associate or clerk to try a case before him and that he gave a verdict for this person in the face of the most conclusive evidence on the other side. This time the scene is laid, not in the Justice's down-town office at 261 Broadway, but in his up-town office, 117 West Tenth Street.

"A more outrageous case of malfeasance I never heard of," said Mr. Greenbaum yesterday in talking of the case. "I have already spent some time and money in the matter so far, and I mean to spend just as much more as is legitimately necessary to get this man removed from an office that he disgraces.

"It is unfortunate that for a variety of causes definite action was delayed, but now that I see by the facts published in The New-York Times that this sort of thing seems to be a regular practice I will push matters at once. I consider that it is every respectable lawyer's duty to help in getting such a man as Justice Stiner out, and the more quickly the better.

"The facts in my case are these: Theodore H. Mulch & Co., wholesale liquor dealers in Forty-second Street, had a new store fitted up by a carpenter named Anthony J. Obermeier. There was an extra contract for shelving involving about $00. Obermeier was warned to make this shelving particularly strong, as it was to hold bottles. He assured the firm it would 'hold a ton,' and the very next day after it was completed and the bottles put in, it came down with a crash, doing about $200 worth of damage to the firm's property. Despite this, the carpenter demanded his $80 for the worthless shelving, and when the firm refused to pay he brought suit in Stiner's court. As one of my relatives, who is in the firm, felt very much worked up over the claim, he induced me to go into court and try it, despite the small amount involved.

"Louis Lowenstein figured as Obermeier's attorney, and his address, given on the back of the papers, was 117 West Tenth Street. It was only afterward that I learned this was Stiner's office address. The case was tried, and to my amazement Stiner gave a verdict for the carpenter.

"Well, that made me angry, as the facts were so strongly in our favor, and I started an investigation. Two of my clerks and two detectives, a man and a woman, whom I employed, brought me an overwhelming array of facts that convinced me that Lowenstein was only a sort of clerk or dummy in the trial of the suit, and that the real attorney was none other than Stiner himself. Imagine such a thing, will you, on the part of a Judge on the bench!"

The facts gathered by Mr. Greenbaum are embodied in affidavits that are to be submitted to the Bar Association. The first is by a clerk in the office of Hays & Greenbaum. The clerk deposes:

Deponent had occasion to call at the so-called office of one Louis Lowenstein, whose office was represented to be at 117 West Tenth Street, in the City of New-York. That deponent found such address on the backs of legal papers sent to Messrs. Hays & Greenbaum by said Louis Lowenstein in the course of business. Deponent noticed that the building 117 West Tenth Street was a small building, containing a store on the ground floor. On the nearest windows in front of said store he saw the sign "Law Offices of Joseph H. Stiner." Nowhere did he find the name of Louis Lowenstein.

Deponent entered the store and noticed that it was divided into two parts. The part facing the street was used as an outer office, whereas the back part was used as an office proper. The back part was connected with the outer room by a doorway in the middle of the partition separating the two. In the outer office was a typewriter and a small case of law books. In the inner office deponent noticed a desk covered with various papers. As deponent entered the store he saw Judge Stiner coming from the inner room to the outer room, accompanied by Louis Lowenstein. Deponent passed the time of day with Judge Stiner, who thereupon left the store, and afterward transacted his business with the said Louis Lowenstein. That the said Louis Lowenstein invited deponent into the rear or private office, where he took from the top of the desk in said office a bundle of papers in the case entitled Anthony J. Obermeier against Moses Greenbaum and another, a case which at that time was pending in the Eighth District Court in the City of New-York. Deponent could nowhere see the name of Louis Lowenstein displayed, and the only intimation that he had that such offices were the offices of Louis Lowenstein came from the fact that all the legal papers in the suit as against Greenbaum, which are in the possession of Messrs. Hays & Greenbaum, who are the attorneys for the defendants in said action, bear the said address.

The other affidavit, also made by one of Hays & Greenbaum's clerks, reads:

Deponent had occasion to see Mr. Louis Lowenstein, an attorney and counselor at law, in reference to a certain case, entitled Anthony J. Obermeier against Moses Greenbaum and another, which, at that time, was pending in the Eighth District Court, in the City of New-York, upon some of the legal papers served upon the firm of Hays & Greenbaum, who represented the defendants in the above action, it appeared that the said Louis Lowenstein represented the plaintiff. Deponent's object in visiting the said Louis Lowenstein was to obtain an extension of time in the said case. The various papers of Mr. Lowenstein bore his address as 117 West Tenth Street, in the City of New-York.

Deponent called at said place and found that the office was situated in a small building, with a store on the ground floor. That said store had on its windows in large letters the name of "Joseph H. Stiner," with the words "Law Offices" above it. Nowhere on the outside of said store was the name of the said Louis Lowenstein to be seen.

Deponent went inside of said store to inquire as to the whereabouts of the said Lowenstein, when he saw at a desk in the small office in the rear of said store (said store being divided into an entry room and rear room by means of a partition) Joseph H. Stiner sitting at the desk and writing. Louis Lowenstein was not there, but came in shortly after. Deponent further saw that Judge Stiner dictated to the female typewriter who occupied the outer portion of the office. Nowhere on the inside of said store was the name of Louis Lowenstein visible.

Section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure prohibits the clerk or partner of a Judge from practicing before him.

But far more interesting are the statements made by the detectives, one of whom, by the way, brings in again the name of Warren W. Foster, who figured in the Wineburgh case. The affidavit made by the female detective is as follows:

I this day called at 117 West Tenth Street, New-York City, where the sign of Mr. Joseph H. Stiner appears as a lawyer. I called there at this place at a quarter to eleven this morning, and I asked to see Mr. Stiner. A young lady, typewriter, I presume, came in front of the office and said that he was not in, but his representative was in. With that, she called Mr. Lowenstein, and Mr. Lowenstein came out to see me. He said: "Wait a moment." I waited a moment, and he then asked me into his private office and closed the door, and said, "What is your case?" and I said that I had loaned a party $60, and that they had given me a note, and the note had expired and I thought I would sue them. And he said "Yes," and then asked me how much it was. I told him $60. Then he asked me the party's name, and I told him the name was Higgens. He asked me where they lived, and I said "Eighth Avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets." He asked me what business they were in, and I said hair-dressing business. He said, "We will write them a threatening letter."

He then turned round to write the letter, and while in the act, I asked him could I see Mr. Stiner. He said no, that Mr. Stiner was at court at present, but the case would come up before Mr. Stiner, and that he attended to Mr. Stiner's business. I said "Well," hesitating, and he asked me if I had the note with me, and I said "No, Sir." "Well, then, we will write the letter," he said, but I repeated again I would like to see Mr. Stiner, as I was recommended to him. He took out his watch and said: "Well, Mr. Stiner won't be back before fifteen minutes, but I attend to all his business, anyhow," and with that, I said: "Fifteen minutes? Well, I won't wait; I will come back again."

The person to whom I was talking was Mr. Lowenstein. I know this, because I asked him to whom I was speaking, and he said Mr. Lowenstein.

The other detective's story is the most remarkable of the lot, as it shows Justice Stiner in the rôle of giving direct advice in a case that was to come up before him as Judge, and then sending the seeker after information to Warren W. Foster, who, as Mr. Foster himself admits, is interested with the Justice in cases pending in the courts at present. The statement is short. It reads:

Deponent says that he called on Judge Joseph H. Stiner at his office in the —— District Court, Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, this A. M., and asked advice about a fictitious case which would come up before him (the Justice) involving $138. The Judge asked whether I was the Mr. Frank who called several times at his office, 261 Broadway. On my saying that I had, and also called at his West Tenth Street office, he replied: "Yes, I have two offices—one at 261 Broadway and one at 117 West Tenth Street."

He recommended giving my case to Mr. W. W. Foster, giving me his card introducing me to said Foster.

These various statements are rounded out by the following business card used by Justice Stiner:

JOSEPH H. STINER,
Counselor at Law,
261 Broadway, New-York.
Justice of the 8th Judicial District Court.

Read in the light of the declaration made last Thursday by Justice Stiner to a reporter for The New-York Times, this card has a peculiar significance. The Justice said, among other things:

I never have been a partner of Warren W. Foster. I simply have a desk in his office for convenience, but I pay no rent or any share of the rent for the office at 261 Broadway. My office is at 117 West Tenth Street, where I have been for thirty years, but since I became a Justice I have not practiced.

Equally interesting is this business card, given by Justice Stiner to one of the persons who came to consult him:

Joseph H. Stiner, Long Distance Telephone,
Justice 8th District Court. 1266 Cortlandt.
JOSEPH H. STINER
and
WARREN W. FOSTER,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
261 Broadway, New-York City.

As to the assertion made by the Justice in his interview with the reporter for The New-York Times, that he is prepared to stand on his record, is shown by the fact that only three decisions in 2,701 trials before him had been reversed on appeal. Mr. Greenbaum had this to say yesterday:

"That sounds well until it is analyzed. The fact is that the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, to which appeals are carried, makes it a rule not to reverse on the facts, but simply on the law. Therefore what is the use of appealing? Take this Obermere case for instance. We never appealed that because no law points could be raised. We had nothing but the facts to appeal on. It is just because of this that a man like Stimer is such a dangerous person on the District Court Bench. He has the most arbitrary power to decide a case. In the higher courts Stiner could not do one-half the mischief and inflict one-half the injustice that he can where he is. His is the poor man's court. The people who have to try their cases before him have, with few exceptions, not the means to seek higher up for justice. It is for this reason that I am going to fight for his removal."

A CHECK OF $500 FROM THE PRESIDENT

Money for the Use of Triplets Named Ruth, Esther, and Frances.

DECATUR, Ind., May 6.—Three girl babies were born to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Zerckles, living near this city, three weeks ago. The parents named the children Ruth, Esther, and Frances.

A neighbor of the Zerckles wrote President Cleveland, informing him of the facts, and to-day the father of the children received a draft from the President for $500, to be used for the education of the girls should they live.

Lack of Funds Will Close the Court.

BUFFALO, May 6.—It was announced today that the session of the United States District Court, which was to have begun at Rochester next week, will not be held owing to the failure of Congress to make an appropriation therefor. Marshal Peck is entirely without funds and the business of the court will have to be postponed until September.

This is the second time this has happened in two years, and the local United States officials pronounce it outrageous. It delays important cases and works unnecessary hardships on prisoners and witnesses.

A City Treasurer Commits Suicide.

BUTTE, Mon., May 6.—Simon Jacobs, City Treasurer, committed suicide this morning by shooting. Jacobs's official term expired to-day, and it is reported that he is short $30,000 or $40,000. He was Treasurer six years.

JAPAN YIELDS TO RUSSIA

Permanent Possession of Liao-Tung Peninsula Is Relinquished.

ITO WILL MEET ENVOYS OF CHINA

Foreign Fleets Assemble at Che-Foo, Where Ratifications of the Shimonoseki Treaty Are to be Exchanged.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 6.—The Journal de St. Petersburg (semi-official) publishes a communication stating that Japan, in conformity with the friendly advice of Russia, France, and Germany, has undertaken to renounce her claims to final possession of the Feng-Tien territory.

LONDON, May 6.—The St. James's Gazette prints a dispatch from Paris saying that Mr. Sone Arasuke, the Japanese Minister to France, yesterday informed M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Japan, in deference to the friendly advice of the protesting powers, had renounced her claim to permanent possession of the Liao-Tung Peninsula, including Port Arthur.

A United Press dispatch from Paris confirms the statement in The St. James's Gazette that France has been informed by Japan of the latter's renunciation of her claims to permanent possession of Liao-Tung.

A dispatch to The Globe says that Japan has also intimated to Germany her willingness to give up possession of Liao-Tung.

A dispatch to The Globe from Yokohama says that Premier Ito, accompanied by Chief Secretary Ito-Miyoji, has arrived at Port Arthur, and will proceed at once to Che-Foo, where he will meet the Chinese envoys. It is expected that the ratifications of the treaty will be exchanged to-morrow, May 7.

The Japanese Cabinet holds frequent meetings at Kioto.

A dispatch from Taku says the Chinese envoys, Mu Ting Fang and Lien Fung, started from that place for Che-Foo at midnight last night.

CHE FOO, May 6.—The foreign fleets are assembling here. Eight Russian ships, including three torpedo boats, are already here, and it is expected that Great Britain, France, and the United States will each send one vessel and Germany two.

TOULON, May 6.—It is reported that the cruisers Sfax and Cecille will accompany the cruisers Tage and Suchet to the China Sea. They were loaded with munitions and provisions yesterday, and are ready to sail to-day.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Unofficial dispatches from Pekin received to-day speak mysteriously of certain "negotiations" which are to follow ratification of peace between China and Japan. It is presumed from this that an understanding has been reached with Russia, whereby Japan will relinquish a part of the Chinese territory which she is permitted by the terms of the treaty to occupy, and thus placate Russia, who strongly opposed the presence of the Japanese troops in any part of China's territory.

This information is entirely in line with a St. Petersburg dispatch received by the United Press May 4, stating that the Japanese reply in regard to the occupation of the Liao-Tung peninsula, was "firm," but indicating that Russia's wishes in the matter of modifying the concessions made by China might be made the subject of subsequent negotiations between Russia and Japan.

It was, further, in entire accord with information sent out from this city during the progress of the peace negotiations that Japan had intimated a willingness not to make her occupation of Port Arthur and the peninsula permanent, but only to hold them as hostages for the faithful fulfillment of the conditions of the treaty in regard to indemnity, increased commercial freedom, and other matters.

Official information has been received making it conclusive that the Chinese Emperor signed the treaty without modifications on Thursday last. As the Japanese Emperor affixed his signature two weeks ago, nothing remains necessary in order to put this most important Asiatic document into full effect but the merely formal ceremony of the accredited agents of each Government handing to the other, in its elaborately decorate lacquered case, the signed agreement of peace and amity and commercial intercourse.

China and Japan having been the sole participants in the armed conflict just ended, claim that international usage accords to them the sole right of settling between themselves the points of difference in respect to which they went to war, and that the precedents of centuries would be violated if other nations not parties to the conflict were permitted to decide in what way the rewards of victory should be bestowed.

This, in firm but coureteous diplomatic language, is stated to be the gist of Japan's answer to Russia, while at the same time the answer suggests that the Japanese Government will be willing, as above indicated, to negotiate with Russia to carry out any reasonable requests of that empire.

OPINIONS OF ENGLISH PRESS.

Coalition Congratulated and Criticised on Their Success.

LONDON, May 6.—The Morning Post will commend Japan for yielding to the demands of the three powers, and will condemn Russia, Germany, and France for acting in their own interests and ignoring China. "Great Britain," it will say, "was disinterested, and equally loyal to both China and Japan."

The Daily News will say: "The coalition has made a deplorable mistake in coercing Japan, but it is enough for us to know that we did not share the mistake."

The Standard will say: "As the best way out of an awkward difficulty, the three protesting powers may be fairly congratulated on the issue of their intervention. They have really done Japan a good turn, however, by preventing her from acquiring an expensive and vulnerable incumbrance."

The Times will say: "Japan is to be congratulated upon her good sense and the self-control of her statesmen. We rejoice that she recognized the wisdom of not pushing her pretensions too far. Russia is to be congratulated upon the success of her diplomacy. Events show how prudent it was for Japan to compel China to accept definite terms before replying to the powers."

Guarding the Philippines.

MADRID, May 6.—The Spanish Government has decided to establish an arsenal, dockyard and arms factory at Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, and to erect elaborate fortifications at Manila and Cavite. These steps are taken in view of Japan's annexation of Formosa.

A Student's Sight Probably Destroyed.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., May 6.—Harry Thatcher, a student in Lehigh University, will probably lose his sight, as the result of an explosion of sulphuric and acetic acids in the laboratory this afternoon.

WARRANT FOR KANSAS'S GOVERNOR

He Is Charged with Obtaining State Funds Under False Pretenses—Revenge Inspires the Complaint.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 6.—Warden S. W. Chase, of the Kansas Penitentiary this afternoon swore to a complaint against Edmund N. Morrill, Governor of the State, charging him with obtaining money from the State Treasury under false pretenses.

It is probable that Chase's object in causing the Governor's arrest is to be revenged upon him for having caused an investigation of Chase's conduct as Warden of the penitentiary.

Prior to his inauguration as Governor, and during the time intervening between his election and installation, Morrill ordered rooms in an office building in this city, and employed a corps of clerks to assist him in his large correspondence and in preparing his message to the Legislature. The Governor, on March 7, issued three vouchers on the contingent fund of the Executive Department in payment of salaries of clerks

Gov. E. N. Morrill.
Charged with Misappropriating State Funds.

for the month beginning Dec. 14, 1894. Another voucher, for $65.71, was drawn on the same fund for office rent, telegraph tolls, and office supplies. The vouchers were presented to Wiley Cook, Assistant Auditor, for payment, and he drew warrants for the amounts without question. When Auditor Cole returned to the city, he saw the vouchers, and, questioning their legality, referred them to Attorney General Dawes, who wrote an opinion, in which he said that the warrants were drawn without authority of law, and that the Governor had no right to use the money. Three weeks after this opinion was rendered, the the three employes of the Governor's office, who had received the money, paid it back into the Treasury by refusing to draw their salaries for the month of April.

When the matter was first made public the Governor said that he had offered to pay his employes out of his own pocket, but that they insisted that they be paid by the State, for the reason that their work had been in the interest of the State, and that he had consented in violation of his judgment. The voucher for office rent and office supplies was not made good at the time the other amounts were paid back into the Treasury, and it is not known that it has yet been returned.

MASSEY IS NOW OUT OF THE RACE

He Refuses Longer to Permit the Use of His Name as a Candidate for the Delaware Senatorship—Soon to Adjourn.

DOVER, Del., May 6.—The one hundred and thirty-second ballot of the contest for the election of a United States Senator, taken at noon to-day, resulted as follows: Higgins, (Rep.,) 6; Addicks, (Rep.,) 6; Massey, (Rep.,) 6; Pennewill, (Rep.,) 1; Ridgeley, (Dem.,) 9; Tunnell, (Dem.,) 1.

Mr. Massey has written a letter to the men who have been voting for him, declining to permit the further use of his name.

The Legislature will adjourn Thursday unless the vote on adjournment should be reconsidered, and a reconsideration is not now looked for.

WORK IN THE SOUTH FOR SOUND MONEY

Birmingham and Savannah to be Represented at Memphis.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 6.—Josiah Patterson of Tennessee addressed the citizens of Birmingham this afternoon on the currency question. A large audience greeted him, and he made an able address, favoring sound money and opposing the free coinage of silver. A strong delegation will represent Birmingham at the Memphis Sound-Money Convention, May 23.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 6.—A meeting of business men to-day decided to send a delegation of sound-money men to the Memphis monetary convention, May 23.

A Self-Confessed Incendiary.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 6.—Frank Pierce, aged nineteen, became converted in prayer meeting at the Indiana Reform School for boys, at Plainfield, a few days ago, and confessed to having set fire to a number of buildings in the city during January. He implicated George Schopp, who is now in jail awaiting trial on a charge of larceny, and another youth whose name has been withheld. Schopp acknowledged that Pierce's story is true. The incendiarism caused the loss of fully $40,000 from Jan. 16 to Jan. 25.

Supt. H. W. Thomas Murdered.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 6.—The body of H. W. Thomas, Superintendent of Telegraph of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad, was found near Chicago Avenue and Thirty-second Street at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

Fritz Williams was arrested and he confessed that he had killed Thomas. He said that Thomas called on Mrs. Fritz Williams last evening. Mrs. Williams is a daughter of R. L. Berglund, a wealthy citizen. Williams said that he was crazed with jealousy, but that he knew exactly what he did.

Fair Executors Win a Signal Victory.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—The executors of the first will of the late Senator James G. Fair, which was filed for probate and subsequently stolen, won a signal victory to-day. Judge Slack decided that the petition for the probate of this will shall take priority over the petition for the probate of the pencil will. Therefore, the first will filed will be the first contested Judge Slack set the petition for probate of the first will for hearing next Wednesday morning.

The Governor at Albany Again.

ALBANY, May 6.—Gov. Morton was again at his desk to-day, having returned from New-York last night. Col. Cole, his private Secretary, said to-day that the fourth of the series of Gray Racing bills had reached the Executive Chamber this morning. The Governor had not yet had time to look over the bills, and immediate action upon them was not likely.

Real Admiral Almy Very Ill.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Rear Admiral Almy, United States Navy, (retired,) has been suffering from a severe attack of prostration since February, but not until last Saturday was his case thought alarming. He is now in a critical condition, but a slight improvement has been noted since yesterday. Admiral Almy was eighty years old last month.

Died from Gas Asphyxiation.

Mrs. Louise Norcross, the wife of a real-estate agent, was found dead in their flat by her husband, on his return from business last evening. She had been asphyxiated by gas.

CRESCENT BICYCLES LEAD.
Try them and buy them at Bowman's, B'way and 53d St., and Spalding's, Madison Sq. Garden.—Adv.

RICH GIFTS TO COLUMBIA

President Low Gives $1,000,000 for the New Library.

IN MEMORY OF HIS FATHER, A. A. LOW

Provision Made by the College Trustees for Scholarships for Brooklyn Boys and Girls.

OFFERS BY W. C. AND F. A. SCHERMERHORN

One Will Erect a College Building and the Other Will Present the Townsend Wa Records.

Columbia College received three rich gifts yesterday, and the Trustees at once agreed to the terms of the donors.

President Seth Low made a formal offer to assume personally the cost of erecting the new library at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on Morningside Heights, the site of the new Columbia College building. The building is to cost $1,000,000, and is to be a memorial to President Low's father, the late Abiel Abbot Low, "a merchant who taught his son to value the things for which Columbia stands."

Copyrighted, 1895, by Harper & Bros.
Columbia College.
South front of new library.

William C. Schermerhorn, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, also announced that he would be responsible for the erection of a college building at a cost of $300,000.

F. Augustus Schermerhorn formally presented to the board the Townsend Library of National, State, and Individual War Records, and gave $4,000 to defray the expense of indexing it.

President Low's announcement of his liberal gift was made after some routine business had been transacted, and it produced a profound impression. The Trustees at once adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Trustees accept, with the deepest sense of gratitude, the offer conveyed by President Low in his letter of May 6, 1895, subject to all the conditions therein expressed; and that the clerk of the board be instructed to convey to the President the thanks of the Trustees for this most munificent and opportune gift, unprecedented in the scale of its generosity, and affording fresh evidence of the President's unbounded devotion to the interests of the college.

A special committee of the Trustees, consisting of Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, S. P. Nash, and the Rev. Dr. Chambers, was also appointed to recommend some particular recognition of President Low's generosity. The committee will report at the next monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees.

In making his offer, President Low stated that it is his desire that his gift shall be made the means of extending college privileges to some of the boys and girls of his native city, Brooklyn, under conditions calculated, as he believes, to be of service to the schools of Brooklyn, both public and private, in maintaining a high standard of efficiency. To his wishes the Trustees gladly assented.

Accordingly, twelve Brooklyn scholarships for boys were established in Columbia College and twelve Brooklyn scholarships for girls in Barnard College. The Brooklyn scholarships are to be awarded by competition to Brooklyn boys and girls prepared for college in any school in Brooklyn, either public or private. They are to be offered three a year, beginning with the Autumn of 1896, and each scholarship is to be held for the full college course of four years. The winner of a scholarship is to have the privilege of assigning the income of a scholarship to any other competitor, while retaining for himself the honor of being known as a Brooklyn scholar.

The President also desired to show his interest in the advanced university work which is developing so rapidly at Columbia, and accordingly eight university scholarships, to be known as the President's university scholarships, are to be established. Two will be awarded in the Autumn of 1896, and thereafter two will be added annually until there are eight in all. These scholarships are to be annual.

President Low also desired to associate the name of his class with a university fellowship. The Class of '70 Fellowship, therefore, was established, to come into existence on July 1, 1895, and the Trustees appointed, on the nomination of the President, as the first Fellow, Lewis Buffet Carll, the well-known blind mathematician, who was a classmate of President Low, and who, in spite of his blindness, was graduated second in his class.

As Barnard College is a separate corporation from Columbia College, the Trustees agreed to pay to Barnard College annually the money necessary to maintain the Brooklyn scholarships for young women, and, in addition, enough to maintain four graduate scholarships at Barnard College, to be known as Curtis scholarships. Three of the Brooklyn scholarships and one of the Curtis scholarships are to be awarded in the Autumn of 1896, and the number is to be gradually increased until it reaches the total above mentioned. These scholarships are to be awarded under regulations substantially identical with those adopted by Columbia College for the Brooklyn and President's scholarships before mentioned.

Immediately after the speechmaking and acknowledgments attendant upon President Low's munificent gift had been con-

Continued on Page 2.

PLATT'S TALK IN WASHINGTON

He Tells a Reporter He Has No Expectation of Being Annihilated—Presidential Politics.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—T. C. Platt refused while in Washington to talk politics with the correspondents of New-York papers, but just before his departure he unburdened himself to a local reporter, possibly with the idea that his remarks would not be repeated in New-York. He denied emphatically that he had come to Washington by appointment to meet Gen. Alger and other Republicans. This is what he is represented as saying, and it ought to make interesting reading for New-York Republicans:

"There is a very simple explanation of my visit to Washington. I came over to meet my wife and family, who have been spending six weeks in Florida, and I am about to accompany them home. I have seen Gen. Alger. I did not know that Gov. Foster, who is from McKinley's State, was in Washington, and I am not just now engaged in President making. There are some other things going on in New-York politics just now which are attracting my attention."

"And what is the outlook in New-York politics?" he was asked. "Is the report true that they are going to annihilate 'Boss' Platt?"

"The report is not true," Mr. Platt replied; "they are not going to annihilate 'Boss' Platt. You hear a great deal of that sort of thing in the New-York newspapers. You also hear in those same newspapers a great deal about the reformers.

"A gentleman named Waring—Col. Waring is the title he is known by—is one of those. You may have heard something of his doings within the last few weeks.

"Mr. Platt is not to annihilated. But you will perhaps do well not to announce that his enemies are assured of an escape from annihilation.

"You can say absolutely that there is nothing in the report that I have come here by conference to attend an appointment, the object of which is to throw 'Tom' Reed overboard, and to nominate Gov. McKinley for President."

"By that, is it to be understood that you are a firm adherent of Mr. Reed?"

Mr. Platt looked at his watch and said: "My train starts in ten minutes, and I have a mile to go."

GREAT DAMAGE DONE BY RAIN AND HAIL

Windows Broken in Nearly Every Dwelling House in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., May 6.—The most severe and long-continued hail storm in Omaha's history was experienced this evening. It was accompanied by a furious rain. Windows were broken in nearly every dwelling in town.

The damage to property will exceed $15,000, exclusive of the damage to fruit and grain, which may be heavy.

HERRINGTON, Kan., May 6.—A cloudburst last night sent Lyon Creek out of its banks and flooded the bottom lands of the city.

Mrs. Samuel McManus was drowned and several others had narrow escapes. Several thousand dollars' worth of damage was done.

COLUMBUS, Ind., May 6.—A fearful wind, rain, and electric storm swept over the western part of this county this morning, causing great damage to farm property and timber.

Miss "Becky" Jones Will Be Silent.

TROY, N. Y., May 6.—A rumor was circulated that "Becky" Jones, who appeared in the Hammersley will contest in New-York several years ago, and who was imprisoned in Ludlow Street Jail for contempt of the Surrogate's Court, was so incensed at the Marlborough-Beresford marriage that she was going to tell all she knew about the Hammersley family. Miss Jones was seen at her home in Baliston Spa to-day, and she said to a reporter: "Becky says keep still and say nothing."

Miss Jones was confidential housekeeper in the Hammersley family for twenty years. She refused to divulge family secrets.

Will Enter the Engineer Corps.

ANNAPOLIS, May 6.—The following is the list, with relative standings, of the second class men at the Naval Academy who will enter the Engineer Corps: Charles L. Leiper, Pennsylvania; Gatewood S. Linola, Missouri; George I. Middleton, South Carolina; Edward T. Fitzgerald, Texas; Albert W. Marshall, Texas; Pope Washington, North Carolina; Charles P. Burt, Georgia; James B. Henry, Jr., New-York; Kenneth G. Castleman, Kentucky; George B. Rice, Kentucky, and Arthur Crenshaw, Alabama.

North Dakota Indian Trouble Over.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—A telegram from Ralph Hall, United States Indian Agent at St. John, N. D., in regard to the Indian troubles there, has been received. It says:

"The Marshal has returned home. The prisoners are having a trial before the United States court at this point.

"Red Thunder was taken prisoner by the Marshal. He was the only one taken by force after the others were given up. They are glad of the peaceable ending. I do not expect any more trouble from the Indians. Will remain here some days longer."

Mr. Gresham's Condition Much Better.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The condition of Secretary Gresham has improved greatly. Absolute quiet and freedom from official worry have been prescribed by his physician.

It is likely that the Secretary will not be able to leave his apartments for some time, and when he is sufficiently convalescent to do so, he will be taken West for a long rest.

Prof. Shortlidge Released as Sane.

CHESTER, Penn., May 6.—The case of Prof. Swithin C. Shortlidge, murderer of his young wife, whose release from the Norristown Asylum for Insane has been asked for was heard by Judge Clayton this morning, and the Court released the defendant, after requiring him to file bonds in $5,000 to keep the peace toward Dr. Mary Jones and her son, the mother and brother of the murdered wife.

Woman Struck by a Trolley Car.

Mrs. Annie Mack, forty-five years old, of 334 South Fifth Street, was knocked down by a Cross-Town trolley car at Broadway and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. She was severely injured and was taken home.

BEFORE THE FULL BENCH

Reargument of the Income Tax Cases Is Begun.

JUSTICE JACKSON IN ATTENDANCE

Distinguished Members of the Bar Are Present—Mr. Guthrie Attacks the Law.

THE GOVERNMENT ADVANCES NEW POINTS

Constitutionality of the Tax Upheld by Assistant Attorney General Whitney.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The income-tax law is again under fire in the Supreme Court chamber, and popular interest in the outcome is so great that those who came to hear the arguments found the historic apartment altogether too small to take them all in. Indeed, the crowd would have tested the capacity of the hall of the House of Representatives. Not since the days of the Electoral Commission has the chamber been so crowded as it was to-day at 12 o'clock, when the Chief Justice and his eight associates took their places on the bench. All the available seats had been occupied for an hour, and men and women were ranged along the walls and in the vestibule, while in the corridor outside a crowd stood patiently waiting to secure at least a glimpse of the august body which had granted a rehearing in the cases which have such an important bearing on the revenues of the country.

Justice Jackson, looking surprisingly vigorous for one who only a short time ago was thought to be at death's door, sat at the extreme right of Chief Justice Fuller and gave close attention to the arguments. Lawyers and laymen studied his face, as the day passed, without being able to form any conclusion as to his views on the weighty matters involved. Mr. Jackson is now practically the Judge of the entire question, as on his vote upon the main point of the constitutionality of the law presumably rests the entire case, as it is not thought likely that any of the other votes, as cast a few weeks ago, will be changed.

There were many distinguished men in the assemblage which faced the bench. Attorney General Olney and his assistants, Messrs. Whitney, Conrad, and Dickinson, occupied seats at a table directly opposite Joseph H. Choate, ex-Secretary of the Treasury B. H. Bristow, Clarence A. Seward, and William D. Guthrie of New-York, who represent the plaintiffs in the now celebrated test cases. Prominent members of the District bar sat near them, and in the near-by seats were ex-Speaker Crisp, Senator Mitchell of Oregon, Representative McMillin of Tennessee, who is proud of his connection with the Populistic income-tax movement; John A. Kasson of Iowa, Don M. Dickinson, and Richard Watson Gilder of New-York.

All doubt as to the intention of the court with respect to the cases was removed when, after an hour's routine, the Chief Justice said, in response to a suggestion by the Attorney General, which the court interpreted as virtually a motion for a rehearing, the court had decided to permit counsel to go into all the questions involved in the cases.

The rehearing, he said, had been dependent upon the presence of Justice Jackson, a contingency now happily realized. It had been found necessary to limit the counsel to two on each side, but the court would leave the question of the length of time to be consumed and the proper division of it to the attorneys themselves. Joseph Choate, chief counsel for the petitioners, said that he thought five hours would be sufficient for his side. Mr. Olney made no response, and the Chief Justice said he thought that the same period would probably suffice for the Government as well.

Mr. Guthrie then began his argument in opposition to the income tax. It is generally conceded that his address was equally as strong as the one he delivered a month or more ago on the same subject. He was interrupted several times, but his replies were ready. Mr. Whitney, who followed him for the Government, showed much familiarity with the subject, but developed nothing particularly new in his plan of defense.

OPPOSING THE LAW.

W. D. Guthrie Presents the Motion for a Rehearing.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—When the Justices had taken their places and the income tax cases were called, Mr. W. D. Guthrie, representing Messrs. Hyde & Pollock, presented the petition for a rehearing. He said the appellants invited and faced the criticism of many of the opponents of the income tax, who saw in the opinion a decision in favor, in part, at least, of those who denied the legality of the act. Counsel felt that a great constitutional controversy ought not to be permitted to transform itself into a test of shrewdness. It was their duty to bring about as speedily as possible a final end to all these controversies that must ensue if the decision continues to stand as that of a divided court. There was a doubt, not so much as to whether Congress had power to tax, but as to its method of taxation.

The decision in this case should settle finally and forever the greatest constitutional question ever brought before the court, and counsel took it upon themselves to see that the decision should not be undermined. He invited the most rigid investigation, the closest scrutiny, the fullest reasoning, and the most copious extracts from precedents and citations. The rule of precedents, he said, and stare decisis presupposed original mistake and closed the door on reason and on truth.

The Constitution did not come into existence as the novel and original creation of the convention at Philadelphia. It was the product and result of the experience of ages. The framers were not reckless experimenters, but practical publicists. They preferred, so far as circumstances permitted, to walk in the old paths, to follow methods which experience had tested. Yet it seemed to be now contended that the provisions as to direct taxes were inserted blindly, in the dark, without any definite notion of their import, as an experiment, as a mere compromise in name, equally to satisfy and to deceive. The effort to-day

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL

Builds up and maintains the vital activity of man. A stout and trusty shield between your body and the depressing influences of cold and wet.

TAKE IT AFTER EXPOSURE AND IN HOURS OF FATIGUE.

It dilates the blood vessels of the stomach and thereby helps digestion, makes short work of a cough, and prevents congestion of the lungs and inflammation of the throat and pleurisy. Send for illustrated pamphlet to

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

was to have this court hold that the members of that convention—Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, and Morris—did not understand the terms they used, and deliberately hazarded the destinies of the Nation, in conferring the power of taxation, the most essential attribute of sovereignty, without which they realized the new Nation could not exist, if that were true, the Constitution ought to have been regarded as a curse instead of a blessing. A written Constitution so conceived should perish.

What Constitution Framers Meant.

In granting to the Federal Congress the power to lay taxes for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, the framers of the Constitution, Mr. Guthrie, contended, deemed it essential to impose limitations and restrictions upon the method of the exercise of that power. They had suffered for generations from the operations of unequal tax laws, and had fought the great struggle of the Revolution to maintain the principle that taxation should be according to representation. Their work was to forge guaranties for themselves, as well as for posterity, which would prevent Congress from levying direct taxes except by apportionment according to the population of the respective States, and from laying duties, imposts, and excises which were not equal or uniform. The principal objection to the adoption of the Constitution by the people was this power of direct taxation, and Jefferson did not hesitate to say that he wished it had been entirely omitted. In the convention called to ratify the Constitution, the matter of direct taxes was particularly referred to, and extracts from the debates have been heretofore, Mr. Guthrie said, laid before the court.

Mr. Guthrie then called the attention of the court to the instances where personal property was particularly referred to, in order to show the court that the people understood that taxes on personalty were included in the term "direct taxes." Marshall, in the Virginia convention, explained the term "direct taxes" when he said: "The objects of direct taxes are well understood; they are but few—lands, slaves, stock of all kinds, and a few other articles of domestic property."

Mr. Guthrie also quoted from debates in the conventions in North Carolina, New-York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, &c., to show that the people did not understand or consider that the word "direct" in the Constitution applied only to capitation taxes and taxes directly on land. Mr. Guthrie then examined the tax laws of the Colonies and States in order to show the familiarity of the delegates with taxes, not only upon land and income derived therefrom, but upon personal property or estate and the income and profits thereof. This examination tended to prove that the delegates must have intended to include a tax on personal estate; for, otherwise, it must be clear that it they contemplated merely a land tax they would have used these words. After numerous quotations from the early debates and conventions, Mr. Guthrie declared that it must be conceded that if we refer to the literature of the period and to the works upon political economy, which our statesmen were then studying, the definition of counsel of a direct tax was sound and was the one which, in all probability, the great majority of the members of the convention had in their minds when they inserted that term in the Constitution. The views of no writer of that day conflict with this contention.

Direct Taxes Defined.

Since the last argument counsel had discovered two instances—one in Massachusetts and one in Pennsylvania—where, in a law, the term "direct taxes" was used and defined. In view of this proof, counsel earnestly submitted to the court that it was clearly the intention and understanding of the framers of the Constitution and of the people who voted to adopt it, that the term "direct taxes" included a tax upon personal property and its income, as well as a tax on land and income derived from its ownership. No difference in principle between the taxation of land and the taxation of personal property could be suggested which was recognized in jurisprudence. Land had some use irrespective of its income, but the great body of personal property has no value whatever to its owner, except by reason of the income arising therefrom. Logically, if taxes on rents, issues, and profit of real estate are equivalent to taxes on the land itself, and therefore direct taxes, taxes on the income of personal property as such must be equivalent to taxes on such property, and therefore direct taxes.

It seemed idle to insist that the tax cannot be deemed direct because it is imposed only upon the income of property, and therefore does not fall upon property which yields no income. The principles which the authorities establish are as conclusive against taxation upon the income of one class of property as of the other. This seemed to be, he said, conceded by the Attorney General.

Mr. Guthrie then took up the Hylton case, which, he said, had been the sole cause of all the error on this question, and which, it was insisted by the Government, irrevocably established, as if written into the Constitution itself, the doctrine that the Federal Government was limited in the power to lay direct taxes to a capitation tax and a tax directly on land. "We are told," said he, "that, although the conclusion might be different if the question were a new one, the court is precluded from considering the merits of a constitutional question or guaranty by the expressions in this case. Such an argument concedes the possibility of original error, but is never too late to adopt and declare the truth as to the Constitution. Under such circumstances as are here presented, the doctrine of stare decisis should not be applied."

Three considerations under the Hylton case, he continued, were presented for discussion: (1) Whether Congress, at the very formation of the Government, in passing the act of June 5, 1794, gave a practical interpretation of the Constitution adverse to counsel's contention; (2) whether the Justices of the court intended to decide anything of the kind; and (3) whether the decision thus rendered was acquiesced in and considered as settling and determining the question. The first ground was the principal reliance of the Government, and counsel contended that the passing of the carriage tax law by Congress in 1794 was not a practical interpretation of the Constitution adverse to the views held by counsel; but that, on the contrary, the practical interpretation of those days was entirely with them. The second consideration was denied by citations from the opinions of the court in the Hylton case and decisions bearing upon similar questions in subsequent cases.

By an elaborate discussion of the third ground, Mr. Guthrie endeavored to prove that the conclusion was erroneous; that, although the court did not intend to decide the question, there sprang up a consensus of opinion on the part of the Government and people that the decision had irrevocably determined that there were only two objects of direct taxes, namely, a capitation tax and a land tax, and that it was regarded as the logical and necessary result of this that a tax on personal property or its increase and a tax on rents or the produce or income of land was a duty or excise within the meaning of the Constitution.

"Much was said upon the prior argument in regard to the awful responsibility which the court would assume in declaring an act of Congress unconstitutional, and the clamor it might incite," said Mr. Guthrie. "It might not, therefore, be amiss to observe that while we have been contesting some of the provisions of the Wilson Tariff bill on the ground of their unconstitutionality, the Department of Justice itself has been earnestly and strenuously carrying on a contest on precisely the same ground against certain sections of the McKinley Tariff bill. This has been done with so much ability and success that the executive branch of the Government has procured a judgment annulling as unconstitutional and void the sugar bounty sections of that act. Therefore, it should not, it seems to us, excite comment, and, much less, criticism, that private citizens, in protection of their own rights, have followed this example. In that same case precedents were cited, and the doctrine of practical interpretation advanced, but the Government succeeded in clearing all this away and inducing the court to return to what it insisted was, precedent or no precedent, the only safe guide—the truth of the Constitution."

Speaking of the income tax during the war period, Mr. Guthrie said the Nation was not saved by the tax. It was the national credit that saved and preserved it, and upon that alone could dependence in the future be placed. The way to maintain credit and the confidence of the people was by scrupulous adherence to the highest principles of Governmental integrity. The people were told in almost every convention called to consider the adoption of the Constitution that direct taxes would not be laid except in times of war or extraordinary emergencies; no emergency now existed, unless, as the original brief of the Government seemed to suggest, it was a step to equalize, or, to put it in other words, to decrease and entirely remove the protective duties.

Wealth and Representation.

Concluding this branch of his argument, Mr. Guthrie said: "Let us hope we shall never see the day when wealth alone shall be the measure of representation, and let us equally hope that we shall not live to witness the abandonment of the political faith and principles of the founders, part of all our traditions, and our very nature, that representation and taxation should ever run hand in hand. Can we resist the conviction, founded on all history and on the judgment of all our great statesmen and patriots, that the fundamental doctrine of American law is still essentially that taxation and representation should go hand in hand? Is it not the only safe doctrine to follow, the only safe rule to observe in a Government over so vast a region and over such populations as ours? The disregard of the spirit of this rule would entail upon us an indefinite series of civil commotions, and perhaps only repeat here in America the worst crimes and worst calamities of history."

Mr. Guthrie then presented the views set forth at some length in the brief upon the contention that, as it was clearly the intention of Congress to have the law act as a whole upon all incomes, the provisions which are unquestionably void invalidate the whole act. In order to preserve the provisions now remaining, the court must strike out words actually used, such as rents, income, and product of land. Before the court can thus attempt to legislate it must be clearly satisfied that Congress would have passed the act in this mutilated form. How can the court assume that Congress would have passed the act without the objectionable and unconstitutional features, when the debates show conclusively that Congress deemed these unconstitutional provisions an integral and inseparable portion of its general scheme? Counsel took the ground that it was impossible for the court to remodel the act, and say that Congress would have passed the act without the provisions which it has in terms made an integral part. For the court to do this would be to make a new law; the court would be legislating and making a law, not declaring or interpreting it. This contention was enforced by many citations from decisions.

Void Because of Inequalities.

Mr. Guthrie then contended, as he did upon the previous argument, that the act ought to be declared void because of its inequalities, and he again urged the principal grounds then discussed. He submitted that the act should be sent back to Congress, because it was arbitrary and unjust, and violated the express provision of the Constitution, as well as limitations upon all Governments, with or without a Constitution. The most glaring instance of the lack of uniformity and equality was the exception of selected corporations and institutions, under which over $2,000,000,000 of accumulations were relieved from the duty and burden of Federal taxation. The real question in the case was whether this act lacks uniformity and creates inequalities, and he said counsel would devote themselves to that question of fact and not to refuting what was so strenuously argued by the Government—that the uniformity required by the Constitution was merely geographical. Therefore the act of 1894 failed wholly to comply with the Constitutional requirement.

Mr. Guthrie was proceeding to discuss the subject of exemptions when he referred to a decision by Justice White in a Louisiana case. Justice White asked him if he found any provision in the Federal Constitution similar to that in the Louisiana Constitution, which requires all property to be taxed.

"No," said Mr. Guthrie, "but we contend that when the Constitution provides for the taxing of any class of property, all property of that class must be taxed."

Mr. Guthrie retraveled the road he took in the previous argument concerning exemptions, touching upon building and loan associations, mutual savings banks, mutual insurance companies, &c. They should not be exempted, he contended, for it could not be pretended that these banks and associations were charitable or benevolent in any sense. These exemptions were arbitrary and capricious; they were justified by no public purpose, and were of such magnitude as to invalidate the entire enactment. The power of the court to strike out certain exemptions being denied by its own decisions, counsel asked the court to declare the whole act unconstitutional, because of these indefensible exemptions.

In reply to the statement of the Attorney General in the application for a rehearing, that if this new exposition of the Constitution is to prevail the United States ought to refund the sums collected under the previous income-tax laws, Mr. Guthrie said:

"This suggestion may have two aspects: The one that you ought not, without the fullest investigation, and unless clearly convinced, adopt a construction which would affect such large interests. That is, of course, conceded. No one questions that the issues here presented are of enormous importance, and involve vast sums, and should and will receive anxious consideration before adopting our views. But, if the suggestion is that you should close your eyes to the truth, and refuse to interpret the Constitution conformably to the intention of the framers and the people who adopted it, because it may involve the Government in a loss of money, then we say that the suggestion is irrelevant; that it ought not to have been made; and that it lacks every element of political morality. There is no propriety on the part of the Executive branch of the Government in telling this court that it should be affected one way or the other by the fact that its decision may compel the refunding of vast sums of money, unlawfully collected."

Effect on the Old Income Tax.

Mr. Guthrie denied, however, that there would be any attempt to collect the amounts paid under the old income tax or the cotton tax. It would be opposed in any principle of civil right to hold these sacrifices, willingly submitted to in time of war, as precedents for unlawful exactions in a time of peace. That taxation, submitted to by a patriotic people in a time of war, should furnish no precedent, has been the doctrine of English constitutional rights for 600 years. It was declared in the conformation charter of Edward I., in 1297, seventy years after Magna Charta, and the declaration of principle that the exigencies of war should not create precedents was reiterated by Chief Justice Chase. With the quotation of the language of this reiteration, Mr. Guthrie closed his argument, having spoken two hours and ten minutes.

THE GOVERNMENT'S SIDE.

Assistant Attorney General Whitney Asserts the Law's Constitutionality.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Mr. Guthrie was followed in his argument in the income-tax cases by Assistant Attorney General E. B. Whitney, who spoke in support of the law. After an apology to the court for the want of proper preparation for the presentation of the case because of the lack of necessary time, Mr. Whitney said the Government would suggest nothing further on the subject of the tax upon State and municipal bonds than had been set forth in the original argument. It was not necessary, he said, that a law should specify in its terms every exception to which it is subject in order to make it constitutional; otherwise, he submitted, there have been but few valid tax laws passed by the Congress. The ruling of the court as to the subject of State and municipal bonds, Mr. Whitney said, did not, in the opinion of the Government's counsel, affect the other points involved. As to the ruling upon the exemption of incomes from rents from the operation of the law, their position, he said, was somewhat different. They believed that on that point they would be able to appeal to every Justice upon like grounds, when a case is sent back to a court for rehearing when new evidence has been discovered.

In the original hearing, the Government had not felt it necessary to present any of the historical evidence relating to the question of direct taxes, but had been content, inasmuch as the complainants had not, in bills nor in their briefs, indicated their intention of contesting the point, to rest upon the adjudications of the court in previous cases, down to and including the Springer case. Now that the Government was about to present its historical evidence, Mr. Whitney claimed that it would present to the court an entirely new view of the question of direct taxes, as much so as if the case was to be heard anew with testimony adduced which was not under consideration by the Government in the first instance. And upon that he confidently appealed to and challenged the attention of every Justice. This argument, he said, would leave scarcely a loophole for the entrance of the theories proposed by the opponents of the law.

Proceeding then to the discussion of the historical evidence, Mr. Whitney said that the political economy upon which the learned counsel depended for the support of their position, that of John Stuart Mill, had not been evolved at the time the Constitutional Convention was held. The form of political economy that did prevail at that time, he said, was held by political economists of to-day to have no political bearing upon the question of direct taxes—that it is only of convenience in the classification of taxes because it is admitted that all taxes are partly direct and partly indirect.

The Classification of Taxes.

Referring to the classification of taxes by the Constitutional Convention, Mr. Whitney said that not enough attention had been given to the debates upon the phrases in the Constitution descriptive of the various forms of taxation. These showed that the original draft of the Constitution presented by Mr. Pinckney, which the court, in its opinion, had seemed to admit to be authentic, has not classed the capitation tax as a direct tax, but as an indirect tax. Another subject which he referred to was the definition of the term "duties," by opposing counsel. They seemed to hold that the word "duties," was equivalent to "imports" and "excises," and included nothing else; this idea ran through all that they had to say upon the subject. In the consideration of this word, said Mr. Whitney, his friends on the other side had deemed it necessary or desirable to go back to the year 1188. He himself saw no necessity for going back of 1689, when an English statute described the term, which also found a place in a book with which a very American lawyer was familiar, even in the days of the Constitutional Convention—"Blackstone's commentary." But that he should not be subject to the criticism that he had failed of doing his whole duty, he would later, himself, go back to the year 1188. [Laughter.]

Chief Justice Fuller—Can't you go back further than that?

Mr. Whitney—I go back to that only because my adversaries deem it necessary to cover so much history. I am willing to limit myself to any year the other side will not go back of. If Mr. Choate will agree, I'll go no further back than 1188.

Mr. Choate—I'll promise that. I don't expect to get within several centuries of that date.

A little later Mr. Whitney was interrupted by the Chief Justice, who asked if Mr. Justice Story had not deemed a certain definition of duties in the Madison papers as rather narrow.

Mr. Whitney replied that he did not remember that passage in Story; he did not even know whether or not, at the time Story wrote, Madison's papers had been published. The fact is," he said, "in the short time I have had at my disposal I have had to look up the English statutes back to 1689, and the laws of the thirteen Colonies in this country, and I have not been able to get down to affairs in this century. In considering the subject," he continued, "I have confined myself largely to what those contemporary with the adoption of the convention had to say."

In the view of the members of the convention, said Mr. Whitney, molded by what they knew of the English classification, there were two kinds of taxes—direct taxes and duties, imposts, and excises. The former were laid by the rule of apportionment and the latter by the rule of uniformity. This, he said, explains what to him was a remarkable fact when he began the study of the debates, the lack of interest by members of the convention in the question of the laying of taxes. They were rather interested in the question how taxes laid by the rule of apportionment were to be apportioned.

Mr. Whitney spoke an hour, at which time the court rose, and adjournment until to-morrow morning was proclaimed.

SPECULATION AS TO THE RESULT

Friends of the Tax Hope for a Favorable Vote by Mr. Jackson.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—There is comparatively little speculation concerning the result of the rehearing. Lawyers who remained in the courtroom to-day until the hour of adjournment say to-night that they are unable to form any idea as to what the decision will be.

The fact that Justice Jackson is a Southern man naturally influences the friends of the income tax to believe that he will take the position that the tax is not direct. Should this be his view, and should the other Justices retain their former position on this particular point, the law would unquestionably be permitted to stand.

Considerable interest attaches to the statement of Assistant Attorney General Whitney to-day that to-morrow he will be able to present some historical evidence which will show beyond all doubt that the law is constitutional.

It is regarded as reasonably certain that both sides will rest Wednesday afternoon, and that the decision of the court will be made known not later than May 17.

Will File an Additional Brief.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—J. M. Wilson of counsel for John G. Moore, who sued in the courts of the District of Columbia for an injunction restraining Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller from executing the provisions of the income-tax law, asked and obtained permission to file an additional brief in that case, which has not yet been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States.

HOUSE FURNISHING

COOKING UTENSILS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, FINE CHINA AND GLASS, EDDY REFRIGERATORS, WATER FILTERS AND COOLERS, CEDAR AND CAMPHORWOOD CHESTS.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d St.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Burden-Sloane Wedding.—Great preparations are being made in Lenox, Mass., for the wedding of Miss F. Adele Sloane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane of 642 Fifth Avenue and granddaughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt, to James A. Burden, Jr., of 908 Fifth Avenue. The wedding is to take place on June 4 in Trinity Episcopal Church, Lenox, at noon. It will be followed by a large reception at Elm Court, the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Burden. The church and house will be superbly decorated for the occasion. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. William Grosvenor, rector of the church. Mr. Burden will give his farewell bachelor dinner on the evening of June 3 at the country seat of his parents, Woodside, Troy. Frederick Bayard Winthrop of this city will be the best man, and Moses Taylor, Columbus C. Baldwin, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., of this city, George Richmond Fearing of Newport, and Nelson Perkins, Louis Frothingham, and Philip Sears of Boston will be the ushers. Among Miss Sloane's bridesmaids will be her sister, Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane; her cousins, Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, Miss Edith Sheppard, and Miss Alice Vanderbilt Sheppard, and Miss Evelyn B. Burden, a cousin of the bridegroom. Members of the Burden and Vanderbilt families have taken cottages at Lenox for the occasion. Cornelius Vanderbilt has taken the Bacon cottage. Mr. John Sloane will open Wyndhurst, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Burden have leased the Eddy cottage, and a large number of rooms have been engaged at Curtis Hotel for guests. The regular cottagers of the place, including Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, will entertain large house parties.

—Buel-Barney Wedding.—The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Cynthia Barney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb Barney, and niece of Mr. Frank K. Sturgis, to Dr. John Laidlaw Buel of Litchfield, Conn., will take place at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of May 28. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the church. The church will be handsomely decorated with flowers for the occasion. The bride will be given away by her father. The maid of honor will be Miss Theodora Dodge, and the bridesmaids Miss Catherine Lefferts Buel, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Lucy M. Corwith of Bridgehampton, L. I.; Miss Margaret Barney Sturgis, and Miss Sarah Barney Sturgis, cousins of the bride. The best man will be Danforth Newcomb and Sturgis Barney, brother of the bride. The ushers will be Edward Barney Sturgis, cousin of the bride; Charles Welser, Austin Meigs Poole, and two others. Owing to the recent death of the bride's grandfather, William Sturgis, there will be only a small reception at the home of the bride's parents, 14 East Fifty-third Street, after the ceremony.

—Reception at Mrs. Pell's.—A reception where French conversation prevailed was given yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Alfred Pell, 20 East Thirty-fifth Street. Among those present were Miss Frances Pell, Miss Jeanette Henderson, Miss Alice McBurney, the Misses de Peyster, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Miss Goodridge, Miss May Bowers, Miss Josephine Zabriskie, Miss Marie Hamilton, Miss Ruth Hoe, Miss Eleanor Clarkson, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, Miss Ethel Smith, Miss Leontine Lentilhon, Miss Josephine Atterbury, Miss Sallie Atterbury, Miss Dorothy Higginson, Miss Ethel Barclay, Miss Beatrice Barclay, Philip Sands, Robert Livingston, Alfred Schermerhorn, De Witt Wells, Langdon Schroeder, Charles Ogden, J. Frederic Pierson, Jr., William Beekman, C. Du Pont Coudert, Cyril Barclay, Bayard Smith, Gerald Benkard, Barclay Kountze, De Lancey Drake, R. Bayard Cutting, and Percy A. Rockefeller.

—Smith-Patterson Wedding.—The marriage of Miss Lucy J. Patterson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Totten Patterson of East Fifty-seventh Street, to Charles James Smith, will take place June 4 at the Summer home of the bride's parents, at Bridgeport, Conn. The best man will be Philip T. Wilson, a cousin of the bridegroom, and the maid of honor will be Miss Maude Patterson, the eldest sister of the bride. The bridesmaids selected are Miss Helen Goodridge, Miss Irene Fortscue, Miss Daisy Little, and Miss Anne Graham. The ushers will be Martin Graham, Robert Ransom, Norman White, and Isaac Varian. Following the ceremony there will be a large reception. After the wedding the young couple will sail for Europe, and will spend the Summer abroad.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor at Rhinebeck.—Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have opened their country house, Ferncliff, near Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson, where they will remain until the 1st of June, when they will go to Lenox to attend the Burden-Sloane wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Astor will open Beechwood, their place at Newport, about the middle of June. Mrs. William Astor is expected in Newport some time in July, and will remain there until late in the season.

—Fête Champêtre by Mr. and Mrs. Goodridge.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Goodridge and Miss Goodridge will close their city residence, 250 Fifth Avenue, this week, and open their country house, Springhurst, at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson. Mrs. Goodridge will soon issue invitations for a fête champêtre, which she intends to give on May 25. A special train will convey the guests from this city to Riverdale, where conveyance wil ltake them to Springhurst.

—Mrs. Edwin Parsons's Reception.—Mrs. Edwin Parsons, formerly of 17 Madison Square North, who recently bought the handsome mansion of Cyrus Clark at Riverside Drive and Nineteenth Street, will give a large reception this month. Her new home has been thoroughly overhauled and all the latest improvements have been made. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Parsons will leave town early next month and open their cottage at Lenox.

—Mrs. G. P. Andrews Going to Cazenovia.—Mrs. George P. Andrews of 421 Fifth Avenue will soon close her city residence and go to Cazenovia, N. Y., where she has taken a cottage for the Summer. She will have as her guest her daughter, Mrs. J. H. A. Tremenhere, wife of Judge Tremenhere of India. Mrs. Andrews's other daughter, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, has also taken a cottage at Cazenovia.

—Entertainment by Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn.—Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn of 13 Elk Street, Albany, will soon issue cards for an open-air performance, to be given on the afternoons of June 5 and 6 at the Corning farmhouse grounds, Kenwood, near Albany. The play to be produced will be "Fair Rosamund," and the characters will be taken by well-known society people of this city and Albany.

—Gayety at Tuxedo.—Tuxedo will be unusually gay this Spring, as several young couples will occupy cottages there until the Summer heat drives them away to the watering places. Among those who have taken cottages and will entertain are Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Bradford Niles, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Foster Carey.

POMMERY "SEC" and CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"High Grade Champagne of uniform quality."

—Miss Martha Miller Engaged.—The engagement is announced of Miss Martha Miller, the only daughter of Mrs. William James Miller, to Col. Frederick S. Thompson of Baltimore. The wedding will take place next Fall. The Millers are going abroad in June, to spend two months. Col. Thompson will join them in July, and return with them.

—Mr. and Mrs. Gilder Going Abroad.—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder of 55 Clinton Place will soon sail for Europe, to attend the wedding of Mrs. Gilder's niece, Miss Edith Bronson, daughter of Mrs. Arthur Bronson of Venice, to Count Cosimo Rucellai of the Italian Navy. The wedding will be celebrated in Venice early in June.

—Mrs. Pinchot Visiting Her Daughter in London.—Mrs. James W. Pinchot and Gifford Pinchot of 2 Gramercy Park, who sailed for England a fortnight ago, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Alan Johnson of 39 Branham Gardens, South Kensington, London. Mrs. Johnson is a daughter of Mrs. Pinchot.

—Col. and Mrs. Vivian in Town.—Col. and Mrs. Ralph Vivian of London are at the Hotel Brunswick, where they will remain for a fortnight. While here they will be the guests of honor at many dinners. Mrs. Vivian was formerly prominent in New-York society as Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts.

—The Loan Exhibition.—The Art Loan Exhibition is the chief attraction for society people at present. Every afternoon a number of fashionable women appear at the exhibition in Spring gowns of the latest fashion. Tea is served on Thursdays. There will be music next Wednesday afternoon.

—To Open Their Country House.—Mr. and Mrs. George F. Cornell of 24 East Forty-fifth Street will close their town house this week, and go to Morristown, N. J., and open their country house, where they will remain until June 15, when they will sail for Europe.

—Mrs. Day's Lawn Parties.—Mrs. Clarence S. Day of 420 Madison Avenue will open her country home, Upland Farm, Harrison, Westchester County, the latter part of this week. She will give lawn parties on May 25 and June 1 and 8, from 2 until 7 o'clock.

—The Pioneer's Trips.—Mr. and Mrs. Alber Stevens have engaged the coach Pioneer for to-morrow, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Scheiffelin for Thursday, Brockholst Cutting and Duncan Elliott for Friday, and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane for Saturday.

—Their Town House Closed.—Mr. and Mrs. William F. Burden have closed their town house, 24 West Thirty-ninth Street, and are now occupying their new villa on the Cliffs at Newport.

—F. Hopkinson Smith's Reading.—A reading was given last evening by F. Hopkinson Smith at Mlle. Veltin's School, 160 West Seventy-fourth Street, in aid of the Riverside Day Nursery.

Scott—Funk.

The marriage of Miss Lida Mary Funk, daughter of the Rev. Isaac K. Funk, to Robert Scott of this city took place last night at 7:30 o'clock at the bride's home, 195 Washington Park, Brooklyn. The father of the bride officiated, assisted by the Rev. Lyman Abbott.

The bride wore a white satin gown trimmed with pearls and orange blossoms. Her tulle veil was held in place by a diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a large shower bouquet of lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor, Miss Frances G. Davenport, wore a gown of pink silk and carried a shower bouquet of bridesmaid's roses. The bridesmaids, Miss Virginia Goddard and Miss Mabel Wagnalls, wore white dotted swiss gowns, trimmed with Valenciennes lace. The bride's gifts to the bridesmaids were Valenciennes lace handkerchiefs and stick pins.

Parker Cox, the author of the "Brownies," acted as best man. The ushers were J. Arthur Funk, W. M. Urquhart, F. Lawrence, and E. H. Bird.

The rooms were decorated with bridesmaid's roses and cherry blossoms.

The ceremony was followed by a reception from 8 to 10 o'clock. Among the guests were Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, Judge and Mrs. Asa W. Tenney, ex-Gov. and Mrs. John P. St. John of Kansas, Mr. and Mrs. Wagnalls, Miss Marietta Holly, ("Josiah Allen's Wife";) Mayor and Mrs. Charles A. Schieren, Col. and Mrs. Alexander Bacon, Gen. and Mrs. O. O. Howard, Dr. and Mrs. T. De Witt Talmage, Dr. and Mrs. Truman J. Backus, Mrs. E. B. Grannis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Funk, Miss Eloise V. Prentice, Mrs. Charles F. Deems, Dr. D. G. Conkling, Prof. William C. Wilkinson, Mrs. Phillip Welch, Miss Frances E. Groves, and Miss M. H. Westbrook.

MAY CHANGE THE PARK BOARD

President David H. King, Jr., May Resign and Go Abroad.

One of the officials appointed by Mayor Strong said last night that he understood that there would soon be a change in the Park Board, that President David H. King, Jr., would go to Europe in June for his health, and that in all probability he would resign his office before leaving.

It was generally understood that Mr. King's term expired May 1, but that he would be reappointed for a full term of six years.

The reappointment has not yet been announced by the Mayor.

COL. WM. G. RICE TO SUCCEED ROOSEVELT

President Cleveland Has Offered Him the Civil Service Commissionership.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The rumors which have been for some time in circulation that Col. William G. Rice of Albany will succeed Mr. Roosevelt as Civil Service Commissioner if he so desires, is confirmed.

The President has offered the vacant Commissionership to Col Rice, and it is understood he will accept. Mr. Lyman's successor has not yet been fully determined upon.

INSTANT RELIEF for all afflicted with TORTURING SKIN DISEASES in a Single Application of Cuticura

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS, and its cures of torturing humors are simply marvellous.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: NEWBERY, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

RICH GIFTS TO COLUMBIA

Continued from Page 1.

cluded, William C. Schermerhorn, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, announced that he would make himself responsible for the erection of another building, either a Natural Science building or one for any other purpose that the Trustees may select, the cost of erection to be limited to $300,000.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Schermerhorn, and John B. Pine, clerk of the board, on behalf of the Trustees, said:

"The generous gifts are most important contributions to the enterprise of removing Columbia to its new site and of installing the old college there in a way worthy of the great city of which it is a historic part. Coming from Trustees of the college, as they do, these gifts afford convincing evidence that Columbia must have the generous help of New-York if she is to move to her new home without being hampered in the meanwhile in her educational development. Besides the buildings thus provided for, there are needed immdiately at least three other buildings—a dining hall, a university theatre, and a gymnasium. The estimated cost of these necessary structures is $1,500,000. Columbia appeals to the generous people of New-York who are proud of their city for gifts of these buildings also, in the confidence that she can make good return both to the givers and to the whole population of the town."

A gift of great importance was the one made by F. Augustus Schermerhorn, who formally presented to the college the Townsend Library of National, State, and Biographical War Records, and offered $4,000 for indexing it.

The gift of this unique collection to Columbia College Library is an event of no little importance to the institution and to the city. The work, when entirely finished, will consist of about ninety large folio volumes of clippings and extracts of printed matter, arranged chronologically and comprising substantially everything of interest printed in newspaper or magazine form during the war, and a large proportion of that which has come out since 1865; and of a digest of about thirty immense folio volumes of manuscript, arranged by topics, indexing the matter of the printed statements with a reference to the volume and page for the full account. In many cases, this digest will make a reference to the original statement unnecessary.

The entire work is a monument to the industry of Thomas Townsend of this city, who in December, 1860, when the civil war was impending, conceived the plan of gathering the contemporaneous printed records of events in national politics, as far as they appeared in the newspapers and periodical press, and arranging them as a permanent record of the daily course of events. The undertaking, begun so opportunely, has been carried out more or less uninterruptedly during the entire period since, and has involved the outlay of much time and expense on the part of its compiler.

As first prepared, the ninety voumes were of little practical value to the historical student searching for information regarding any special subject connected with the war and its results. It was therefore necessary to prepare what Mr. Townsend calls his Encyclopedia. In this latter work every reference to any particular subject (Gen. Grant, for instance,) is given so that, by means of an ordinary index which refers the searcher to the Encyclopedia, every subject discussed in the original work can be looked up as readily as if it were one of the items in the table of contents of an ordinary school history. Clerical labor for about eighteen months will be required to make the Encyclopedia complete, and Mr. Townsend has pledged himself that this shall be finished before Jan 1, 1897. The "Library of National, State, and Individual Records," the official title of the work, will then be in condition to be handed down to posterity as a unique achievement by a citizen of New-York who, during all these years, has remained steadfast to his own original ideal, and has pursued his task harrassed by limited means and other impediments grievous enough to have utterly discouraged a less enthusiastic worker. That this "Magnum opus" was not arrested long before it had reached anything like its present state of perfection is due to the liberality of Mr. Schermerhorn, who about eight years ago became actively interested in the completion of the work.

On the recommendation of the National Academy of Science, the Trustees voted to make the first award of the Barnard Medal for meritorious services in science to Lord Rayleigh, the discoverer of argon. This medal was established under the will of the late President Barnard. He set aside a sum of money to be used in the purchase of a gold medal of the bullion value of not less than $200, which shall be awarded every five years to the person making within the five years such discovery in physical or astronomical science, or such novel application of science to purposes beneficial to the human race, as in the judgment of the National Academy of Sciences should be esteemed most worthy of the honor.

Lord Rayleigh's discovery of a new component of the atmosphere is considered one of the most important and interesting. First, because it throws additional light upon the composition of the atmosphere; second, because it has involved the use of the most modern and scientific methods of investigation, very cleverly selected and accurately applied to gases; and, third, because it illustrates the importance of paying careful attention to most minute discrepancies in scientific observation.

The following appointments and reappointments were confirmed by the board:

Prof. Henry F. Osborn, appointed Da Costa Professor of Biology; James F. Kemp, reappointed Professor of Geology; Francis B. Crocker, reappointed Professor of Electrical Engineering; Robert Fletcher, reappointed Adjunct Professor of Mining; William Hallock, reappointed Adjunct Professor of Physics; J. C. Egbert, appointed Adjunct Professor of Latin; J. S. Hyslop, appointed Professor of Logic and Ethics; Prof. H. V. W. Jackson, appointed Professor of the Indo-Iranian Languages; R. S. Lee, appointed Adjunct Professor and Demonstrator of Physiology; Frederick Bancroft, appointed lecturer in American history; Prof. W. H. Carpenter, reappointed Professor of Germanic Philology.

The Trustees present at the meeting were: W. C. Schermerhorn, Rev. Dr. Dix, S. P. Nash, C. A. Silliman, F. Schermerhorn, Jered Beekman, Edward Mitchel, Rev. Dr. Chambers, President Low, George Rieves, Lenox Smith, Dr. W. H. Draper, Rev. Dr. Vincent, John B. Pine, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Dr. George Wheelock, Frederic R. Coudert, H. H. Cammann, and W. G. Lathrop.

The new Library Building for Columbia, for which President Low has made himself responsible, will be erected in the centre of a terrace occupying the highest point of land of the new site for the college buildings. About it are to be grouped in a rectangular court the minor buildings, pierced by the southern, eastern, and western approaches, all on the axial lines of the building, which is to face south. Access to the southern or principal façade will be gained from One Hundred and Sixteenth Street by a flight of steps 325 feet wide, surmounted by granite posts and an iron grille leading to a subordinate terrace, and thence by a flight of twenty steps 140 feet wide to the main terrace, from which the Library Building will rise. The eastern and western approaches will also be reached by successive terraces, but narrower, and entirely subordinate to those on the south.

The Library Building itself will be in the classic style, designed in the form of a Greek cross, and surmounted by a dome. At the southern end of the cross and facing the main entrance to the university a flight of twenty-six steps, 90 feet wide, will rise to a portico of ten Ionic columns, 35 feet high, which will form the main entrance to the structure. This portico will be surmounted by a panel extending its entire length, and filled with inscriptions. The stylobate of the main portico, which will be 12 feet above the terrace, will be at the level of the top of the massive granite base of the building, whence, thus firmly planted, the superstructure will rise, and at the height of 70 feet a cornice with a severe but richly-ornamented cheneau will terminate the height to which the arms of the cross will rise. Above this, at the intersection of these arms, will rise the supports of the dome, to a second cornice, 100 feet above the ground, again crowned by a cheneau less severe than the former and of a more flowing character.

At this level a platform with a railing will surround the drum of the dome, which will be of classic proportions, and whose summit will be 136 feet above the upper terrace and 152 feet above One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, at the main entrance to the grounds.

The motive of the southern portico will be echoed on the eastern, western, and northern ends of the cross by means of deep pilasters, and the internal angles will be adorend with richly-molded classic windows with consoles. Bronze doors in the centre of the portico will give access through a lofty mar

BRADLEY REMAINS FIRM

Refuses to Support the Reorganization Bill.

HIS DEMANDS ARE UNALTERED

Will Give His Vote Only When Concessions Are Granted on the Greater New-York Bill—The Seventy's Plan.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 6.—Lieut. Gov. Saxton labored with Senator Bradley this afternoon to induce the Brooklyn member of the Lexow committee to support the Lexow Police Reorganization bill. Mr. Saxton was not successful.

All the arguments by which he tried to show Mr. Bradley that without a Reorganization bill the committee's labor would be largely lost, came squarely up against Mr. Bradley's idea of the Greater New-York bill and stopped there. Mr. Bradley would make no concession unless the Republican majority would give him his referendum.

Mr. Bradley said he believed the Greater New-York bill, as it now stands, is unconstitutional.

"The bill proposes," he said, "to unite under one City Government portions of five counties—New-York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Westchester. This would not coincide with the constitutional provisions relating to County Supervisors."

It is possible that there will be a move to-morrow which will give a police reorganization bill. It is proposed to substitute for the Reorganization bill one which provides for a special commission to reorganize the Police Department. This is the measure favored by the Committee of Seventy. It provides for a special commission of three, to be appointed by Mayor Strong. The members shall hold their office for a period not exceeding six months.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton said to-day he thought Senators Lexow and O'Connor would make this concession. "The Lexow Police Reorganization bill is in danger," Mr. Saxton said. "I think it possible that the bill providing for the special commission might be passed. It might be difficult to secure the necessary votes, although I believe Senators O'Connor and Lexow would be willing to make this concession. Senator Bradley could hardly refuse to support that measure. In the event of either of these reorganization bills becoming a law Mayor Strong would appoint the Commissioners to make the changes.

This bill is now in the hands of the special committee, of which Mr. Lexow is Chairman. It has been considered dead.

Senator Lexow gave notice at the session to-night that he would move a call for the House at to-morrow's session, for the purpose of considering the New-York police reform bills. Senator Wolfert of Brooklyn, who has been so ill, is better, and was able to attend to-night's session. He will be on hand to-morrow.

SAMPLE SENATORIAL ECONOMY.

It Consists of Substituting Its Appropriations for Others.

ALBANY, May 6.—The Senate to-night passed the annual Supply bill. In moving it Chairman Mullin of the Finance Committee devoted considerable time to pointing out reductions made by his committee in the Assembly bill. The total of these reductions was $253,000.

This looked like a good-sized scaling down until Mr. Mullin explained that the committee had made some increases, and he went on to say that the total of these increases was $329,501. This left the net result of the Senate committee's work an increase of a little more than $76,000; so the taxpayer will have little on which to congratulate himself.

One of the largest reductions made by the Senate committee was in the item for Hoffman Island, which the Assembly allowed $100,000. The Senate committee cut this exactly in two. Senator Mullin said that no complaint had been made by the health authorities that this was not enough.

The following bills were passed:

Senator Guy's providing for acquiring additional lands for the driveway in New-York.

Senator McMahon's, for additional Justices of the Court of General Sessions in New-York City.

Mr. Bell's, providing for a uniform system for establishing streets in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York.

Senator Coffey's, authorizing the Supreme Court to fix counsel fees in the case of Judge Watson of Brooklyn.

Senator Owens's, relative to repavements in Brooklyn.

Senator Owens's, providing for widening Kent Avenue in Brooklyn.

Senator O'Connor's, providing for the payment of expenses of Supreme Court Justices assigned to the appellate division.

Mr. Wilcox's, relative to military pay and its exemption from execution, &c.

Mr. Malby's, amending the railroad law relative to the consolidation of companies.

Mr. Snyder's, authorizing the bichloride of gold treatment in State prisons.

Mr. Hoefler's, relative to the acquisition of real property by benevolent orders.

When Mr. Halpin's bill providing for a hearing of the claim of G. L. Crum to become a New-York City Fire Department pensioner was reached, Senator Raines opposed it. He said firemen generally objected to the measure. Mr. Crum had sprained an ankle some time before resigning to enter a more lucrative position. He had no claim on the pension fund. The bill was recommitted, but the vote was immediately reconsidered on Senator Cantor's motion, and the bill passed.

Mr. Pavey's bill relative to the New-York Board of Health (permitting a physician to be President) was recommitted.

Senator Cantor's, establishing a library for the Court of General Sessions in New-York City.

The following bills were introduced:

Senator Bradley's, for the protection of servants and employes where a receiver has been appointed for a copartnership. (To meet the case of the Clarendon Hotel, in Brooklyn.)

Senator Guy's, amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to divorces.

Senator Sullivan's, relative to permitting wagons to stand in New-York streets. (To meet the objections of Mayor Strong to a former bill.)

Senator Lexow's, adding two more Lunacy Commissioners to the present State Board.

The Senate adjourned to 11 A. M. to-morrow.

A GOOD THING FOR PLATT'S MAN

The Albany Penitentiary Bill Passes the Senate.

ALBANY, May 6.—The Senate to-night passed the Albany Penitentiary bill, which is about as good a thing for Mr. Platt's man William A. Barnes of this city as the Brooklyn Charities bill would have been for Mr. Platt's man Worth.

The Albany measure proposes to create a new commission, composed of the County Clerk, the District Attorney, and the President of the Board of Supervisors, who are to select a Superintendent of the penitentiary. Mr. Barnes, who is a member of the Republican State Committee, now controls one member. He also controls the Board of Supervisors. His scheme is to have the board force the resignation of President Rundell, who is anti-Barnes, then select another man who is a Barnes man. That will give Barnes two of the three members of the proposed new commission, and, as a result, this will, if the bill becomes a law, give him patronage amounting to about 200 jobs.

Mr. Barnes was on the floor of the Senate to-night drumming the Platt men into line. The bill was passed by 17 affirmative votes, and then Mr. Barnes had a levee, shaking hands with the Senators who had voted to strengthen the Platt machine.

MOREY IS SEATED.

By a Party Vote He Is Given Assemblyman Blake's Place.

ALBANY, May 6.—The special order at this evening's session at the House was the contested seat case of George E. Morey against Stephen S. Blake, from the Twenty-fifth New-York District. The argument was opened by Assemblyman John B. Stanchfield, with the motion to substitute for the majority report the minority report in favor of the sitting member.

Mr. Terry, a member of the committee, hoped that the substitution would not be made.

The motion to substitute the minority report was lost by a strict party vote—Nays, 73; yeas, 23.

The majority report was adopted by a vote of 75 to 24, Mr. Bell voting with the Democrats.

Mr. Morey, who was sworn in, took the oath of office, and was seated as the member from the Twenty-fifth District.

Cleveland's Baking Powder has its true composition plainly stated on the label.

OBITUARY RECORD.

James Kelly.

James Kelly, one of the original founders of The Chicago Tribune, and one of the early pioneers of Cook County, Ill., died Sunday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. O. Parker, at Winnetka, Ill. The cause of his death was old age. His health had been comparatively good until two weeks ago.

Mr. Kelly was born in New-York in 1809. At the age of twelve years he accompanied his parents to Ireland, receiving there an education in the higher branches. On returning to New-York a few years later he engaged in the book-publishing business.

He went to Chicago in 1838, and started one of the first newspapers of the city. It was a weekly publication, called The Gem of the Prairie. Mr. Kelly continued as its editor for a number of years, when, with the aid of Joseph K. C. Forrest and John E. Wheeler, he established The Chicago Tribune, July 10, 1847.

Mr. Kelly owned a great deal of property in and about Chicago, possessing nearly one hundred acres within six miles of the Cook County Court House, for which he held a Government patent.

Henry Le Grand Cannon.

Henry Le Grand Cannon died yesterday at his home, 60 Fifth Avenue, after an illness lasting only a few days. Death was due to an abscess on the brain.

During his illness he was under the care of Dr. Willard Parker, who called in Drs. Starr and McBurney for consultation when Mr. Cannon's condition became critical.

Mr. Cannon was born in this city about thirty-seven years ago, and was a son of Col. Le Grand B. Cannon. He was well known as an artist, and was identified with several charitable associations. He was prominent in social circles, and was well known as a leader of cotillions. He was a member of the Union League, Players, City, Metropolitan, Calumet, and other clubs.

Mr. Cannon was married about five years ago to Miss Elizabeth M. Thompson of Detroit. His widow survives him, with two children, a boy and girl.

Mr. Cannon was a Vestryman of the Church of the Ascension, where the funeral services will be held to-morrow. The interment will be in the family vault at Troy, N. Y.

John Davenport.

John Davenport, one of the most prominent citizens of Steuben County, died Sunday in Bath. He was sixty years old. He was a son of the late Col. Ira Davenport, one of the earliest settlers of Steuben County. He was graduated at Amherst College, and afterward returned to his home, never seeking public position, but was occupied throughout his life in works of charity and benevolence. He was President for many years of the Davenport Home for Female Orphan Children, an eleemosynary institution established by his father and maintained entirely at the expense of the family.

He was conspicuous for his deeds of unostentatious liberality. He wholly, or in part, paid for the education of a number of boys at college. It is said that no worthy person struggling for livelihood and advancement ever presented his case to Mr. Davenport without exciting his sympathy and assistance.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Justice of the Peace John J. Bertnolf of Haekensack died Sunday night. He went to California in 1849, and when but eighteen was made Assistant Collector of the Port of San Francisco. He was Sergeant Major of the Second Battery in Bergen County. He served as Adjutant in the late war. He was made Under Sheriff by Sheriff G. R. Herring, in 1874. He leaves a wife and eleven children.

—George Sammis, proprietor of the Sammis Hotel at Hempstead, L. I., died Sunday of heart trouble and rheumatism. Mr. Sammis opened a hotel on Rockaway Beach, long before any railroad was running there. At one time he kept a hotel on Sixth Avenue, this city. He was sixty years old.

—Donald Logan of Logan & Sproull, carriage manufacturers of Woonsocket, R. I., died yesterday in Elmsdale, N. S., where he was sojourning for his health. He was a native of Nova Scotia and was thirty-five years old. He leaves a wife.

—Burton A. White, Yale, '93, died Sunday night of typhoid fever in New-Haven, Conn. He came from Brockport, N. Y., and was twenty-two years old.

JUDGE ALLISON TAKES HIS SEAT

Chief Judge Cowing, Whiskerless, Escorts Him to the Bench.

Chief Judge Cowing of the Court of General Sessions has lost his whiskers, and when he entered the Criminal Court Building yesterday morning and sauntered into the Judges' private elevator, the attendant there stared at him coldly and said: "Other elevator, Sir!"

When Judge Cowing escorted the newly-appointed Judge Thomas Allison to his seat in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions the courtroom was crowded in anticipation of some formality and detail.

Judge Allison was recently appointed by Gov. Morton to the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Martine.

There was no ceremony of installation.

Chief Judge Cowing explained the nature of the court to his new confrère, and the regular work of the day proceeded.

Mr. Sheffield Made Treasurer.

A special meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, at which Commissioner Sheffield was elected Treasurer, in place of Commissioner Robbins. He was also elected Chairman of the Committee on Apparatus and Telegraph. Commissioner Ford was elected Chairman on Committee of Buildings and Supplies.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

5:40 A. M.—262 Broome Street; fire in cellar; damage trifling.
9 A. M.—61 Thompson Street; E. C. Westerfield, wheelwright; no damage.
11:15 A. M.—142 East Third Street; F. Houff, smokehouse; damage, $25.
5:30 P. M.—482 Amsterdam Avenue; Joseph Loony; damage trifling.
7:15 P. M.—1,145 First Avenue; Charles Smith; damage, $25.
9:50 P. M.—18 Minetta Lane; Thomas Stryker; damage, $10.
10:15 P. M.—141 Forsyth Street; Israel Sugerman; damage trifling.

Pears'

Pears' soap is a reason for being clean, as well as the means.

DEMOCRATS DISCUSS HARMONY

"SHALL OFFICE HOLDERS BE DELEGATES?" A QUESTION AT ISSUE.

The Democratic General Committee of Kings County Failed to Score a Decision by Its Vote.

The question of harmony was discussed at the meeting of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County, at the Brooklyn Athenaeum, last night. James D. Bell presided.

Edward Dunn of the Seventh Ward, who presented an amendment at the last meeting that "no office holder shall be selected as a delegate to nominating conventions," called up his amendment, and it was discussed for nearly three hours.

It was in the discussion of this amendment that the question of harmony arose. Mr. Dunn said that the constitution of the Shepard Democratic General Committee contained such a clause, but that the regular organization did not have such a clause in its constitution.

"This," he said, "has been the principle of the Shepard organization, and they have used it as their main argument in the question of harmony. By voting for this to-night, you are going a long way toward a united Democracy. It is a small sacrifice for us, but it will be a great thing for the party.

"When the time comes for the unity of the two factions, this amendment will make it easy to accomplish that purpose which all Democrats want."

Ex-Senator P. H. McCarren said that the ideas as given by the previous speaker were very inconsistent. He then said that the Shepard faction did not poll over 9,000 votes last Fall. If Mr. Shepard's ideas were so bright, why didn't his faction flock to him at that time, and show their great love for delegates who were not office holders?

By adopting this amendment, Senator McCarren said it would disenfranchise every office holder in this city. He did not believe that the personal rights of any individual ought to be curtailed or interfered with.

"The people elect the office holders," he said, "and if you say that the office holders have no place in nominating conventions, then you say that the people who elected them are not to be trusted. Under these circumstances, I must say we are on a high road to anarchy.

"A man who has influence enough to secure office has a right to be a delegate to any convention. I would rather have a convention of office holders than a convention of dummies. The proposition is absurb and nonsensical, and should be voted down."

Luke D. Stapleton also spoke against it, and said that Edward M. Shepard, who was the man who first suggested the proposition, was an office holder, as he was Deputy Attorney General of the State, a delegate to his own organization, and one of its Vice Presidents.

"By following these rainbows of reform," he said, "we will bring the Democracy to the brink of dissolution."

Edward M. Bassett spoke of the legal aspect of the case, and said that there was nothing in the Chapin law of 1892 that would interfere with the amendment being adopted and put in force. He also said that by the adoption of the amendment it would mean at least 5,000 more votes for the Democratic Party.

James B. Bouck endeavored to defeat the resolution by claiming that, should the amendment be adopted, every canvasser, Register, Inspector of Elections, or Notary Public would be debarred from acting as a delegate to a nominating convention.

Robert Stewart took Mr. Bouck to task for this, and said his argument was absurd. He also defended Mr. Shepard by saying that, even though he were a Deputy Attorney General, that did not interfere with his being a delegate to the General Committee. The point at issue was not General Committees, but, rather, nominating conventions.

He also claimed that there were many men who had been pressed to leave the party, who would be more inclined to do so if this amendment were not adopted. He said that at present the regular Democrats had 50,000 enrolled members, the Shepardites 15,000, making 65,000 in all, but he claimed that the party, to win, must have 80,000 votes.

"In the past we have had conventions of officeholders, and we have been defeated, now let us try without the office holder. Senator McCarren claims that he would prefer a convention of officeholders rather than a convention of dummies. This, simply proved that the office holders controlled the conventions, and that is just why the people of this country repudiated the party."

Bernard T. York said he was an office holder, and was sent to conventions because the people of his district wanted him. If the amendment prevailed, he would not be allowed to go to the convention as a delegate, but he could then tell the delegate, whoever he was, what he should do.

The vote was then taken, and resulted in 26 votes being cast in favor of the amendment to 261 against, a two-thirds vote.

Chairman Bell held that it was necessary for 335 votes to be cast, and that as that number had not been cast he would have to declare the vote null, and the amendment still prevailed.

Mr. York then moved that the amendment be made the special order of business at the last meeting of the General Committee to be held in December, 1895.

Harrison Telephone Company Election

CHICAGO, May 6.—Stockholders of the Harrison International Telephone Company met here and re-elected the following Directors: Stephen B. Elkins, R. C. Kerens, George R. Peck, William Warner, C. M. Ferree, Dr. E. M. Harrison, and H. M. Holden, Kansas City; H. J. Hanford and Patrick Egan, New-York. Gen. Robert P. Porter, New-York, was succeeded in the Directory by H. S. Smith, consulting engineer of the Illinois Steel Company. J. T. Blake, a capitalist of Kansas City, was added to the list.

The company's telephones are in operation in more than 150 places, and construction companies are organized in thirty-one States. General Manager Hanford says there will be war to the end with the rival companies, who have referred to the Harrison Company as a "paper concern." He also says the company cannot be bought.

Looks Bad for Samuel Carpenter.

EASTON, Penn., May 6.—Samuel Carpenter, who was arrested about ten days ago, charged with shooting and killing Mrs. Ray Blackwell of Phillipsburg, N. J., has generally been believed to have been innocent of the crime. To-day, however, it is said, that the revolver which was found beside Mrs. Blackwell, and with which she was supposed to have been shot, was bought by Carpenter the day before the woman was killed.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Waterville, Me., May 6.—The molding and stock house of the sash and blind factory owned by the Furbish heirs, operated by A. G. Bowle, with the dryhouse and main building and a large amount of lumber, was burned this morning. The loss is $11,500; small insurance.

Glens Falls, N. Y., May 6.—J. E. Faber's bottling establishment was damaged by fire to the extent of $3,000 this morning. A factory of the Glens Falls Shirt Company was burned, causing a loss of $6,000. Two dwellings and several small buildings were also burned.

Yellow Springs, Ohio, May 6.—Little & Snyder's grain elevator, Hunster's Hotel, the Yellow Springs Carriage Company's warerooms, and William Conner's livery stable and residence were burned to-day. Loss, $40,000.

East Orange, N. J., May 6.—Fire in Ashworth's hotel this morning caused a loss of $3,500. Many guests lost their property.

MR. PARKER MET MR. PLATT

Talked of Greater New-York, the Police Commissioner Said.

HE THINKS THE BILL WILL PASS

Mr. Platt Has Nothing to Say About the Police Board, But His Literary Bureau Will Use Gen. Kerwin's Letter.

Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker, the independent Democrat who was appointed yesterday by Mayor Strong, entered the lobby of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, handed his card to the clerk, and asked that it be sent to the rooms of ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt. Word came down promptly to show the Commissioner to Mr. Platt's rooms.

The few politicians who were in the lobby at the time were set wondering at a great rate as to what this visit could mean. They regarded it as odd that Mr. Parker should call on Mr. Platt on the night following his appointment. Some thought that he had come to see what Mr. Platt thought of the chance of the Police Reorganization bill. Others had different views as to the real purpose of the visit.

After Mr. Parker had been in conversation with Mr. Platt for about half an hour, he came down to the lobby by way of the staircase, and not by the elevator. He furnished a very simple explanation for his visit.

"I am very much interested in the Greater New-York bill, and I am one of counsel for those interested in its passage. My call on Mr. Platt was purely in reference to that matter. I believe that the Republican Party is now very favorable to the bill, and I believe that it will pass with a few amendments, perhaps, but practically in its present form."

Commissioner Parker was asked what bearing this bill, if it became a law, would have on the next election in this city.

"The present bill," he said, "simply creates another commission to perfect the details of consolidation. In my opinion, the actual consolidation will not be completed until the end of this century, or for about five years. There are many important details to be attended to, and the work of the commission will take a long time.

"Our Consolidation act, which is the charter of the City of New-York, is a book about three inches thick, and the Brooklyn charter is a volume nearly as large. The question of taxation will be a very difficult one to properly adjust, and you can see that there is much work ahead before consolidation becomes a reality."

In response to a question, Commissioner Parker said that while he had spoken at meetings of all the anti-Tammany Democratic organizations in recent campaigns, he was not a member of any of these organizations.

When interviewed after Mr. Parker's visit, ex-Senator Platt said that the Police Commissioner's call was wholly in reference to the Greater New-York bill.

Mr. Platt declined to express any further views on the removal of his Police Commissioners, Kerwin and Murray, by Mayor Strong.

It is known, however, that Mr. Platt's literary bureau, which furnishes material for editorials in Platt Republican papers up the State, is at work preparing to send out copies of Gen. Kerwin's letters to the Mayor, in the hope that they may benefit the Platt cause in the rural districts.

That such documents are being used to bolster up the Platt machine is very good evidence of its dilapidated condition.

There is to be a new Republican State Club in this city. It will not be a Platt institution. It is soon to be incorporated. John E. Milholland has been doing much of the work of organizing it, and it will be what the old State Club, on East Twenty-second Street, which is now involved in litigation, was intended to be—a meeting place for State Republicans. Among those already interested in it are:

Col. S. V. R. Cruger, William Brookfield, John Dwight, ex-Senators George B. Sloan and J. Sloat Fassett, Controller Roberts of Buffalo, Congressman Belden, ex-Speaker of the Assembly Malby, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Cornelius N. Bliss, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Elihu Root, ex-Judge Horace Russell, Bernard Biglin, and H. Clay Piercy.

A clubhouse for the new organization will be rented near the Fifth Avenue Hotel. All sections of the State will be represented in the membership. It will take a hand in the selection of delegates to the State and National Conventions. Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield said yesterday, in reference to the club:

"While it has been decided to incorporate a State Republican Club, I wish it distinctly understood that it is to be a purely Republican club, and not an organization against Platt or anybody else. It is for Republicans, for all the Republicans in the State, and not against any of them."

NEW DEMOCRATIC DAILY FOR CHICAGO

Horatio W. Seymour to be Publisher—Will Receive United Press News.

CHICAGO, May 6.—The plant of The Evening Post has been purchased by Horatio W. Seymour and associates, and the first issue of the new Democratic daily will appear about June 1. The new paper will be a one-cent morning publication of from eight to twelve pages, with a five-cent Sunday edition, and will receive the news service of The United Press.

Mr. Seymour will be the publisher, and his principal associate is Martin J. Russell, at present Collector of the Port of Chicago, and formerly editor of The Chicago Times.

The paid-up capital of the new enterprise is $300,000. It is understood that the paper is starting with a larger active capital than any other new publication ever launched in this country, but that it will begin modestly and feel its way cautiously into public favor.

The Evening Post will hereafter be published from The Times-Herald plant.

Episodes Realistic and Not Real.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Although M. Zola prides himself on the rigorous authenticity of the data which form the foundation of his works, he was convicted only a few days ago of having made the nightingale sing in Autumn. Like the mere poet, he will have to remember in future that in these latitudes it is somewhat dangerous to evoke the nightingale's song before April 15 or later than June 15. This maxim has, at any rate, been laid down for the guidance of the British poet. Now, however, the Revue Scientifique has a much more serious charge to bring against M. Zola. In "Doctor Pascal" he tells of a drunkard whose system is so saturated with alcohol that he catches fire like tinder, and burns to the last fibre. According to the Revue, such an occurrence is purely legendary. "Every doctor knows," we are told, "that an organ impregnated with alcohol does not burn. The alcohol simply burns away on the surface, like rum on an omelette, but the tissues are not ignited at all." Here, then, we seem to have another "human document" gone wrong. Curiously enough, M. Jules Verne happens to be another writer who has made use of the same "realistic" episode.

A Casualty Company's Incorporation.

The certificate of incorporation of the United States Casualty Company and the authorization of the Superintendent of Insurance for the company to do business were filed yesterday in the office of the County Clerk. The company has a capital stock of $300,000.

Interested in the company are Chauncey M. Depew, Thomas C. Platt, Charles S. Fairchild, Benjamin F. Tracy, Frederic R. Coudert, Roswell P. Flower, J. Edward Simmons, Charles R. Flint, Perry Belmont, William R. Grace, Robert A. Chesebrough, John A. Tweedy, William P. Aldrich, J. W. Hinkley, William H. Chesebrough, Jr., William D. Chase, and R. T. Wilson.

Change at the Buckingham Hotel.

A change in the conduct of the Buckingham Hotel was announced yesterday, when Linus E. Fuller retired from partnership in the firm of Wetherbee & Fuller. Mr. Fuller went to the Buckingham nearly twenty years ago from the Brevoort House, where he had been Chief Clerk for several years under Charles C. Waite. The Buckingham will hereafter be conducted by Charles L. Wetherbee, who has bought out the interest of Mr. Fuller.

On the face of it.

John Henry Miggs
a toothache had,
His face was sad and sore,
Until he put **Pond's Extract** on,
And smiled on life once more.

Avoid substitutes, accept genuine only with buff wrapper and yellow label.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., New York.

GEN. G. S. GREENE'S BIRTHDAY

The Oldest Living Graduate of West Point Ninety-four Years Old—Noted as a Soldier and Engineer.

Gen. George S. Greene, the oldest living graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, was ninety-four years old yesterday.

The day was celebrated by a family dinner party, given last evening at 33 East

Gen. George S. Greene,
Oldest living graduate of West Point.

Thirtieth Street, the home of Mr. Greene's youngest son, Col. F. V. Greene, author of "Army Life in Russia."

Gen. Greene is noted both as soldier and engineer. He was graduated at the Military Academy in 1823, raking second in his class. He abandoned the profession of arms in 1836, after he had attained the rank of First Lieutenant of Artillery. He was then employed as a civil engineer in various parts of the country for many years. He designed and constructed the reservoir in Central Park, and enlarged High Bridge, and constructed near it a new reservoir.

He entered the volunteer service in January, 1862, as Colonel of the Sixtieth Regiment, New-York Volunteers. He was appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers April 28, 1862, and engaged in the battle of Cedar Mountain. He commanded the Second Division of the Twelfth Army Corps at the Battle of Antietam, when his horse was shot under him. He was commissioned Brevet Major General of Volunteers at the close of the war, and was mustered out of service in 1866.

Gen. Greene resumed his profession of civil engineer after the war, and became engineer in charge of the Croton Water Works extension, and of the construction of the reserve reservoir in Putnam County, N. Y. He afterward became Aqueduct Commissioner. He was appointed in 1871 Chief Engineer of Public Works in Washington, D. C. Since then he has been engaged in many engineering works throughout the country.

His home is in Morristown, N. J.

Scotland's Pastime of Cockfighting.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The cockfights just reported from Paisley recall the fact that at one time the pastime was very common in Scotland. We learn from one authority that as late as 1790 the income of the schoolmaster of Appiecross, in Ross-shire, was formally said to be composed of "salary, fees, and cockfight dues." And Hugh Miller, in "My Schools and Schoolmasters," gives an account of the yearly cockfights in the Grammar School of Cromarty about 1812. Cockfighting was indeed for long a specially-sanctioned annual sport of public schools all over the country; and in his "Schoolmaster" Roger Ascham announced his intention of writing a "Book of the Cock Pittes," as a "kinde of pastime fitte for a gentleman."

Not Surprised.

From The Richmond Dispatch.

Cycler (in red sweater, flaring jockey cap, and dizzy knickerbockers)—Well, Pat, I've just come in from making a century run,

Pat—Oi don't blame the baste at all; Oi'd run mesilf ef Oi hadn't rico'noised ye.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807.
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

You will thank us for these suggestions of home beauty.

The best quality CHENILLE CURTAINS, plain color, handsomely fringed, at

$3.50 per PAIR.

AS BRIGHT AND FRESH AS SPRING FLOWERS, AND WILL BEAR COMPARISON WITH THE FINEST PRODUCTIONS. COME AND SEE THEM, AND THEY WILL TELL YOU A STORY OF CHEAPNESS YOU DO NOT OFTEN HEAR.

FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT LOWEST RATES.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

"WORN OUT WITH PAINS"
"Aches, and weaknesses, but still compelled to labor on." To all such sufferers Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster is a priceless blessing.

WANT TWO JURORS AGAIN

Durando and Fritz Will Not Sit In McLaughlin's Case.

FRITZ HAD FORMED AN OPINION

Durando's Son Engaged to Daughter of a Man Concerned in the Case—Thus the Full Jury Was Depleted.

The case of Inspector William McLaughlin, who is accused of bribery and curruption, was continued yesterday morning before Judge Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

When the court adjourned on Friday last there were twelve jurors in the box. It had taken three weeks to secure them. With the full complement of jurors it was expected that the trial would begin yesterday and proceed rapidly. The proceedings of the day, however, resulted in two of the twelve jurymen being challenged, thus leaving Seats No. 4 and No. 6 vacant and necessitating another call for talesmen.

The two jurors challenged were William P. Durando, butcher, 14 Washington Market, and Charles Fritz, leather manufacturer, 47 Warren Street.

After considerable time had been consumed in calling the roll of the fresh panel of 200 talesmen, Col. James, counsel for the defense, asked that the prosecution be made to submit a formal challenge in regard to William P. Durando.

"We have submitted our affidavit," said Col. Fellows, "and do not propose to go any farther."

Col. James objected, but Judge Barrett overruled the objection.

"I move," said Col. James, "to dismiss the proceedings against Juror No. 6."

"I have examined the case pretty carefully," said Judge Barrett, "since Friday, and I overrule your motion."

Col. Fellows called William P. Durando. He said he was the son of Juror No. 6. He said he knew Thomas E. Tripler, one of the men from whom McLaughlin is accused of taking a bribe of $250.

"Have you contracted any relations with the family of Thomas E. Tripler?" asked Col. Fellows.

Young Durando blushed like a schoolboy as he replied:

"I am engaged to marry his daughter Magdalen."

Witness said his father knew of his engagement to Miss Tripler, who visited his family.

"Does your father know Thomas E. Tripler?"

"He does not."

A number of witnesses were then examined as to the Brinckerhoff divorce suit, in which Juror Durando was concerned, and also concerning Durando's connection with Gramercy Lodge, No. 309, Ancient Order of Workmen, to which Inspector McLaughlin belongs.

Col. Fellows contended that the sixth juror had concealed information which should have been disclosed to the People.

His opinion seemed to be shared by Judge Barrett, who, in giving his decision, said:

"It would be a mockery of justice to let the trial proceed with a juror who occupies the position he does. I am constrained to find that the juror concealed the fact that he was examined by counsel in the Brinckerhoff case, and that he concealed the intimate relations between his family and the Tripler family. He should have disclosed those relations, which would have immediately disqualified him as a juror. The inference is that he concealed these facts for some ulterior purposes. Upon all the facts, I feel constrained to grant the motion to set aside the juryman."

The proceedings further developed the fact that Juror Charles Fritz had expressed a decided opinion in the case.

Albert Roth, shipping clerk in the leather business, employed at 47 Warren Street, took the stand.

"Did you hear Charles Fritz, the fourth juror, express an opinion on this case?" asked Col. Fellows.

"Yes, Sir; I heard Mr. Fritz say, four or five days before he was subpoenaed, that he would never convict Inspector McLaughlin."

The witness stuck to his story in cross-examination, and his testimony was born out by John H. Folk, the business partner of Charles Fritz, who was called next.

Fritz, on being put on the stand virtually admitted the charge and said that he was sick of the jury box and wanted to get out. He was scored very severely by Judge Barrett for swearing falsely in his examination and excused.

The rest of the session was taken up in a fruitless search for talesmen who had not formed an opinion in the case.

FLORENCE'S SCOPPIO DEL CARRO

A Relic and an Annual Holy Saturday Festival Commemorating the Valor of Pazzino dei Pazzi.

From Le Petit Temps, Paris.

The people of Florence like festivals; none is dearer to them than that of the Scoppio del Carro—the explosion of the Chariot—which takes place on Holy Saturday every year, and which is a special feature of the city. It has a religious and patriotic character. These are the circumstances which created it:

During the first crusade, commanded by Godfrey de Bouillon, a young Florentine, Pazzino dei Pazzi, was the first to plant the Christian banner on the ramparts of Jerusalem. Godfrey rewarded his valor by conferring upon him the mural crown.

Pazzino conceived the idea of taking the tomb of Christ from the hands of the infidels and of transporting it into his own country. He soon saw that the undertaking was chimerical, and, in a moment of anger, struck with his sword the sacred tomb, from which a fragment fell.

The Mussulmans killed the keeper of the tomb and resolved to pursue the Florentine, who fled with the precious fragment. The latter escaped by an ingenious ruse. He unshod his horse and turned its nails, so that, deceived by the imprints, the Mussulmans followed the opposite road from the one which he had taken.

Pazzino arrived at Florence and gave his relic to the Church of San Biagio. Later it was placed in the Church of the Holy Apostles, which still preserves it. Every Holy Saturday, the stone is used to light the sacred fire. In memory of this event and to perpetuate its influence, the commune of Florence ordered from the cabinetmaker Andrea a large chariot marked with an inscription explaining the decree:

"This chariot shall be led every Holy Saturday to the Square of Our Lady of Flowers; it shall be drawn by four white oxen ornamented with laurel, flowers, and ribbons; it shall be at mass with a dove; the bird shall fire the cannon of our commune in honor of the religion of our country and of Pazzino del Pazzi. Whoever shall injure the chariot will be punished by lashing."

The ceremony has taken place every year since the eleventh century. The chariot is a large monument, painted black, in the form of a pyramid. It is ornamented with a mural crown and wears the shields of Florence and of the Pazzi family. In the early morning a compact crowd, formed in greater part of peasants, invades the square and the church. Women and children remain in the church. At noon the officiating clergyman sings the "Gloria in Excelsis" and sets fire to the dove. This is shaped like a piece of artillery. Women raise in the air the children that they carry in their arms, assured that if a spark of the dove fall on them they will ever be robust.

In the square the crowd waits anxiously, for a persistent legend says that the crops will be good if the explosion is a success. The white oxen are harnessed to the chariot, which slowly takes the road to the Canto del Pazzi. It stops in front of the Quarateri Palace, which was built for the Pazzi family from the plans of Brunelleschi. The ceremony begins again, and later the chariot is returned to the special building appropriated for its care.

Notice to Mariners.

TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., May 6.—The Lighthouse Board, Third District, has issued the following notice to mariners:

The following post lights on the Connecticut River have been temporarily extinguished on account of freshets: Colt Pier Range Lights, (front and rear.) Mouse Island, (lower and upper.) Press Barn Bar, (front.) These stations will be relighted as soon as practicable.

Silent but Certain

There is no discomfort, no disturbance of business, or pleasure, no loss of sleep, after taking Hood's Pills. They assist the natural functions of the digestive organs, so that satisfactory results are effected in perfectly natural and regular manner. Although Hood's Pills are silent in operation they are nevertheless certain in their effect. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & Co., proprietors Hood's Sarsaparilla, Lowell, Mass. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure LIVER ILLS

STATUE OF CHANCELLOR KENT

It Will Be Placed in the New Congressional Library at Washington.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May —Sculptor George E. Bissell of this city has finished the model of the statue of Chancellor Kent, upon which he has been engaged for some time, and it was recently cast in plaster at his studio on Balding Avenue. The statue is to be cast in bronze and placed in the new library of Congress at Washington.

The artist has represented the Chancellor as standing in a thoughtful pose, costumed in the silk robes of his office. In his left hand he holds manuscripts which represent his commentaries, famous as authority upon American law, and to be found in the libraries of lawyers in all English-speaking nations. With his pen in his right hand he is supposed to be engaged in writing the works which made him famous. He stands in deep thought. The aim of the sculptor was to suggest the simple, unconventional, commonplace personality of the Chancellor.

Statue of Chancellor Kent.

The statue of Chancellor Kent is to be set on the balustrade of the gallery in the reading room of the new Congressional library. It is one of sixteen portrait statues of distinguished men of different epochs which are to be placed there. There are to be eight large pier figures to typify respectively Philosophy, History, Poetry, Art, Science, Religion, Law, and Commerce, and the sixteen bronze statues are chosen in corresponding representative pairs. The typical figure and historical statues will be the work of well-known American sculptors.

Chancellor James Kent was born the 31st of July, 1763, at Fredericksburg, Dutchess County, (now Patterson, Putnam County,) in the State of New-York. His ancestors came over from England in the Mary and John of London, and settled in the neighborhood of Boston. The Chancellor's paternal grandfather, Elisha Kent, was a clergyman in Dutchess County, whose parish was known as "Kent's" parish. His father was Moss Kent, a graduate of Yale College in 1752. He was admitted to the Dutchess County bar in 1756. James Kent was a student at Yale College when it was broken up and dispersed in 1779 by the British. In 1781 he began the study of law in the office of Egbert Benson, then Attorney General at Poughkeepsie, and in 1785 he entered into a law partnership with Gilbert Livingston of that village for twelve years.

In 1785 Kent married Miss Elizabeth Bailey,

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,293 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.: Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Checks, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times's Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Instruction	7
Apartments to Let	15	Legal Notices	14
Auction Sales	15	Legal Sales	15
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	13	Meetings and Elections	13
Bankers' Cards	13	Miscellaneous	7
Bicycles	6	Personal	7
Boarders Wanted	7	Proposals	15
Business Notices	5	Public Notices	15
City Items	15	Real Estate at Auction	15
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Referees' Notices	15
Copartnership Notices	13	Situations Wanted	10
Country Houses To Let	15	Special Notices	5
Country Real Estate For Sale	13	Spring and Winter Resorts	7
Deaths	5	Summer Resorts	7
Europe	7	Surrogate Notices	14
Excursions	7	Teachers	7
Financial	13	The Turf	6
Furnished Rooms	7	To Let For Business Purposes	15
Help Wanted	10	Travelers' Guide	16
Horses, Carriages, &c.	6	Yachting	6
Hotels	7		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—La Perichole.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Fatal Card.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—Delmonico's at 6.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Twentieth Century Girl.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Aladdin Jr.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—A Gaiety Girl.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Sowing the Wind.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—National Sculpture Society Exhibition.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Captain Paul.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—King of Peru.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:00 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Food Exhibition.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Il Trovatore.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Madeleine.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Diddlinead Wilson.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling and The Man Up Stairs.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—Day and Evening—Cat Show.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Annual Exhibition.
ORTGIES GALLERIES, 5th Av-34th St—8:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M. and 8:00 P. M. to 10.00 P. M.—Art Loan Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:30 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.

READER'S INDEX

	Page.	Column.
At the Hotels	5	3
Business Troubles	14	6
Commercial	11	1
Courts	14	1
Departures for Europe	7	2
Financial	12	1
Fires in This City	3	2
Marine Intelligence	10	1
New State Corporations	13	2
Obituary Record	3	2
Post Office Notice	16	5
Railroad News	13	5
Real Estate	15	1
Social World	2	4
Telegraphic Brevities	13	7
United Service	13	6
Washington Weather Forecast	13	7

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
To Accuse Justice Stiner.
Japan Yields to Russia.
Rich Gifts to Columbia College.
The Income Tax Rehearing.
What Mr. Platt Said in Washington.
Warrant for Gov. Morrill of Kansas.

Page 3
Senator Bradley Remains Firm.
Mr. Parker Calls on Mr. Platt.
McLaughlin Jury Still Incomplete.
Democrats Discuss Harmony.

Page 5
Balfour Arraigned in London.
The Sculpture Society's Exhibition.
Banffy's Course Is Approved.
Oscar Wilde Finds Bail.
Farewell Dinner to G. W. Smalley.

Page 6
New-Yorks Lose Again.
A Danger to Wheelmen.

Page 7
Inspector Kershner's Trial Postponed.
Methodist Ministers Meet.

Page 8
The New Police Commissioners.
Meeting of the New Police Board.
Pooling on Steerage Rates.

Page 9
Gen. McLeer Writes to W. R. Stewart.
A Trolley Franchise Abrogated.
Brooklyn Trolley Scare Ended.
Wanted to Fight for Cuba.
Minister De Lome Visits the President.
A Bicyclist Attacked by Tramps.
A Fight with a Black Bull Snake.

Page 10
Sorosis Discusses Art.

Page 12
Canadian Federation Doubtful.

Page 13
Minority Report on State Prisons.
Court-Martial Sentences Upheld.

Page 14
A Park Case Decided Against the City.

Page 16
Our Fleet's Visit to Colon.
Killed His Wife and Himself.
Will Not Sell to the Government.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	51	53	6 P. M.	63	67
6 A. M.	53	55	9 P. M.	58	65
9 A. M.	53	59	11 P. M.	58	66
12 M.	59	68	12 P. M.	57	64
4 P. M.	63	74			

Average temperature yesterday.....56
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 63
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years.....56

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 13, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed

THE NEW POLICE BOARD.

The vaporings of Murray and Kerwin at being deprived of their offices, and the blackguardly insults which the latter has heaped upon the Mayor, will make very little impression upon the public mind, except as more fully revealing the character of those men. They are Platt Republicans, and owed their appointment to that fact, and that means that they are intense partisans who believe in making public office subservient to party ends. They take great pains to make this plain in their letters to the Mayor, whom they condemn chiefly because he has refused to act upon their principle, after pledging himself to the people of the city that he would so refuse. Nothing has more clearly shown their unfitness for office under such an administration as the Mayor has repeatedly promised than these impudent letters. Their iteration of the claim that Mr. Strong was elected as a Republican candidate and by Republican votes, and was bound in what they call "honor" to be a partisan Mayor, is in such flagrant contradiction of notorious facts as to be an insult to the intelligence of the public which these letters were intended to affect. They are the most flattering tribute to the Mayor's non-partisan action that he has thus far received.

But the public is less concerned with Murray and Kerwin and their impotent ravings than with the composition of the Police Board now that they are out of it. It can hardly be called ideal, but we are not getting much of that kind nowadays. It is of a quality which the public will accept hopefully, and judge by results after the test of experience. Mr. Andrews's appointment was based on the right principle, and he has done what he could in his helpless position to justify it. Nobody will question the excellence of the choice of Mr. Roosevelt. He is a Republican whose party fidelity has borne a good deal of strain, but he has shown his capacity for rising above partisanship in administering public trusts, and there is no doubt that he will perform his duty to the city without regard to party considerations. He believes in non-partisan municipal administration, and will doubtless do all he can to promote it.

The other two appointments are less admirable, and it is difficult to regard them as having been made without regard to political considerations, but possibly the Mayor contemplated a change in the law which would require the recognition of such considerations, and, in fact, it is almost necessary so long as the Bureau of Elections remains in the department. Col. Grant has been regarded as a Platt candidate heretofore, but his selection does not seem to have had a soothing effect upon his predecessor. He is not credited with being much of a politician, and unfortunately he is not commonly credited with great administrative ability. It is to be hoped that he will justify the general estimate in the former respect and disappoint it in the latter. Mr. Parker is known as an anti-Tammany Democrat, but he has yet to show his capacity as an executive officer.

This may be a reform Police Board as a whole, but it cannot be accepted as such at once. So far as public judgment is concerned, it will be on probation until it has demonstrated its character, but there is no question about its vast superiority to that which has been displaced.

THE MISTAKE IN TENNESSEE.

The action of the Legislature of Tennessee in deciding the contest for the Governorship in favor of Turney is only what was to be expected after the proceedings leading up to it, but in our opinion it was a mistake, both as a matter of public policy and as a matter of party expediency. It cannot, however, be claimed that the question was altogether one-sided. There can be no reasonable doubt that the law requiring evidence in a prescribed form of the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting was constitutional and entirely valid. The wisdom or sound policy of such a requirement may be questioned, but it was provided for in the State Constitution and put in effect by legislation.

There is also no doubt that this requirement was disregarded in many voting precincts in Tennessee by election officers of both parties at the last election, as it had been at previous elections. That was explicitly stated in the majority report of the Contest Committee, and on that ground it rejected more than 22,000 votes, so divided between the parties as to reverse the result of the election as indicated on the face of the returns. Inasmuch as the Republicans generally denounced the poll tax law, and in some cases openly advised a disregard of its provisions, it is likely that it was violated by them to a greater extent than by the Democrats, who upheld it and to whose advantage it was supposed to work.

The fact is that nobody could tell what the result of the "legal vote" at the last election in Tennessee was, on account of the lax enforcement of the election law. The returns did not show it, and no investigating committee could ascertain it with certainty. Of course, it is bad policy to allow violations of election laws to secure fraudulent results with impunity. But the proper course is to attend to the enforcement of such laws when the elections are held and see that those who violate them are brought to punishment. In this case there was general negligence on both sides, and the Democrats were at fault as well as the Republicans, whether to the same extent or not, and to take advantage of a majority in the Legislature to set aside the returns and determine the election on the report of a partisan investigating committee was bad policy.

The registration of voters and the casting of ballots should be strictly regulated and guarded, and laws for that purpose should be vigilantly enforced and every violation should be punished. But the returns, once duly made up and certified in a legal manner, should be held sacred as the only conclusive evidence of the result of the voting. Otherwise the door is open for any party majority in the Legislature to set aside "the verdict of the people" and to substitute its own judgment of what ought to have been the result for what actually was the result of a popular election. In principle the action of the Tennessee Legislature is precisely like that of the Louisiana Returning Board in 1876.

LARGE GIFTS TO COLUMBIA.

Blessings and benefactions were showered upon Columbia College yesterday. President Low's gift may fairly be called colossal. Very few men have ever given away a million dollars for any purpose. Only a man of great wealth could have undertaken out of his own money to build the splendid new library building of the college. Only a man of President Low's deep attachment to the college and sincere devotion to "the things it stands for" would have done it. And as a memorial of his father, the President's gift to Columbia becomes not only generous almost beyond precedent, but inexpressibly gracious as a mark of filial reverence.

The gifts of Mr. William C. Schermerhorn and of Mr. F. Augustus Schermerhorn are less notable only because Mr. Low made it mighty hard for anybody who came after him. He must have a long spoon who would sup with a certain Personage, says the ancient proverb. He must have a long purse and a big heart who would play the game of benefactions with President Seth Low.

The college needs buildings, and the Trustees are the best possible judges of the kind of buildings it needs most. In giving $300,000 to the college for any kind of a building the Trustees might determine that it most needed, Mr. William C. Schermerhorn showed himself to be not only generous, but practical-minded. A conditioned and restricted gift to a college is often an embarrassment to its Trustees and of questionable advantage.

Mr. F. Augustus Schermerhorn's present to the college is unique, but useful and desirable. Congress has been repeatedly advised by The Times and by many other newspapers to buy the Townsend Library of War Records. It is a valuable collection for historical purposes, and we are glad it is to stay in New-York.

Columbia is fortunate in her distinguished President, in her Trustees, and in her alumni. She needs more buildings. But what a list of children she has to look to for the multitudinous roofs she requires! On the roll are the names of Astor, Goelet, Cutting, Stevens, Field, Rhinelander, Chanler, Morris, Harper, Gerry, Haven, Aldrich, Taylor, and Higgins.

If President Low's example is immediately inspiring to other sons of Columbia, Morningside Heights will not hold her domiciles.

WATER IN THE LAKE CITIES.

Chicago is not the only lake city that has been poisoning its water supply with its own sewage. But Chicago has extended its conduits and taken other measures for the purification of its supply, with very gratifying results, while several other cities which obtain water in a similar way have yet to begin the work of sanitary protection. Cleveland, one of the most attractive cities west of the Alleghanies, takes its water from Lake Erie, (as Chicago draws its supply from Lake Michigan,) and discharges its sewage into the lake through forty-eight sewer outlets either on the lake shore or on the banks of the Cuyahoga River, which flows through the city into the lake. It will be seen that the conditions closely resemble those which existed at Chicago before the recent improvements were made there.

The intake of the Cleveland water supply is one and one-fifth miles from the shore. The Cuyahoga River for two miles from its mouth, owing to the discharge of sewage into it, has become a nursery or breeding place for the germs of disease. It is admitted that the foul contents of this stream are carried out into the lake beyond the intake of the water supply. Dr. Ashmun, formerly Health Officer of the city, asserts that the contaminating material goes out even eight miles from the shore,

The effect of this pollution upon the health of the city has been quite perceptible, and attention was directed to it a few weeks ago by the Secretary of the Ohio Board of Health, who remarked that during the last seven years the contamination of the water had cost the people of Cleveland much more in losses from typhoid fever alone than the sum which would pay for an extension of the conduit to a point several miles beyond the present intake. During these seven years there have been 1,044 deaths from typhoid, or nearly 3 per cent. of the entire mortality, which is more than three times the rate in this city and Brooklyn for the census year 1890. It is also pointed out by Dr. Ashmun that "typhoid fever and other intestinal diseases, such as acute diarrhea and dysentery, are present at all seasons of the year," and that "Winter cholera" prevails throughout the cold season. There is undoubtedly a connection between these ailments and the discharge into the lake of the sewage and garbage of more than 300,000 people.

The State Board of Health at a recent meeting expressed its disapproval of a project for the construction of new sewers, with outlets on the lake shore, and said in its report upon this subject: "The board is convinced that the present sanitary condition of Cleveland is not as good as it should be. Sewage is discharged into the lake, or into the river flowing into the lake, at forty-eight points, and the water supply is taken from the lake by means of a tunnel to an inlet crib, only one and one-fifth miles from the points at which large quantities of polluting matters are discharged. The continued occurrence of a large number of cases and of deaths from typhoid fever in the city for many years is evidence that the water has been, and is, so polluted as to be injurious to health." Several remedies are suggested by the board and its experts—such as the extension of the conduit for four or five miles; the construction of intercepting sewers by means of which the city's sewage can be discharged into the lake at a distance of several miles from the conduit; and the purification of the water by filtration.

The State Board finds that similar conditions exist in other cities of the State. At Painesville, also on the lake, sewage is discharged with the current of Grand River at a point several hundred feet from the shore and only half a mile from the intake of the water works. The water has been condemned by the local health authorities. Similar conditions are reported at Ashtabula and Lorain.

The folly of putting large quantities of city sewage into bodies of water from which a city's water supply comes is seen more clearly every year in civilized communities. If it is not practicable to prevent such pollution, consumers can be protected by the extension of conduits and by filtration. Money expended in such improvements is very profitably invested. But the contaminating matter ought not to be discharged into lake waters. Some other disposition of it can be made. If these lake cities should divert their sewage and garbage from the waters which wash their shores, and should make their conduits four or five miles long, their inexhaustible supplies of water would be unsurpassed in quality.

MONKS FOR DOCKS.

In the apportionment of Dock Commission duties, we suppose Commissioner John Monks will get the Chairmanship of the Committee on Sawing Off Piles, and probably a place on the Auger Hole Committee. He forgets more about those important branches of a Dock Commissioner's work than Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Einstein could learn during their term of office.

Mr. Monks is a good man and an experienced dock builder. But it seems to us that Mayor Strong displays a good deal of hardihood in making him Commissioner of Docks, merely to pay an election debt.

Monks is some kind of a Democrat. He belonged to the O'Brien variety, we think, when the Mayor promised the place to him, and now that there are no O'Brien Democrats, and that Monks would not be one of them if there were, he keeps the foolish pledge, to the detriment of the city. As well make a pavior Commissioner of Public Works or a hedge trimmer Commissioner of Parks.

There is broad constructive work to be done in the Dock Department. An auger-hole man isn't up to it.

JAPAN'S WITHDRAWAL.

There seems to be no doubt left that Japan has agreed, in deference to the remonstrance of Russia, Germany, and France, to abandon all claim to a continued occupancy of any port of Manchuria, including Port Arthur.

This is a result that cannot be said to reflect any credit upon the two civilized powers concerned, that is to say, Germany and France. Indeed, Western civilization appears to more advantage in this business in the Oriental copy than in the European original. The interests of France and Germany in Japan are exclusively commercial, except for the French possession of Indo-China and Cochin-China, and are the same as those of other civilized nations. They are the same in kind, though much less in degree, as those of Great Britain and the United States. We ourselves are Japan's best customer, buying from her nearly as much as all the rest of the world together, and selling to her about as much as Germany and half as much again as France and Russia together. The imports of Japan from Great Britain and the United States together are to those of Russia, France, and Germany about as 259 to 107; the exports as 436 to 194. As for China, excepting that great part of her foreign commerce, nearly one-half, which passes through Hongkong and is not further separated, and taking her direct trade with the various foreign countries, it appears that her total trade with Great Britain and the United States is to her total trade with all Europe, including Russia, as 55 to 29.

These figures are worth giving because they effectually explode the hypocritical pretense, put forward by the official press of Germany and France, that they have been actuated by commercial considerations in their endeavors to nullify the treaty. The two nations which do so much more business with Japan and China than the three powers that are interfering are satisfied with the treaty, and have abstained from taking part in the plot to disturb it. The motive of that plot is plainly recognizable as the emulous desire of France and Germany to conciliate their great and good friend the Czar, with a view to the balance of power in Europe, and not with the least reference to any interest that either of them actually has in the East. This is rather too unpresentable a motive to produce, and hence it has been concealed by means of the humbug that we have just exposed.

Here is another point. Japan needed the possession of the strong places on the Chinese mainland mainly as a guarantee that China would fulfill the treaty, both as to the payment of the indemnity and as to the enormously valuable commercial concessions which she obtained, not only for herself but for all mankind, and which the nations that do the greater part of the Oriental trade gratefully recognize. The good faith of China cannot be trusted. Nobody doubts that she will shirk the fulfillment of the treaty if she can. France and Germany have interfered in the interest of Russia to deprive Japan of the power of coercing China into fulfilling her obligations. It seems that since they have weakened the power of Japan to enforce the execution of the treaty, they should in decency guarantee the payment of the indemnity and the fulfillment of the commercial concessions.

In any case, we have by no means seen the last of this matter. The interference of France and Germany in a business which was none of theirs will be, as it should be, deeply and long resented by Japan, and it is not to be expected that they will permanently profit by it. In fact, on the face of the matter, both cannot succeed in the attempt which each has made to conciliate Russia at the expense immediately of Japan and ultimately of the other. One or the other of them has been tricked and deceived in this "triumph of Russian diplomacy."

AN UNPUNISHABLE OFFENSE.

It clearly appeared in Judge Barrett's court yesterday that a citizen had made his way into the jury box by concealing facts the avowal of which would have secured his prompt rejection. He concealed the fact that he had been subjected to a severe cross-examination by one of the counsel for the prosecution; he concealed an association with the prisoner as a member of the same lodge; and he concealed his relations with one of the complaining witnesses.

When these facts were brought out, the man was promptly put off the jury. Judge Barrett, with just indignation, declared that his concealment must have been made with some ulterior purpose. The man was anxious to fill a place which the ordinary citizen is only too prone to shirk, and is always glad to have an excuse for not taking. This man had ample excuses and did not produce them. What his "ulterior purpose" was we may infer from the fact that the counsel for the defense was exceedingly anxious to keep him on the jury after his unfitness had been shown.

The inference must be that he had smuggled himself into the jury for the purpose of taking part in a verdict, or of preventing a verdict, without regard to the testimony. And yet it seems that no penalty attaches to this offense except of being left off the jury if one is caught at it. If there were any penalty provided we may be sure that Judge Barrett would have taken steps to enforce it in Durando's case. A penalty certainly ought to be provided by law for a crime which aims to pollute the sources of justice.

THE ARABIA CHOLERA ROUTE.

The Government's latest report from its sanitary agent at Constantinople gives some interesting information about the outbreak of cholera at Kamaran, the station at the southern end of the Red Sea where all pilgrims on their way to Mecca must undergo a quarantine detention of ten days. It should be noted that since that report was written (on April 12) the appearance of cholera at Mecca has been announced by cable.

Two steamship loads of pilgrims from Bombay reached the Kamaran station on March 16, and the first case of the disease there was observed on March 24. Up to April 12 there had been forty-nine cases and thirty-nine deaths, the mortality percentage being very high. But there is very little cholera at Bombay. There was only one fatal case in that city during the month immediately preceding the departure of these pilgrims.

It is very probable that the outbreak at Kamaran was due to infection originating at that quarantine station, which has for years notoriously been in a deplorable condition. The danger of infection is greater there than it is in the Indian cities from which the pilgrims come. Since the lazaretto was established, in 1881, cholera has broken out at Mecca and throughout the holy district in Arabia seven times, but there were only two such outbreaks in the ten years immediately preceding the establishment of it.

The appearance of the disease at Mecca becomes an event of considerable importance because now the disease has entirely died out in Galicia and there seems to be very little of it in Russia. The culpable failure of the powers to insist upon proper sanitary regulations in Arabia has exposed Europe to fresh infection from the East.

The exhibition of the National Sculpture Society is enchanting. The grace, beauty, and nobility of products of plastic art are heightened by the congruous setting of leaf and blossom. The Italians knew that very well. But in the severest conditions the sculpture exhibits would charm any visitor. The flowers and plants add to the charm, and make the Fine Arts Society Building in Fifty-seventh Street a garden of delight. No person of taste can afford to miss the exhibition.

Dr. R. Heber Newton finds in clairvoyance and telepathy, after abstracting fraud and delusion, a "residuum of facts" that suggest the nature of resurrected bodies. The Rev. William Lloyd declares that the body which rises is "electrical." Each seems to use the same syllogism—A is mysterious, B is mysterious; therefore, A is B.

Seldom, indeed, has a more pathetic spectacle been presented than that of Mike Kerwin lecturing the Mayor of New-York for his "wanton treachery" in keeping faith with the people thereof, and in keeping it at Mike's expense.

Secretary Gresham's illness has given excuse for one of those undignified squabbles between doctors that were lamentably common some years ago, but which have of late become somewhat rare. The only pleasing feature of the controversy is the fact that, while it goes on, Secretary Gresham's condition is improving.

FICTION ANTICIPATES SCIENCE

Hans Pfaall's Balloon Seems to Have Been Filled with the Gas Recently Found in the Air by Prof. Ramsay.

From The London Spectator.

The world hears a great deal from the critics of fiction, about wild imaginings, impossible situations, stories that are spoiled by beings far removed from the plane of human experience, and of plots so far-fetched and extravagant as to be utterly absurd. Yet, strange as it sounds, we believe that these complaints are usually ill-founded. There are plenty of bad plots and foolish situations, but their badness and foolishness consist far less often in their impossibility than is popularly imagined. A man may, of course, sit down and concoct a monster, but as a rule the human imagination is singularly limited and confined. In the region of the human comedy, it seldom or never travels outside the region of actual experience, while even in the romance of marvel and adventure, the novelist as often as not is only "a little previous,"—that is, he merely invents and discovers quicker than the legitimate discoverer.

A remarkable instance of imagination being unable to overstep the bounds of the possible, or of reality being obliged to follow fiction, is afforded by the discovery of helium. One might have imagined that when Prof. Ramsay discovered a new element in the air, he was out of reach of the novelist. Not a bit of it. Edgar Allan Poe had been there before him. Or if we put it the other way, when Edgar Allan Poe thought he was inventing an impossible new gas which should enable Hans Pfaall to float his balloon, he was merely roughly sketching out in advance the work to be done in a London laboratory. The Lancet of last Saturday quotes the passage from Edgar Allan Poe, in which Hans Pfaall describes how he produced his new gas, lighter than hydrogen. Here is the extract:

I then took opportunities of conveying by night, to a retired situation east of Rotterdam, five iron-bound casks, to contain about fifty gallons each, and one of a larger size; six tin tubes, 3 inches in diameter, properly shaped, and 10 feet in length; a quantity of a particular metallic substance, or semi-metal, which I shall not name, and a dozen demijohns of a very common acid. The gas to be formed from these latter materials is a gas never yet generated by any other person than myself—or, at least, never applied to any similar purpose. I can only venture to say here that it is a constituent of azote, so long considered irreducible, and that its density is about 37.4 times less than that of hydrogen. It is tasteless, but not odorless; burns, when pure, with a greenish flame, and is instantaneously fatal to animal life. Its full secret I would make no difficulty in disclosing but that it of right belongs (as I have before hinted) to a citizen of Nantz, in France, by whom it was conditionally communicated to myself.

The same individual submitted to me, without being at all aware of my intentions, a method of constructing balloons from the membrane of a certain animal, through which substance any escape of gas was nearly an impossibility. I found it, however, altogether too expensive, and was not sure, upon the whole, whether cambric muslin with a coating of gum caoutchouc was not equally as good. I mention this circumstance because I think it probable that hereafter the individual in question may attempt a balloon ascension with the novel gas and material I have spoken of, and I do not wish to deprive him of the honor of a very singular invention.

We hope our readers will remark how very closely the manufacture of helium follows Poe's receipt. To begin with, helium is prepared by pouring a very powerful acid, i. e., sulphuric acid, on "a particular metallic substance or semi-metal," i. e., clèvelte. Next, its density is probably very much less than that of hydrogen. Azote is another name for nitrogen—a zoe, without life. Hence, if Hans Pfaall's gas was not helium it was something very like it. Curiously enough, the writer in The Lancet suggests that helium will be used for the exact purpose for which its fictional inventor destined it. "If helium could be obtained in tolerable quantity, what an important bearing it might have in aeronautics. Thus, if it be much lighter than hydrogen its lifting power would be much greater, and the cumbersome and clumsy dimensions of our present balloon, it is easy to see, could be reduced with very great advantage."

Clearly Edgar Allan Poe invented helium as much as Jules Verne invented the submarine boat. After this one wonders how long it will be before a projectile is shot on to the moon, or the centre of the earth reached by way of an extinct crater.

Black Bess Replaced by a Bicycle.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

In these days, when so many means of earning a livelihood are closed, save to the working classes, it is interesting to hear of the revival of so old a profession as that of the road. This being the age of machinery, one need not be surprised to learn that the bicycle has been substituted for the Bonnie Black Besses of a century ago. The original formula, "Your money or your life," is, however, maintained intact, and the old York Road is once again the scene of the highwayman's operations. The pistol, too, is still the proper weapon, and in other respects the traditions of the craft are carefully preserved. "The Doncaster police were communicated with, but have not made any arrest," is a sentence that reminds one of the days when watchmen were overturned in their boxes. Throughout the account is picturesque. The cyclist-cutthroats' bicycles were "on the roadside," while their riders disputed the passage of Mr. Lovely. The latter shook up his gallant "safety," (henceforth a misleading title,) and attempted to run the gantlet, but a bullet took him in the back of the thigh. He, however, escaped to "his native city" of York, preserving his purse virgin.

Indictments of Dubious Value.

From The Journal of Commerce.

The indictments recently found against three of the late Park Commissioners of this city present some considerations quite transcending in importance their local, personal, or political interests. These have a very direct bearing on the risks which accompany the acceptance of public trust, and indirectly suggest the existence of some unsuspected perils in the exercise of individual discretion in matters regulated by law. One of the gentlemen indicted has sat on the bench of one of the higher courts of this city; the other two are business men of unimpeachable rectitude and high standing. * ** We should hardly call this good for the promotion either of capacity or responsibility in public life. If positive criminality in office can escape indictment so successfully as a good deal of it has recently done in New-York, while technical irregularity of administration may expose men of the highest character and standing to the ignominy of having their names published at home and abroad as among those who have robbed the city, succeeding Mayors will have even more difficulty than the present one in filling important offices with men worthy of them.

Bequest for a Strange Purpose.

From The Westminster Gazette.

To-day is the death day of two great men—Beaconsfield and Byron. In The Times obituary columns appears the following "In Memoriam" notice:

GEORGE GORDON NOEL, LORD BYRON, died nobly for Greece at Missolonghi, April 19th, 1824.

"When Love who sent forgot to save
The young, the beautiful, the brave."

Sir Walter Scott, speaking of his death, said:

"It is as if the sun had gone out."

The explanation of the announcement is curious. A lady bequeathed a sum of money to place a wreath of Maréchal Niel roses each year at the foot of Byron's statue in Hamilton Gardens, and for an "In Memoriam" advertisement in the papers till such time as the authorities in Westminster Abbey shall allow the word "Byron" to be inscribed in Poets' Corner.

"SOWING THE WIND" AGAIN

A Strong Performance of Sydney Grundy's Drama Given at the Empire Theatre.

For the last fortnight of the season at the Empire Theatre Mr. Charles Frohman has revived "Sowing the Wind," and a forcible and sympathetic performance of this surprisingly effective play by Sydney Grundy was the most notable theatrical incident of last evening. There were but two changes in the original cast. As Sir Richard Cursitor, Mr. Robert Edeson was rather more like the sporting cad than his predecessor, Mr. Cyril Scott, and denoted the few traits of the character with graphic skill and humor; while Mr. Springer, who succeeded to Mr. W. H. Thompson's rôle, Lord Petworth, presented a portrayal whose merits were purely negative.

Miss Allen's Rosamund and Mr. Miller's Brabazon were both as sincere and powerful as before, and Mr. Crompton, Mr. Faversham, Miss Robson, and Miss Miller all played their parts with excellent skill.

The single new play of this week is "The King of Peru," which will be presented at the Garrick Theatre to-night by Mr. Mansfield and his company. The first and second performances are announced as "public dress rehearsals."

Musical Nonsense at the Bijou.

A revised version of "The Twentieth Century Girl" was presented at the Bijou Theatre last evening, in the presence of an audience nearly as kindly as it was large. There resulted, in consequence, an immense amount of applause, some of it sufficiently well deserved, and some not deserved at all. Of course, the recall demons forced a duplication of every song and dance in the piece, just as they always do at such first nights. There was, indeed, no attempt to make the actors repeat any of the dreadful puns that serve "The Twentieth Century Girl" for dialogue, and for that slight exhibition of mercy due gratitude must be expressed.

Miss Molly Fuller now plays the mannish heroine. She is pretty and vivacious, and in the second act put her foot on a hassock and sang a pleasing lyric about one B. Bolt with much effect. Mr. Dan Daly, for whom everybody has a regard more or less sincere, failed to betray much interest in his part, and, except for one extremely ludicrous dance, during whose progress he led Miss Christine Blessing in wild career over a great deal of furniture and through considerable scenery, hardly lived up to his lofty reputation. The singing, for the piece is done by Miss Catherine Linyard, who has some high notes of surprising vigor for such a dainty little person, while Miss Lillian Thurgate dances with skill and what is on occasion described as "pleasing abandon." Mr. Alf. H. Wilson is as amusing as ever in his familiar Teutonic way, and Mr. John T. Kelly is—on the stage a great part of the time.

Good Bill at Tony Pastor's.

Vesta Tilley added to her list of songs at Tony Pastor's last night "I'm the Latest Imitation of the Prince," in which a fetching costume of white satin with black velvet facings appeared to advantage on her trim figure. Songs old on the list, however, suited the fancy of her audience quite as well, and several of them were positively demanded of her before she could make her last bow. This week's bill includes also La Verde sisters, Fannie Mora, John and Nellie McCarthy, Estelle Wellington, San Bernard, Carr and Jordan, David Warfield, and the Martinetti-brothers. It is a good entertainment throughout.

A Roof Garden for Mr. McDonough.

T. Henry French yesterday leased the American Theatre roof garden to J. M. McDonough. The garden will be opened by Mr. McDonough June 1.

The Couldock Benefit.

It has been found necessary to change the date of the auction sale of boxes and seats for the Couldock benefit at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to next Monday, May 13. The sale will begin at 1 o'clock. Mr. Jefferson announces his intention of speaking about Couldock as a man and as an actor, and his address and the merriment that is sure to be created by Messrs. Goodwin, Hopper, Seabrooke, Keene, and Crane as the auctioneers should certainly make the sale an entertaining one. "The Rivals," the play to be given at the benefit, May 31, is to be rehearsed, under Mr. Jefferson's direction, the latter part of this and the early part of next week.

Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn.

Edward Harrigan, supported by Annie Yeamans, John Wild, Emma Pollock, and all the members of his company, which so long appeared in Harrigan's Theatre, this city, began a two weeks' season at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, last night, presenting "Reilly and the Four Hundred." The audience was large and demonstrative, and the Harrigan engagement promises to be most prosperous. On Thursday night and for the rest of the week "Cordelia's Aspirations" will be the play, and "The Major" will be presented next week.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Keith's Union Square.—The chief feature of the continuous performance at the Union Square Theatre yesterday was the appearance of Lottie Gilson, who is a prime favorite on the vaudeville stage of this city. The little singer had some new songs, and was applauded vigorously. John C. Rice and his wife, Sally Cohen, are also prominent in the excellent bill provided by Manager Keith for his patrons this week, as are a number of other popular favorites. The fun, like the performance, is continuous at the Union Square.

—American Theatre.—Marie Jansen, who had a large personal following in this city before she ventured to star on her own account, began a week's engagement at the American Theatre last night, presenting her farce-comedy, "Delmonico's at Six." There is plenty of fun in the play, which originally had a long run at a Broadway theatre, and Miss Jansen is on the stage almost continuously. A large audience welcomed her home to New-York, and was most liberal in its applause of her efforts.

—Koster & Bial's.—There is no doubt that the performance of the Craggs has proved a strong card at Koster & Bial's. Some of the feats of these acrobats are wonderful, and all are characterized by marvelous grace and agility. In addition to this attraction, the bill at the Music Hall includes acts by

JABEZ SPENCER BALFOUR

Wrecker of the Liberator Society a Prisoner in London.

CAREER OF A LEARNED HYPOCRITE

A Well-Laid Scheme of Piety by Which He Gained Confidence, Popularity, Situation, and Ruined the Poor.

LONDON, May 6.—Jabez Spencer Balfour was landed at Southampton this morning.

When the steamer Tartar Prince, upon which he was brought from Buenos Ayres, arrived in the harbor, a Custom House launch met her and took the prisoner. Sixty reporters who tried to board the steamer from a tug were not permitted to do so. The detectives avoided the piers, which were crowded with excited people, and landed Balfour at Netley Wharf.

He was put on board a train without being noticed and started for London at 7:45 o'clock. The train was stopped at Vauxhall station. The prisoner, instead of being taken to the Waterloo Station, where an immense crowd was awaiting his arrival, was transferred to a cab and driven to the Bow Street Police Station.

The expectant crowds were baffled at every point, and none of them caught a glimpse of the prisoner. Balfour was immediately put into the prisoners' dock, and charges were formally lodged against him. He was remanded until May 9.

The return to England of Jabez Spencer Balfour from Argentina, where outlaws of other European nations have found an asylum, is a triumph of law. Prud'hon's painting of "Justice Pursuing Crime" is not more impressive. Interest in this particular case has been made acute by charges that the Government dared not produce the man for fear that he might make revelations injurious to men even more respectable than he had been considered. These charges were probably made at random, or, perhaps, to excite the Government's activity. Now the facts may come out.

Balfour was a great hypocrite. He was zealous in piety, indefatigable in condemnation of playhouses, and immovable in sternness of moral maxims. He was a member of the House of Commons, and reproved the House of Lords often for its indifference to the welfare of the working people. He was a temperance lecturer and eulogized the thrift of the temperate. The working people and the temperate who were thrifty gave their money to the building and loan associations which it pleased him to organize.

These were the Alliance National Land, Building, and Investment Society, the Estates Bank, and several other institutions in an alliance group. They failed in 1866. Balfour, in 1867, founded on their ruins the Land Allotment Company, and, later, the Liberator Building Society. Its captivating motto was, "Libera sedes liberum facit." Congregationalists, Nonconformists ministers, and religious societies of all denominations were easily induced to become its promoters. They received a commission of 1 per cent. the first year and one-half per cent. subsequently. Their prospectus indicated that the business was "the legitimate one of a building society," but this was not true.

In 1875 the "Liberator" had formed a Lands Allotment Company, with a capital of $900,000, without the knowledge of the stockholders. These relied implicitly on Balfour.

Later, this implicit confidence permitted the foundation of the London and General Bank, the Building Securities Company, George Newman & Co., the Real Estate Company, the Sheringham Development Company, and the firm of Hobbs & Co. When the principal of the latter failed in 1885 (as a member of the House and Lands Trust, he owed the "Liberator" $3,500,000. Then came the Building Securities Company, and Hobbs & Co., (Limited.) They constructed the Whitehall Court on the Thames embankment, Hyde Park Court, the Salisbury estate building, Carlisle mansion, and other houses, and failed, owing to the "Liberator" $10,495,000.

Then the Balfour companies speculated in estates, parks, collieries, and chemical works, lent money to friends—one of whom, Kenyon Benham, who received $235,000, in penal servitude for having forged a will—and aided Newman, a builder, now in jail for a term of years.

While every undertaking failed, every annual meeting declared a dividend. This was paid from new subscriptions and deposits. The best part of the available funds was divided among the Directors.

When the inevitable crash came, the Liberator stockholders had lost $8,305,325, the depositors $8,261,460, Lands Allotment Company $3,831,050, House and Lands Trust stockholders $360,725, and depositors $7,-906,725, Building Securities Company $1,-318,675, Hobbs & Co. $305,810. There were other losses, making the total amount diverted by Balfour $35,000,000.

AMERICAN CRUISERS FOR KIEL.

Ambassador Runyon and Rear Admiral Kirkland as Delegates.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—American representation at the Kiel Canal celebration has been arranged, and Ambassador Runyon, with Rear Admiral Kirkland, commanding a squadron of four vessels, have been officially appointed delegates to be present for the United States at the festivities, commencing June 19.

Admiral Kirkland has been notified that the cruisers New-York and Columbia will report to him at Southampton June 1, when Ambassador Runyon will place him in communication with the German Admiral, who will control the movements of the international fleet in the North Sea.

Capts. Evans of the New-York and Sumner of the Columbia have been directed to sail from New-York May 20 and join the San Francisco and Marblehead at Southampton, not later than June 1.

The New-York has already gone to the navy yard, and will be docked and have her hull painted at once, the Maine having been taken out of the big dry dock for that purpose. The Columbia went to the yard to-day for a thorough overhauling.

TURKEY AND THE CHRISTIANS.

Gladstone's Opinion About Armenia and the Marblehead's Mission.

LONDON, May 6.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the Anglo-Armenian Association, in which he says:

"Apart from local facts, of which I will not speak, the conduct of the Sultan and the Porte in connection with this question has been, to my mind, worse than their conduct in regard to Bulgaria, in 1876."

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The cruiser Marblehead joined the flagship San Francisco cruise along the eastern end of the Mediat Naples this morning, after a two weeks' terranean, under orders from Washington to visit Syrian ports and notify the local authorities that American missionaries would be forcibly protected in case of any uprising.

The visit of the two American vessels, in the opinion of Consular officers and missionaries, has had a most salutary effect, not only resulting in the dissipation of all plots against the Christians, but making an impression that, it is thought, will last for some time.

DEATH OF A GREAT NATURALIST

Carl Vogt's Career as a Politician and a Man of Science.

GENEVA, May 6.—Carl Vogt, the famous German naturalist, died in this city yesterday.

Carl Vogt was born at Giessen, July 5, 1817. He was, in 1839, at Neuchâtel, Agassiz's collaborator, writing the entire first volume of the "Natural History of Fresh Water Fish." He published several memoirs on mountains and glaciers, geology, and physiology.

From 1844 to 1846 he lived in Paris, where he founded the Scientific Society of German Physicians. He was appointed to a professorship in the University at Giessen in 1847. He went with ardor into the revolutionary movement, became a Deputy to the preparatory Parliament, was deprived of his Chair, and forced to quit Germany. In 1851 he went to Nice for his zoological studies, and in 1852 became a professor at Geneva.

He wrote descriptions of his travels, a piquant criticism of the errors of societies in Untersuchungen über Thierstaten," a declaration of war against partisans of religion allied with science, in "Koehlerglaube und Wissenschaft," became one of the leaders of German materialism, and contributed several valuable works to the knowledge of anatomy.

BANFFY'S COURSE IS APPROVED

Count Kalnoky's Resignation Is Declined by the Emperor.

BUDA-PESTH, May 6.—Count Apponyi raised in the Hungarian lower house today the question of the differences between Premier Baron Banffy and Count Kalnoky, together with the subsequent Cabinet crises in Vienna and Buda-Pesth. His interpellation was purely friendly.

Baron Banffy reviewed briefly the course of Archbishop Agliardi, Papal Nuncio in Vienna, in agitating against the ecclesiastical bills, his correspondence with Kalnoky on the subject, his denunciation of Agliardi in the lower house, and the bitter retort given by Kalnoky in The Politische Correspondenz. His own open attack upon Agliardi, Banffy explained, was due to his misunderstanding a letter from Kalnoky. He read the letter, at the same time arguing the plausibility of his deductions from it. It now appeared, he said, that these deductions were erroneous.

The House voted by a large majority that Banffy's course had been perfectly correct.

Emperor Franz Josef has written an autograph letter to Count Kalnoky, assuring him of the complete confidence of the Crown and declining to accept his resignation. The letter is very cordial.

LONDON, May 6.—The Standard is informed from Rome:

"The Agliardi affair has excited the Vatican greatly. It is believed that it will further strengthen the Moderates, whom the Pope keeps in constant touch with him.

"The Vatican will endeavor not to embitter the question, and will counsel the Nuncio to be prudent. The Osservatore Romano says it is anxious to know what satisfaction will be given by Austria for Baron Banffy's insults to the Nuncio."

OSCAR WILDE FINDS BAIL.

He Will Not Be Watched Diligently and May Not Be Retried.

LONDON, May 6.—Oscar Wilde, it is announced, will be released from custody tomorrow. His sureties have been approved. Their names have not been made public. Wilde will probably leave London at once for the seaside.

The statement of Mr. C. F. Gill, counsel for the prosecution, that Wilde would be retried at the next session, was made without the authority of the Public Prosecutor. It has not yet been decided whether the Government will take steps to have Wilde placed on trial.

They are willing that he should be arraigned again, but it is understood that the heads of the Church and many other eminent persons urge upon the Government the fact that much harm would be done to the public morals by the adoption of such a course, referring to the reprinting of details of the case.

In the meantime the police are ordered not to maintain too close a watch upon Wilde's movements and not to prevent him from going to the Continent if he wishes to go there.

QUARANTINE FOR A WAR SHIP

Florida's Officials Must Not Detain the Spanish Infanta Isabella.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Instructions issued by Secretary Carlisle of the Treasury Department to-day make public the fact that State quarantine officers of Florida have been endeavoring to quarantine a Spanish man-of-war specially sent into those waters to keep a lookout for suspected Cuban filibustering expeditions. The official statement of the department is as follows:

"Secretary Carlisle has directed the Federal authorities at Tampa, Fla., to communicate to the State quarantine authorities his opinion that the United States laws do not warrant the detention of the Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabella on a reported violation of the Federal quarantine laws."

The cruiser arrived at the entrance to Tampa Bay on Friday evening. The State authorities fumigated her and, it was reported, intended to detain her for five days' quarantine under the Treasury regulations. The Secretary waived this regulation by wire to the Collector of Customs.

MANIFESTO OF THE INSURGENTS

Maximo Gomez and Jose Marti Sign Their Declaration of War.

Gen. Maximo Gomez and José Marti have issued, at Monte Christi, a manifesto, beginning with the following delcaration:

The revolution for independence initiated at Yara has again, after praiseworthy struggles and mature deliberations, appeared in Cuba, beginning a new period of war, by reason of the orders of the Cuban Revolutinary Party and the compacts entered into by that party both within and without the island, and by reason of the union under its banner of all the elements devoted to the salvation and emancipation of the country for the welfare not only of America, but of the world.

The document is long, earnest, remarkably temperate in tone, if one considers the circumstances under which it is written, and evidently the work of sincere men. It appeals to the Spaniards residing in Cuba, defends the negroes who fight for independence, and promises in victory a remedy for all the ills of the colonists.

AMERICAN PRISONER IN CUBA.

Application Made for Intercession in Favor of Fuentes.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The case of Fuentez, the alleged New-York newspaper correspondent arrested near Santiago de Cuba for complicity in the Cuban insurrection, was laid before the State Department to-day with the request that steps be taken to secure his release.

Fuentez, according to the claim made today, is a native-born citizen of the United States, and a resident of New-Jersey. The State Department asked for additional details on which to base negotiations with the Spanish Government.

MARTINEZ CAMPOS IS PLEASED.

Bravo's Insurgent Band of Twenty-two Men Has Surrendered.

[From The Staff Correspondent of The United Press.]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 6.—Gen. Martinez Campos arrived here this afternoon from Villaverde. He expresses himself as much pleased with the condition of affairs in and about Manzanilla.

A dispatch from Santa Clara says that Bravo's insurgent band of twenty-two men has surrendered to the authorities.

J. FRANK CLARK.

Insurrection to be Soon Subdued.

MADRID, May 6.—Gen. Martinez Campos cables that he is certain of a speedy triumph over the Cuban insurgents.

CORINTO'S DELIVERY CONFIRMED

The Alert Reports All Well and Quiet at San Juan del Sur.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Official confirmation of the evacuation of Corinto by the British was received at the State Department this morning from Minister Baker.

The dispatch was filed at Cuesta Mara, Costa Rica, probably on Saturday and merely contained the information that the Nicaraguan differences had been adjusted, and that the British vessels would leave May 5.

A cablegram has been received at the Navy Department announcing the arrival of the Alert at Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, this morning. The dispatch says: "All well and all quiet."

LEO LAUDS CANADA'S CLERGY.

Nomination of a Bishop for the See of Sioux Falls Is Postponed.

ROME, May 6.—A number of Catholic laymen, who are accompanying the visiting Bishops of St. John, Charlottetown, and Antigonish, attended the Pope's mass yesterday.

The Pope has directed the preparation of a laudatory letter to the Episcopate of Canada in recognition of their zeal in the promotion of Catholic schools.

The nomination of a Bishop for the See of Sioux Falls has been postponed.

SMALLEY'S FAREWELL DINNER.

Harold Frederic Presides over Civilities to His Colleague.

LONDON, May 6.—Harold Frederic, correspondent of The New-York Times, presided at the farewell dinner given in the Holborn restaurant to George W. Smalley, the retiring correspondent of The New-York Tribune.

Among the guests were Ambassador Bayard, Lord Chief Justice Russell, Justice Jeune, and Bret Harte.

Death of Sir George Buchanan.

LONDON, May 6.—Sir George Buchanan died here yesterday of heart disease.

Sir George Buchanan was born in London about sixty-five years ago. He was educated at University College, London, where he obtained the degrees of B. A. and M. D.

He held many offices in British medical societies and was employed by the Privy Council as an expert in infectious diseases.

From 1870 to 1882 he was Medical Officer of the Local Government Board. Among his published works are many official reports and his "Lettsonian Lectures on the Lung Diseases of Children."

A Festival an Insult to the Vatican.

LONDON, May 6.—The Standard's Rome correspondent says the Vatican has instructed all Papal Nuncios to inform the countries to which they are accredited that any congratulations extended to the Italian Government, or any participation in the September fêtes, celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entry of the Italians into Rome, will be regarded as injurious and insulting to the Pontiff and the Holy See.

Duc d'Orleans Is Convalescent.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 6.—A cablegram from Seville, Spain, to Gen. Daniel Butterfield, who has been visiting his nephew, Theodore Butterfield, in this city, is from the Duc d'Orleans personally, and reads as follows:

"Thanks for your kind sympathy. Am now getting quite well. PHILIPPE."

Norway's Ministry Must Not Resign.

CHRISTIANIA, May 6.—The Storthing today adopted a motion introduced by Deputy Englehart, that all documents emanating from the State Council relating to the desire of the Ministry to resign be tabled by the Chamber. There was only one dissenting voice.

The Hovas Loss at Marovoay.

PARIS, May 6.—The Government is informed that the Hovas loss in the recent fight at Morovoay, Madagascar, was 400 men, including the chiefs in command. The French loss was insignificant.

Gen. Duchesne Arrives at Majunga.

PARIS, May 6.—Gen. Duchesne, Commander in Chief of the French forces in Madagascar, arrived to-day at Majunga, on the northwest coast of the island.

HOW WAS THE ATLANTA DISABLED?

The Possibility that One of the Crew Did It to Avoid a Trip to Greytown Causes an Order for Investigation.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—There may be an investigation into the accident on board the Atlanta, which caused the return of that ship to Key West, after it had been ordered to Greytown. It was important that the Atlanta should appear at the Nicaraguan port promptly in view of the threatened revolution. Orders were sent the commanding officer, Capt. Cromwell, to sail without delay. He evidently had difficulty in getting fuel and several days were lost in the preparations for leaving Key West.

The fault was found to be due to the poor facilities for coaling, and two or three days were spent in getting fuel on board. In the meantime the situation in Nicaragua grew more serious. The Atlanta finally departed, and the Navy Department was astonished to learn that the ship had returned to Key West on account of an accident to the machinery.

Orders have been given by the commanding officer to inquire into the extent and cause of the accident, and the report will be sent to Washinton. From the telegraphic report already received it is known that the accident was a slight one—the breaking of a link of the valve gear of one engine—the repairing of which will not cost more than $50. The commanding officer evidently thought or knew there were no machinery shops in Greytown where the break could be repaired, and it was necessary to return to Key West.

It may, be now that the need of the Atlanta at Greytown is passed, the ship will be ordered to Norfolk or New-York for repairs.

The question is, did some one on board the ship cause the damage in order to secure for the ship a return to this country?

The break is one which could have been accomplished by a person acquainted with the machinery, and such an act would not cause great surprise in view of the six months' term during which the crew had been denied liberty. The prospect of a long season in an uncomfortable port, under undesirable conditions, may have induced some of the crew to commit the offense suggested.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Baron de Cholsy of Paris is at the Martin.

—Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston of Baltimore is at the Windsor.

—The Rev. Dr. Brainard of Auburn, N. Y., is at the Buckingham.

—Wharton Barker of Philadelphia, Curtis Guild of Boston, and D. M. Houser of St. Louis are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul, Gilbert W. Pierce of Minneapolis, Henry C. Frick of Pittsburg, Mrs. Zachariah Chandler, and Mrs. Eugene Hale are at the Holland.

—Ex-Senator John R. McPherson of New-Jersey, Judge William K. Townsend of New-Haven, John Sanford of Amsterdam, N. Y., and Victor F. Lawson of Chicago are at the Waldorf.

Opera at the Grand Opera House.

The Marie Tavary Grand English Opera Company began a fortnight's engagement at the Grand Opera House last night. The programme consisted of Verdi's "Rigoletto" and Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana." The cast in the first-named work embraced Mme. Tavary as Gilda, Payne Clark as Il Duca, William Mertens as Rigoletto, W. H. Hamilton as Sparafuale, and Lizzie Annandale as Maddalena. The performance seemed to give the audience great delight. Mme. Tavary was applauded most enthusiastically for her "Caro Nome," and Payne Clark had to sing "La Donna e Mobile" no less than three times. The quartet, of course, had to be repeated. The times are very hard when the quartet in "Rigoletto" is not repeated. Mme. Tavary looked a picture of youthful innocence as Gilda, and, although her father spoke English with a German accent, she knew only la bella lingua Toscana.

In "Cavalleria Rusticana" the cast consisted of Mme. Thea Dorre as Santuzza, Payne Clarke as Turiddu, Dora Escott as Lucia, William Schuster as Alfio, and Sofia Romani as Lola. Mme. Thea Dorre was a very lugubrious Santuzza, and there was no mistaking the fact that she was in a great deal of trouble. Payne Clark, who possesses a naturally fine voice, displayed his usual lack of art as Turiddu. The audience was most enthusiastic. To-night "Il Trovatore" will be given.

Thrifty Workingmen.

From The Hartford Times,

The two largest depositors in the Meriden Savings Bank are men who never received large wages. The larger depositor of the two is a man who has a nest egg of $9,000; yet this man has never earned over $2 a day. It is a fair question what his own or his family expenses have been.

Reduced Rates to Philadelphia via Royal Blue Line.

On the occasion of the dedication of the Odd Fellows' Temple at Philadelphia, May 21, 1895, the Royal Blue Line will sell to the public excursion tickets to Philadelphia good to go on May 20 and 21, and for return until May 23, inclusive. One single fare for the round trip, $2.50. Trains leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty St.—Adv.

THE SCULPTURE SOCIETY

Formal Informality the Art of Landscape Gardening.

MANY CURIOUS ARTISTIC EFFECTS

Flowers and Growing Plants Ingeniously Arranged as a Background for Marble, Bronze, and Plaster Statues.

Unique in every way, the second annual exhibition of the National Sculpture Society makes a noteworthy departure from conventional methods, and at a single bound has jumped into unusual prominence and importance. Keeping up to the very high standard it has set for itself this year, the future can have for it only prosperity and success. What has heretofore been but a small adjunct to the exhibitions

Figure in Competition.
Philip Martiny.

of paintings, relegated to obscure and unremarked corners, now for the first time assumes great dignity, value, and interest.

Sculpture is seen this year in the building of the Fine Arts Society, in West Fifty-seventh Street, against an effective background, the various groups, figures, and heads standing out in happy relief, displaying to the greatest advantage all their many good points. Never in this country has plastic art had so fair a chance, and not before have our sculptors been seen under such favorable conditions. It may be at once admitted that the public in general has probably never realized the strength and force of the men engaged in this branch of art. Fugitive pieces here and there, with now and then some important commission, have been admired and applauded, but it has remained for this year's show to present, by the admirable arrangement and the large numbers collected together, an idea of the remarkable ability, intelligence, and scholarly qualities of the American sculptor. Whether it be dignified portraiture, inventive allegory, classic figure or group, or dainty, suggestive decoration, the men here give assuring evidence that they may be relied upon to produce excellent results.

The galleries of the Fine Art Society have undergone a transformation as astonishing as it is ingenious. The sober walls, and, indeed, a large portion of the floor space, are almost hidden by terraces, trees, flowers, and hangings. One step out from the noise of the New-York streets to the refinement, the peace, and the repose of gardens Italian in their aspect, with banks of sweet-smelling flowers, trailing vines, and growing plants. The eye is delighted with an aspect of artistic beauty, the sense is soothed by the sweet odor of growing vegetation; all about are graceful forms, splendid conceptions of mass and line, decorative, artistic, and gratifying. Few will appreciate perhaps the enormous amount of time,

Part of Pratt Memorial.
Herbert Adams.

energy, and detail that have been expended to bring these galleries to their present state. The difficulties have been monumental. A large force of workmen has labored day and night, and the members of the committees have been unflagging in their zeal. The end has justified all their trouble, and sincere congratulations may be extended to them.

For the plan and design of the exhibition, Thomas Hastings, the architect, and Nathan F. Barrett, the landscape artist, are responsible. The latter, in his work on the town of Pullman and at the Ponce de Leon Hotel, has long since demonstrated his capabilities. He has worked here with loving enthusiasm, giving his best energies to the successful conclusion of a plan that has been long cherished, of proving to the public the happy possibilities that have heretofore been neglected of combining at moderate expense the idea, so to speak, of formal informality in the arrangement of city or country gardens, with the display of plastic works of art. The hideous iron statuary, standing idiotically alone on lawn or driveway, and the mathematical regularity of flower bed, massed in geometric figures, appalling to the artistic eye, have no longer reasonable excuse. Mr. Barrett has shown here the way out of the conventionalities that have for years clung to this country and made artistic gardening impossible. The Italians, the French, and the Dutch have long had full appreciation of the opportunities that taste, judgment, and artistic sense, in connection with nature, offer. They have utilized them to the fullest extent. To-day, New-Yorkers may see in a measure some of these ideas adapted to their own soil, and it is to be hoped they will profit by the chance.

As one enters the gallery, the first glance is quite bewildering in its novelty. A terrace has been built, with flights of steps leading up to the second gallery. A white balustrade runs along the front, before which there is massed a bed of growing plants, large-leafed varieties of many kinds, with here and there flowers. Upon three pedestals are as many admirable pieces of sculpture. The centre is a dainty woman's head, in marble, tinted in the faintest way with just a suspicion of color. It is by Herbert Adams, who has many excellent things here, and it has a refinement and a distinction of a high order. On either side are two figures by F. W. MacMonnies, the well-known "Bacchante and Child," and his "Diana," both of sterling merit, and highly decorative. These three statues are an agreeable introduction to what follows. Cedars, clipped in symmetrical shapes, form regular and pleasantly-formal walls through which the spectator may wander and come suddenly upon bust or figure, agreeably unexpected, sometimes half hidden by shrubs or flowering bush.

Perhaps a better idea will be conveyed when it is explained that the architect and landscape artist have started upon the principles of taking the middle gallery as the hallway of a house, with the two side rooms as living apartments. From here one comes out on the terrace overlooking the first gallery, or walks onward to the somewhat formal garden in the large or Vanderbilt gallery. This latter is quite the triumph of the skill and clever resources of Mr. Hastings and Mr. Barrett. Here they have built high walls, which, curving inward, have left space for fountains on each side. Chubby little cherubs, one by Philip Martiny, the other by D. C. French, sit placidly above jets of water, while hanging near by on the stonework are curious plants, notably some superb staghorn ferns from Australia, perfect in the shape from which they derive their name, and exquisite pitcher plants from the East Indies, with dainty hanging cups from each stem, marvelous and curious handiworks of nature. At the end are four columns supporting a cornice, which is the model of a marble bas relief for the Judson Memorial Church, and is by Herbert Adams. The effect is very imposing, for between the columns are seen three dignified, able statues, backed by the greens of the cedars and embowered at the base by azalias, hydrangeas, and many brilliant and lovely colored flowers.

The centre figure is an earlier work by C. H. Nieuhaus, made, it is quite evident, under the inspiration of the antique by the artist while in Rome. It is entitled "The Scraper," and is a magnificently-modeled athlete, in unusual pose, and of heroic size. On each side, striking in their quaint contrast, are figures of women, allegorical, by Philip Martiny and J. Massey Rhind. They are full of refinement and dignity. Looking back from these and over the entrance door, is the enormous decorative panel for the waiting room of the Broad Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia, the work of Karl Bitter. Here is a thoughtful, intellectual composition, admirably carried out in every detail; technical difficulties of an unusual kind are overcome with apparent ease, and the ensemble is a most inteligent whole, and one which will undoubtedly add greatly to the enviable reputation already acquired by Mr. Bitter. This artist also shows a statuette and two bust portraits, one of the latter in particular, of Dr. William Pepper, being lifelike as to resemblance and artistic in execution. From this formal garden, one steps out beyond the walls and through a sequestered path, where, presumably, nature has been more or less left to herself, and where effort has been made, and most successfully, to give the idea of a wild and naturally picturesque growth. Here is a reckless profusion of hardy herbaceous plants, growing apparently at will. Wild violets, roses, daffodils, tulips, poppies, hyacinths, and native ferns of many varieties intermingle and thrive and fairly run riot. It represents a luxuriance and a prodigality simply irresistible, and now and then there are to be seen satyrs, heads, a fragment of tors, or face or animal, seemingly left here and in a careless, natural sort of way, surrounded by the vegetation of a lifetime or more. Here, then, we see the delightful combination of the formal with the informal, the

Competition for a United States Silver Dollar.
Fernando Mirando.

gradual mingling of the art of man with the freedom and the willfulness of nature herself.

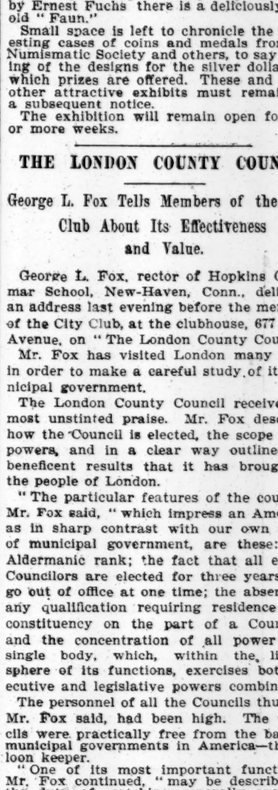
Due praise must be accorded to Pitcher & Manda, the florists of Short Hills, for their part in the display—no inconsiderable one, as will be seen. They have contributed a perfect wealth of flora of every possible sort. Enormous tree ferns, some fifteen or more feet high, are monumental decorations that are extremely effective. Superb palms, towering nearly to the high ceilings, add greatly to the general beauty of the scene, and nearly every known variety of fern and flower, plant and shrub, come from their conservatories to adorn the rooms of the exhibition. Great bay trees, cut cedars, smilax, and curious varieties of the pineapple family, plants of enormous leaves, and, last, but by no means the least, the delicate, patrician, and almost priceless orchids, are all here. Of the last an infinite variety show their graceful, dainty shapes. They come from the South American countries and from Mexico, and to name them were to fill this column. Equally earnest in their zeal with the others, these gentlemen have been lavish in their offerings and untiring in their efforts to contribute to the general effect and success of the undertaking. Without their aid but little could have been accomplished, for they have made the decorations possible.

With the profusion of flowers and the elaborate arrangement of wall, there is, nevertheless, nothing that takes away from the statuary, which, after all, is the main feature of the show. All these accessories but give added charm and effect to the marble, bronze, and plaster. It is like the fascination of laces, silks, and glittering jewels on beautiful womanhood, which serve to bring out bolder relief the natural beauties of face and figure. So these surroundings form a fitting background and develop qualities to the sculpture not always perceptible under ordinary conditions.

The President of the society is worthily represented by three large pieces of statuary—the plaster model of his well-known "Pilgrim," in Central Park, the "Statesman," and a "Warrior" from the Garfield Monument in Washington. Daniel C. French has his dignified, large "Gallaudet Teaching a Deaf-Mute Child," full of pathos and sentiment, and executed in a big, masterly way, besides which he has a bronze bust and two reliefs of angels for the Clark Monument, delicious bits of child life worked out with great tenderness. Upon the many contributions from John L. Warner, little but praise may be bestowed; a choice is difficult to make, but a fine bust of John J. Blair, delightful in its quaint, old-fashioned homeliness, and a chubby baby, like a bit of some old Dutch master's painting, must have a special commendation. A portrait of a lady by W. O. Partridge is distingué, which is a quality possessed by James F. Drummond's "Fredegonde, First Queen of France," a long, lithe figure, admirably conceived.

E. S. Hartley sends his remembered "Whirlwind," some portrait busts, and a capital bronze, "Pan and Rabbit." No little refinement and distinction are apparent in Henry H. Kitson's portrait bust of the "Queen of Roumania." There is character in "A Portrait Bust of Mr. W.," by Charles J. Pike, and in all three of the contributions by Lorado Taft there are delicacy, keen artistic feeling, and sound technical qualities. Bessie Porter gives evidence of much promise in the many things she sent in, a bust of Miss Geron in particular showing cleverness and appreciation of character. Animals, by A. P. Proctor, are modeled with understanding and comprehension of their anatomy. W. C. Noble has four excellent busts, and Fernand Miranda sends his Columbus Fountain group and a clever model in competition for the prize for the design for a new silver dollar.

"Mercury Teasing the Eagle of Jupiter" is the subject of an important work by F. W. Ruckstuhl, the Secretary of the society, who also sends a statuette of "Peace" and a bust of John Russell Young. The first is a large, classical figure composition, herewith reproduced, and is modeled with much strength and force, the arrangement well thought out and carried to a successful conclusion. An attractive marble bust of a woman is by G. Moretti. A sitting figure, "Music," has agreeable lines and comes from Henry Linder. A "Una," by Oliver Herford, shows the many-sided talent of this poet-painter-illustrator. An Italian girl, by Henry A. Johnson, is attractive, as is a bust by C. F. Hamann. George F. Brewster sends a life-like study of Carroll Beckwith. George E. Bissell has an ambitious large sitting figure of De Peyster, John Boyle a capital study in plaster, and by Ernest Fuchs there is a deliciously ugly old "Faun."



Mercury Teasing the Eagle.
F. W. Ruckstuhl.

Small space is left to chronicle the interesting cases of coins and medals from the Numismatic Society and others, to say nothing of the designs for the silver dollar, for which prizes are offered. These and many other attractive exhibits must remain for a subsequent notice.

The exhibition will remain open for two or more weeks.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

George L. Fox Tells Members of the City Club About Its Effectiveness and Value.

George L. Fox, rector of Hopkins Grammar School, New-Haven, Conn., delivered an address last evening before the members of the City Club, at the clubhouse, 677 Fifth Avenue, on "The London County Council."

Mr. Fox has visited London many times in order to make a careful study of its municipal government.

The London County Council received almost unstinted praise. Mr. Fox described how the Council is elected, the scope of its powers, and in a clear way outlined the beneficent results that it has brought to the people of London.

"The particular features of the council," Mr. Fox said, "which impress an American as in sharp contrast with our own forms of municipal government, are these: The Aldermanic rank; the fact that all elected Councilors are elected for three years, and go out of office at one time; the absence of any qualification requiring residence in a constituency on the part of a Councilor, and the concentration of all power in a single body, which, within the limited sphere of its functions, exercises both executive and legislative powers combined."

The personnel of all the Councils thus far, Mr. Fox said, had been high. The Councils were practically free from the bane of municipal governments in America—the saloon keeper.

"One of its most important functions," Mr. Fox continued, "may be described as the duty of watching generally over the public interests, and most worthily has it imagined this office. Thus it stands in the halls of Parliament as the champion of the many, and especially of the poor, against vested interests and private greed."

Among the most notable achievements of the London County Council, Mr. Fox said, were the organization of its wonderfully efficient administrative establishment, and the adoption of efficient methods for transacting the public business.

"Publicity seems to be the keynote of the council's methods," he said, "as the best preventive of corruption and lax administration. Political 'pulls' either to obtain contracts or place find no encouragement. Personal canvassing for positions in the gift of the council and the personal solicitation of orders for goods or leaving of samples are prohibited. All applications and offers must be made in writing.

"One reason for the great efficiency of municipal government in England is the dominance in the administration of affairs of the merit system for the selection of officials. The curse of the spoils system, which views the public service as a swill trough, where those with the strongest political influence may fatten on public patronage seems to have been thoroughly stamped out in England."

The purity of the administration of the council, the effective manner in which it discharges public business, its economic methods, by which large sums are saved to London annually, its careful and conscientious guardianship over the interests of labor, were all commended in turn by Mr. Fox. He spoke in particular of the council's wise administration over the public parks. On the football grounds in the parks last year 5,000 matches were played. Equal opportunities were given for playing other outdoor games. The council guards most carefully the play grounds for the children of the poor, and see that they are not encroached upon.

Mr. Fox dealt skillfully with the entire question. America, he said, should, after all, go back to England to get instruction in municipal government.

Grandfather and Grandson Buried.

Percy Rivington Pyne, the aged banker, and his grandson, Percy Rivington Pyne Russell, both of whom died in Rome, Italy, last February, were buried together yesterday in Greenwood Cemetery.

Mr. Pyne was seventy-five years old at the time of his death, and his grandson was nine years and six months old.

Owing to illness in the family, the funeral could not be held sooner. The services were at the residence of Mr. Pyne's son-in-law, 34 East Thirty-sixth Street, at 10 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee of the Calvary Episcopal Church, in East Twenty-first Street, officiated.

Christian Endeavor Convention.

Delegations from nineteen Christian Endeavor societies of Harlem that form the Sixth District of the New-York City Union held a convention last evening at the Mount Morris Baptist Church, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue. It began with a song service. Reports were then read by representatives from each society, and the Rev. W. T. Betting, D. D., pastor of the church, addressed the delegates.

Said to Have Lived 114 Years.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 6.—"Uncle Randall" Jones, colored, died yesterday at his home in West Park. He had the reputation of being the oldest person in New-Jersey. Last December he celebrated his one hundred and fourteenth birthday. He was born in the South, and was a slave a number of years. Up to within a few weeks he was in good health and was a familiar figure on the streets.

If You Look

In at Geo. C. Flint Co.'s, 45 West 23d St., you will think trade in Furniture has picked up with a rush.—Adv.

FOREST FIRES DO MUCH DAMAGE

Valuable Oil and Lumber Property Destroyed Near Bradford, Penn.—The Fires Still Raging.

BRADFORD, Penn., May 6.—Forest fires in this section of the State are still raging and much damage is being done.

The woods along the Erie Railroad, near Bradford, are on fire, and it is feared that the loss to oil and lumber property will be great. Fires are raging between Bradford and Farmer's Valley on valuable timber lands, and large quantities have been destroyed. Between Crawford Junction and Riterville a fierce fire is raging on both sides of the Erie tracks. Great damage has been done between Gallagher and Hutchins. A fire has been in progress at Chipmunk since Thursday, and several oil-well rigs owned by Franchot Brothers of Olean, N. Y., have been destroyed. Between Smethport and Rew City the woods are on fire in several places, but no damage has been reported.

Everything in the woods is as dry as tinder, and the leaves and underbrush furnish abundant fuel for the blaze. The flames are going up the hillside at a rapid rate and destroying everything in their path. The sky is black with a stifling smoke, and the flames shoot up as high as the tops of the trees.

Call for a Defeat of Consolidation.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors met yesterday and Supervisor Donovan offered a resolution calling upon the Republican Senators and Assemblymen from Kings County to do all in their power to defeat the consolidation measure, introduced by Senator Lexow. The motion was adopted unanimously.

Grounded on Monmouth Beach.

During the heavy fog yesterday morning the oil tank steamer Lamen, Capt. Nicholson, from Shields, ran ashore at Monmouth Beach, N. J.

A wrecking company tug hauled her into deep water late in the afternoon, and she came up to Quarantine.

New Clerk for the City Jail.

Sheriff Tamsen yesterday appointed Louis Fischer of 110 East Forty-seventh Street to be Clerk in the City Jail, in place of Robert Halliday, resigned. Fischer is an O'Brien Democrat, as was his predecessor, whose resignation was the result of ill health. The place is worth $1,000 a year.

Sherman F. Fox a Suicide.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Sherman F. Fox, formerly a special agent of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., committed suicide to-day, by shooting. It is said that Fox had been drinking heavily and betting on the races. His mother and sister live in Plainfield, N. J.

St. Louis's Hodcarriers' Strike.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—Nearly 10,000 workmen are idle on account of the combined strike of the hodcarriers and brick-yard employes. Three thousand bricklayers and 2,500 carpenters were compelled to stop work this morning.

How few there are who are aware
That soon the gums and teeth decay,
Unless they are brushed with greatest care
With SOZODONT from day to day;
For this great dentifrice, we know
Will keep them pure and white as snow.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea; 25c. a bot.

"Chaenqua." E. & W. **"Chaenqua."**
A NEW COLLAR.

DIED.

ARCULARIUS.—At Tarrytown, N.

NEW-YORKS LOSE AGAIN

Beaten in a Close Contest by Cincinnati.

RUSIE AND PARROTT PITCHED WELL

An Exciting Eighth Inning, When a Hit Would Have Won the Game — Other Ball Games.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Cincinnati, 4; New-York, 3.
Pittsburg, 12; Brooklyn, 1.
Chicago, 4; Washington, 0.
Boston, 8; St. Louis, 6.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Pittsburg	10	3	.769
Cleveland	8	4	.667
Boston	6	4	.600
Baltimore	5	4	.556
Chicago	7	6	.538
Brooklyn	5	5	.500
Cincinnati	7	7	.500
New-York	5	6	.455
Philadelphia	4	6	.400
Louisville	4	8	.333
Washington	3	7	.300
St. Louis	4	10	.281

CINCINNATI, May 6.—Both Rusie and Parrott pitched superb ball to-day. Cincinnati outplayed New-York both in the field and on bases, and won the game on its merits. No finish could have been more exciting.

New-York, in the eighth, had 1 run in and 1 needed to tie. Three men were on bases and one out. Schriver struck out, and Rusie popped up a fly, retiring the side. This was Keefe's first appearance as an umpire here, and the comment was favorable. Attendance, 2,663. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Latham, 3b.	2	1	2	1	0	Fuller, ss.	0	0	1	2	0
Hoy, lf.	1	2	2	0	0	V. Halt'n, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
McPhee, 2b.	1	2	2	1	0	Davis, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
Ewing, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0	Doyle, 1b.	1	2	16	0	1
Miller, rf.	0	1	4	0	0	Tiernan, rf.	0	3	3	0	0
Vaughn, c.	0	2	2	1	0	Stafford, 2b.	0	1	0	5	0
Smith, ss.	0	2	1	3	0	Burke, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Hogr'ver, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	Schriver, c.	1	0	2	1	0
Parrott, p.	0	0	1	3	0	Rusie, p.	1	2	0	3	0
Total	4	11	27	9	0	Total	3	10	27	12	2

Cincinnati .....0 0 0 0 1 0 2 1 0—4
New-York .....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0—3

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; New-York, 2. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 12; New-York, 9. First base on balls—Off Parrott, 2; off Rusie, 3. Struck out—By Parrott, 2; by Rusie, 2. Two-base hits—Doyle, Vaughn. Sacrifice hits—Hoy, Smith, Ewing. Stolen bases—Hoy, McPhee, Smith, Latham. Double play—Latham and Ewing. Hit by pitcher—Parrott. Passed ball—Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

PITTSBURG STILL WINNING.

The Brooklyns Unable to Bat and Field Poorly.

PITTSBURG, May 6.—The Brooklyns could not hit Colcolough in to-day's game, while Gumbert's erstwhile comrades had no trouble in solving his delivery. Daly, at second, was in poor form to-day. Attendance, 3,300. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf.	4	2	1	0	0	Griffin, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Stenzel, cf.	2	2	3	0	0	Lach'ce, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	2	13	1	0	T. Daly, 2b.	0	0	4	2	2
Smith, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Burns, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Bierbau'r, 2b.	0	2	0	3	0	And'rson, rf.	1	2	3	0	0
Cl'gman, 3b.	0	0	0	6	0	Schoch, ss.	0	1	1	3	1
Cross, ss.	1	0	2	2	1	Mulvey, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1
Kinslow, c.	3	3	3	0	0	C. Dailey, c.	0	0	1	0	0
Colc'ough, p.	2	2	1	1	0	Grim, c.	0	0	1	0	0
						Gumbert, p.	0	1	0	1	1
Total	12	12	27	10	1	Total	1	4	24	9	5

Pittsburg .....1 3 0 4 2 0 2 0 .—12
Brooklyn .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 5; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Kinslow, (2,) Gumbert, Anderson. Three-base hits—Beckley, Colcolough, Stenzel. Home run—Donovan. First on balls—Off Colcolough, 4; off Gumbert, 4. Struck out—By Colcolough, 3; by Gumbert, 1. Stolen bases—Donovan, Lachance. Hit by pitcher—Beckley. Double play—Bierbauer and Cross. Sacrifice hits—Colcolough, Schoch, Mulvey. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 5; Brooklyn, 7. Wild pitch—Colcolough. Umpires—Messrs. Murray and Levy.

Other League Games.

AT CHICAGO.

Washington .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Chicago .....0 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—4

Base hits—Washington, 5; Chicago, 8. Errors—Washington, 1; Chicago, 1. Batteries—Maul and McGuire; Hutchison and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

AT ST. LOUIS.

Boston .....1 0 0 0 0 5 1 0 1—8
St. Louis .....0 3 2 0 0 0 0 1 0—6

Base hits—Boston, 11; St. Louis, 8. Errors—Boston, 2; St. Louis, 4. Batteries—Nichols and Ganzel; Clarkson and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Brown, 14; Colgate, 1.

PROVIDENCE, May 6.—Brown played a snappy game this afternoon and defeated Colgate easily. Robinson, Brown's substitute pitcher, did fine work, and his support was admirable. Brown's only two errors in the seventh gave Colgate her run. Score:

Brown .....0 2 4 1 0 4 1 2 .—14
Colgate .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Hits—Brown, 13; Colgate, 3. Errors—Brown, 2; Colgate, 7. Batteries—Robinson and Lang, Munro and Munro.

Georgetown, 7; Pennsylvania, 6.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Pennsylvania played Georgetown this afternoon and for the first time this seasn was defeated by another college team. The game was close and exciting throughout, and the Washington boys only won by a score of 7 to 6. Score:

Pennsylvania .....3 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—6
Georgetown .....0 0 0 4 2 1 0 0 .—7

Hits—Pennsylvania, 9; Georgetown, 10. Errors—Pennsylvania, 3; Georgetown, 4. Batteries—Schoenhut and Reuning, Mahoney and Sullivan. Umpire—Mr. Adams.

Wesleyan, 13; Union, 2.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 6.—Wesleyan outplayed Union in the field and at the bat to-day. Union made her only runs on Tirrell's wild pitch in the sixth. Score:

Wesleyan .....2 0 0 2 4 1 1 0 3—13
Union .....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2

Hits—Wesleyan, 17; Union, 1. Errors—Wesleyan, 4; Union, 5. Batteries—Tirrell and Yaw; Stutevant and Quinlan.

SOPHOMORES WON THE CUP.

Annual Caledonian Games for the Princetin Class Championship.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 6.—The annual Caledonian games of the Track Athletic Association for the class championship were held on the Varsity field to-day and were won by the sophomore class. The freshmen were second, seniors third, and juniors last. This gives the sophomores the new championship cup given by John W. Garret, '95. The day was perfect, and the track in good condition.

Three Princeton records were broken, W. B. Rogers, '98, reducing the 120-yard hurdle record from 0:17½ to 0:17 1-5; J. M. Rhodes, '95, breaking the Princeton 16-pound hammer record, held by himself, of 102 feet 3½ inches, with a throw of 104 feet 9½ inches, and A. C. Tyler, '97, breaking the Princeton record, held by himself, in the pole vault, by a vault of 10 feet 6¾ inches. Following is the summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Derr, '97; Lane, '97, second; McNulty, '95, third. Time—0:10 2-5.
120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by Rogers, '98; Low, '95, second. Time—0:17 1-5.
Two-Mile Bicycle.—Won by Parker, '95; Leland, '97, second; Jamison, '97, third. Time—5:38 1-5.
440-Yard Dash.—Was thrown out on account of fouling.
One-Mile Walk.—Won by McVitty, '98; Smead, '95, second; Smith, '98, third. Time—7:58 3-5.
Half-Mile Run.—Won by Hanlon, '96; Wilson, '96, second; Love, '95, third. Time—2:07 4-5.
220-Yard Hurdle.—Won by James, '95; Wilson, '96, second; Johnson, '96, third. Time—0:28.
220-Yard Dash.—Won by Derr, '97; Jamison, '97, second; McNulty, '95, third. Time—0:23.
One-Mile Run.—Won by Sterlin, '97; Wall, '98, second; Paul, '96, third. Time—5:01 1-5.
Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by Rhodes, '97; Taylor, '95, second; Wheeler, '95, third. Distance, 104 feet 9½ inches.
Pole Vault.—Won by Tyler, '97; Trainer, '97, second; Kellerman, '95, third. Height, 10 feet 6¾ inches.
High Jump.—Won by Weber, '97; Rogers, '98, second; Garrett, '97, and North, '95, tied for third. Height, 5 feet 7 inches.
Broad Jump.—Won by Rogers, '98; Garrett, '97, second; Craig, '95, third. Distance, 20 feet 10 inches.
Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by Wheeler, '95; Edwards, '96, second; Craig, '95, third. Distance, 37 feet 5 inches.

The Intercollegiate Games.

It has been decided to hold the Intercollegiate games this year at Berkeley Oval. The trial heats will be contested Friday, May 24, beginning at 2 P. M. Satruday the semi-finals and the finals will be decided, beginning at the same hour. The committee having the games in charge contemplates introducing several improvements.

The Berkeley Oval management proposes to erect at the finish of the hundred-yard course a stand made up entirely of private boxes for pleasure parties. Arrangements have been completed for quick transportation to and from the Oval on the days of the games. The grounds are only fifteen minutes' distant from the Grand Central Station, and only seven minutes from the terminal station of the elevated road at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. After 1 P. M. trains will be run every ten minutes. Plans that are expected to accelerate the contests, so that the last event will be decided long before dark this year, are under consideration. Reserved-seat tickets will be placed on sale at various convenient points throughout the city about a week before the games, and the gentlemen who have undertaken the management this season intend to make the affair a conspicuous success.

The advent of the teams representing the champions of the Pacific coast, the Western and the Central Divisions, in addition to all the well-known athletes of the East, should assure the most interesting and representative meeting the Intercollegiate Association ever had.

Athletic Entertainment at Nutley.

NEWARK, N. J., May 6.—Several gentlemen of Nutley, prominent in athletic circles, have interested themselves in procuring talent, and already enough is promised, to furnish a brilliant programme for a delightful entertainment consisting of out-of-doors sports to be given at the ball grounds on the afternoon of Saturday, June 15, for the benefit of Grace Church. An equestrian drill, under the management of Guy A. Ward, will be given, in which all the Nutley riders and many from out of town will take part. A military drill by forty young men from Newark is sure to prove an attractive feature. Athletic contests will be arranged by Messrs. Geer and Page, and handsome prizes offered for the winners. Several gymnasts have been secured who will do their specialties, and the managers believe they will offer the best entertainment ever given in Nutley.

Boxing at Coney Island.

There was a boxing tournament at the Seaside Athletic Club last night. The chief bout of the evening was between "Steve" O'Donnell and "Jake" Kilrain. O'Donnell knocked Kilrain out in the twenty-first round. After the bout, "Charlie" Johnston said he would bet $10,000 that Sullivan would whip the winner in half the time. The first bout was between Frank Patterson and "Martie" McCue. This was declared a draw. "Young Corbett" and "Jim" Holmes were the next two to meet, and "Young Corbett" won.

No More Prize Fights in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 6.—The Supreme Court to-day decided against the Olympic Club, knocking out the fights before that institution. This is the second opinion in the case, the court having on the first hearing remanded the matter. Judge Righter's decision affirming the right of the club to give prize fights was thus set aside to-day by the higher tribunal. The result is a deathblow to prize fights in this city.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

The Eighth Battalion Men Make Some Good Scores.

CREEDMOOR, May 6.—The Eighth Battalion, N. G. S. N. Y., under command of Major Chauncey, practiced here to-day. It was an almost perfect day for shooting, there being no wind in the morning, and a "grey light," a light "7 o'clock wind" springing up in the afternoon. There was a small attendance owing, no doubt, to the recent parades in the city. Following are the results of the class practice:

Company.	Practicing.	24 Class Qualifications.	Marksmen.
Field and Staff	6	6	5
Non-Com. Staff	5	5	5
Company B	35	35	20
Company C	18	18	15
Company D	42	42	28
Company F	22	21	16
Total	128	127	89

The results of the volley firing at the "main" targets were as follows: Company B, 31 men, ten shots each; possible score, 310; actual score, 97. Company C, 17 men, ten shots each; possible score, 170; actual score, 58. Company D, 36 men, ten shots each; possible score, 360; actual score, 98. Company F, 20 men, ten shots each; possible score, 200; actual score, 38.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Brown, Assistant General Inspector of Rifle Practice, S. N. Y., superintended the shooting, assisted by the Battalion Inspector, Capt. Melville.

To be Shown at the Garden.

George J. Gould has consented to exhibit all the trophies won by his yacht Vigilant at the Sportsman's Exposition to be held at Madison Square Garden beginning on the 13th inst. There are several of these cups, including the one presented by the Prince of Wales. There will also be a large and accurate photograph of the famous yacht.

An exhibit that will interest all readers of James Fennimore Cooper's Leather Stocking tales will be a dug-out canoe, which was hauled out of Lake Otsego last Fall by a party of seine fishermen. It was found close to the site of Tom Hunter's muskrat castle, and is plainly very old, and the handiwork of Indians with stone and fire. The canoe is the property of Charles H. Meigs, who has kindly loaned it for the exposition.

JUBILEE STUCK IN THE MUD.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Launch Gen. Paine's Yacht.

BOSTON, Mass., May 6.—An unsuccessful attempt was made this evening to launch Gen. Paine's cup defender Jubilee from the McIntyre & Kirk yard at Quincy Point, where she has been laid up all Winter. The tide was high about 9 o'clock, and soon after that hour the boat was started down the same ways as those on which she was hauled up. She slid smoothly enough until she was within a foot or so of being afloat, while the crowd of spectators who had gathered in the moonlight were cheering an apparently successful launch which had many picturesque features about it.

Just then the cradle stuck in the mud at the end of the ways and refused to move any further. A line was taken to the Jubilee from a steam tug that was on hand, but the line broke before the boat had been made to budge a foot. Then a line was taken to the bow and an effort made to pull her around sidewise, but the only result was an ominous crackling of the cradle and a heeling of the boat to starboard.

The falling tide prevented further effort to get her off, and nothing can be done until morning.

Those in charge of the launching do not expect serious damage to the boat, but hope to float her on the high tide at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

NEW-YORK CANOE CLUB FIXTURES

Interesting Events to be Sailed Off the Bensonhurst Clubhouse.

The Regatta Committee of the New-York Canoe Club has arranged a good programme of races for the coming season. It is as follows:

May 25—Short sailing race, triangular course, one and one-half miles, two classes; first, over 75 feet sail area; second, under 75 feet sail area.

Short paddling dash; handicap paddling race, one-half mile; tandem paddling race. May 30, (Decoration Day)—11 A. M., one-half-mile paddling race, single; 12 noon, one-half-mile paddling race, tandem; 2:30 P. M., three-mile sailing race, triangular course, limit of sail area, 100 square feet; 4:30 P. M., manoeuvring race; 5:30 P. M., club parade.

These events will be held off of the club's new house at Bensonhurst. The Spring regatta, open to all, will be held on June 15, and the Fall regatta on Sept 7. Prizes will be offered for both regattas. Races, both paddling and sailing for record and points, for members of the club, will be held on the various Saturdays of June, July, and August. Suitable prizes will be presented to winners.

The schedule for the international races is: June 22, first trial race for International Challenge Cup; June 29, second trial race for International Challenge Cup, in conjunction with Marine and Field Club; July 4 and 6, races for the International Challenge Cup.

Will Row on the Hudson River.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Although it has not been definitely announced, it became generally known to-day that the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie had been selected by the representatives of Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania as the course over which the triangular boat race would be rowed on June 21. Pennsylvania favored the Delaware River at Torresdale, the scene of last year's Pennsylvania-Cornell race, as the course for the coming event; but Cornell and Columbia held out for the Hudson River, with the result that the latter course has about been decided upon.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., May 6.—Passed East—Schooner yacht Priscilla, E. E. Beaman and George Worthington of the Cleveland Yacht Club, from New-York for Cleveland, via St. Lawrence River; steam yacht Nautilus, Charles Young, made repairs to donkey pump, and left here this morning for Calais.

Sloop yacht Bonnie Kate, C. E. Knoblauch, from New-Rochelle, arrived at the yard of Henry Piepgras to overhaul and fit out for the season.

Schooner yacht Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr., was launched from the yard of Henry Piepgras and will go into commission at an early date.

Harvard Oarsmen Ill.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 6.—The Harvard crew was to-day disbanded until Friday, owing to the illness of Stevenson, Shepard, Lewis, and Capt. Bullard. The trouble is due to an epedemic resembling tonsilitis. The men will go up to Bolton, Mass., for a change of air. The class crews are similarly troubled, but will try to row regularly. They have only two weeks before their races. Only the sophomores were able to row to-day.

A DANGER TO WHEELMEN

Eighth Avenue's Pavement Is Full of Big Holes.

LETTER TO COMMISSIONER BROOKFIELD

Asked by the Cycling Club's Association that the Pavement Be Repaired—Interesting News for All Wheelmen.

A universal cause for complaint among city wheelmen for some time has been the abominable condition of the asphalt pavement on Eighth Avenue. This has been broken in spots for over a year, and as the number of breaks is constantly increasing, and the old ones increasing in size, the pavement is an unmitigated nuisance to people who have to ride over it, either in carriages or on bicycles.

The condition of affairs has been repeatedly referred to in the columns of The New-York Times, but no steps to bring relief have apparently been taken.

Members of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs have finally decided to see if something canont be done to remedy this crying evil and afford some relief to people who have to use the avenue. R. G. Betts, Chairman of the Committee on Political Action of the associated clubs, yesterday, as a preliminary step, forwarded this letter to William Brookfield, the Commissioner of Public Works:

"Dear Sir: It will probably be no surprise to you to learn that the Eighth Avenue pavement is again in bad condition. Perhaps you know that already, but I cannot believe that you personally are aware of the full extent of its badness. Nothing but personal inspection can inform you of this. I doubt if there is such another thoroughfare in this or any other city. From one end to the other it is a network of holes, varying in extent from one foot to the entire breadth of the avenue, and in depth from one inch to one foot. It is a disgrace to the city and to the city authorities. It is more than this. It is a source of positive danger to every man, woman, and child who rides over it in a carriage or on a bicycle. Some one will yet be thrown and injured or killed, and I cannot see what defense the city will be able to make if a suit for damages should result. Cyclists are now compelled to keep their lamps lighted after dark. This is almost an impossibility to do while the avenue, the principal thoroughfare on the west side, remains in its present lamp-extinguishing, bone-racking, wheel-straining, and thoroughly wretched condition. Immediate steps toward improvement you owe to yourself and to the public. I most respectfully beg and urge that you do something at once."

JOHNNIE JOHNSON'S DEFENSE.

He Answers the Charges of Mr. Gideon in Plausible Fashion.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 6.—John S. Johnson has forwarded to Chairman Gideon of the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board his answer to the charges made against him, the purport of which seems to have been carefully concealed. Mr. Gideon allowed people to think from inferential publications that had a semi-official sanction that Johnson was guilty of violations of League of American Wheelmen racing rules, which dated back to the national circuit of last year. As a matter of fact, the only thing which Gideon could find fault with was Johnson's failure to appear at a race meet in Wilkesbarre, Pa., where he had been entered by his employers. The statement of Gideon that Johnson refused to obey the mandates of the league at Baltimore was due to the obdurate spirit manifested by the officials of the race meet, they having declared that "Tom" Eck, who was Johnson's manager, tried to extort money from them for Johnson's appearance. This Eck repudiates in every particular. He states that he did not reach Baltimore until 10 o'clock in the morning, and was unaware that the trial heats were to be run in the morning.

When Eck's party reached the hotel they were informed that Johnson could not compete, owing to his failure to be present at the trial races. The racing men objected to his entry, and to make up for the loss the club agreed to give him a special prize for an exhibition. Johnson rode a paced half-mile in 1:00, but when he demanded his trophy the officers came to the conclusion that the meet was not a glittering success, and consequently they would not give Johnson the prize to which he was honestly entitled. This is one of the reasons for Johnson's suspension.

Another is that he did not keep his engagement at Wilkesbarre. Eck said that Johnson, Callahan, and himself had started from the racing grounds in Montreal for the purpose of taking the train out of the Canadian city at 7 o'clock. But that very day, as Eck proves by affidavits from the railway officials, the time table was changed and the racing man missed his connections. Eck and Johnson went to Springfield on the next express, and when they discovered they could not reach Wilkesbarre until the next evening at 7 o'clock, they came directly to Syracuse, where Johnny was entered for the Fourth of July races of the Century Cycling Club.

The evidence furnished by Eck seems plausible enough, and if it has been presented to Gideon in tangible form there seems a doubt if the record breaker will be expelled from the League of American Wheelmen. Johnson has offered to produce any prize Gideon may call for.

ASBURY PARK WHEELMEN'S MEET

Programme of Events and Prizes for Decoration Day Races.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 6.—The Asbury Park Wheelmen have arranged a first-class card for the annual Memorial Day meet. The crack Class A men of the State and the country celebrities will compete for the valuable prizes offered. The programme for the day is as follows:

One-mile Novice.—First prize, gold watch, $18; second prize, silver watch, $10.

One-mile Open, Class A.—First prize, hammerless shotgun, $40; second prize, pair diamond link sleeve buttons, $15; third prize, set carvers, $6.

One-mile Handicap, Class A.—First prize, gold watch, $35; second prize, order on Spalding for golf suit, $15; third prize, bath robe, $5.50.

One-mile Monmouth County Championship.—Gold medal.

Half-mile Handicap, Class A.—First prize, silver tilting water pitcher, $30; second prize, gold watch, $15; third prize, diamond stick pin, $5.50.

As Jury Park Wheelmen Club Championship.—Prize, gold medal.

Two-mile Handicap, Class A.—First prize, diamond ring, $50; second prize, diamond ring, $20; third prize, scarf pin, $10.

The Race Committee for this event is W. H. Beegle, Chairman; Rennie L. Smith, Secretary, and Dr. Asher S. Burton, W. S. Burtis, and Charles H. Matthews.

A feature of the races will be the joint century run of the Atlantic City and Crescent Wheelmen from Atlantic City to Asbury Park. The riders will leave Atlantic City on the morning of May 29, at 1:30 o'clock, and are scheduled to arrive here at 6:45 P. M. The Asbury Park Wheelmen will meet them at Lakewood and escort them into town, where a reception will be tendered the survivors. The route of this run lies through New-Gretna, Lakewood, Eatontown, Point Pleasant, and the Summer resorts south of this place.

The Executive Committee having in charge the details of the coming national meet of the League of American Wheelmen is working hard preparing for the great cycling event. The Prize Committee met this week and prepared a list of trophies to be awarded the winners of the National and State events. The principal prize will probably be a free trip to London and Paris, representing a cash outlay of $500.

The bicycle track on the banks of Deal Lake, where the championship races will be run, is being thoroughly overhauled by the owners, and will be in readiness for the Memorial Day races. The turns are to be banked three feet six inches. The surface of the track is to be of Shark River gravel, considered the best material for durability and fast riding. The grand stand is being enlarged and additional bleachers erected.

Cycle Associations to Co-operate.

An informal meeting of the conference committees of the Cycle Board of Trade and the League of American Wheelmen was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the Board of Trade in the Vanderbilt Building. The League of American Wheelmen was represented by President A. C. Willison and Vice President George A. Perkins. The Board of Trade was represented by President A. G. Spalding, R. Lindsay Coleman, Joseph McKee, William P. Wilson, and C. W. Dickerson. President Spalding explained the correspondence which had passed between himself and President Willison leading up to the meeting. A general discussion ensued on the subject of mutual interest to the two associations. The League of American Wheelmen committee will report to its Executive Committee on Wednesday, and the Board of Trade committee will report to a meeting of its Directors to-day. The formal meeting of the two associations will be held at the offices of the Board of Trade on Wednesday at 1 P. M., when details will be perfected looking to co-operation and affiliation of the two associations and the probable permanent organization of a conference committee between the two bodies.

They swarm in here, the bargain hunters do, and we always satisfy them; surprise some. They shop everywhere else before coming to us, but we are sure to sell to them—our CARPETS are so much superior and prices so much lower. So are the Matting prices.

Dobson's
2 East 14th St., New-York.
809-811 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

WHEELING NEWS FROM ORANGE.

—The Young Men's Christian Association has arranged for a big reception to all the wheelmen of the Oranges combined, with an exhibition of wheels of all the leading makes, to be given on next Friday evening and on Saturday, ladies to be welcome on Friday evening as well as gentlemen. A fifteen-mile road race will be held Saturday afternoon, open to all members of the association, and over the course bounded by Central Avenue, Centre Street, South Orange Avenue, and Union Avenue. Time handicaps will be allowed.

—The new sixth of a mile bicycle cinder track of the Young Men's Christian Association, on its grounds at Valley Road and Park Avenue, West Orange, is rapidly nearing completion, and promises to be quite a fast one. A 100-yard straightaway tennis court and a baseball diimond are being built, and on June 6 there will be club bicycle races and athletic contests on the new grounds, and a team will be selected to compete in the New-Jersey State Association field day contests.

—Charles A. Mead of William Street, who is a teacher in the Dearborn-Morgan School, is arranging for a bicycle tour for boys through England and Scotland. The proposed itinerary includes Edinburgh, the Trossachs, Abbotsford, the lake district, Oxford, Salisbury, and London. The expense will be moderate and the number comprising the party limited. Mr. Mead expects to sail with the boys on July 6 and return on Sept. 1.

—T. V. Doup of East Orange is arranging to convert the old riding club academy in North Clinton Street into a bicycle and roller skating rink, where beginners may be taught both sport and where the experts may also enjoy themselves. He expects to build an outdoor track on the lots next to the building, and may add a swimming tank to his project.

—Frank C. Ward of East Orange has ordered one of the new naphtha bicycles from the Motor Bicycle Company of Cortland, N. Y., and, as it will be the first one to be used in this region, its possessor expects to be able to astonish his brother wheelmen by gliding along on his wheel without touching his feet to the pedals.

—The Young Men's Christian Association Wheelmen of Orange will take the following runs this month: May 8, Passaic; 13, Plainfield; 16, Madison; 20, Elizabeth; 23, Passaic Falls; 27, Caldwell; 30, Dunellen. There will be a five-mile handicap road race May 11, at 5 P. M.

—The Montclair wheelmen are looking forward with pleasure to their last smoker of the season, which is to be held in the Montclair Opera House on Thursday evening. A large variety of talent has been secured for the occasion, and any number of invitations have been issued.

—The Board of Directors of the Orange Valley Young Men's Christian Association has offered a valuable bicycle as a prize to be bowled for by the successful competitors in the last bowling tournament.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists desiring to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The second annual road race meet of the South Park Wheelmen of Newark, will be held on the Irvington-Millburn course on Saturday, May 25, at 2:30 P. M. The events will be as follows: Half-mile handicap, one-mile handicap, five-mile handicap, ten-mile handicap, open to all comers; entrance 50 cents for each event. A large number of prizes have been presented. Address communications to John J. Gregory, Jr., 78 Murray Street, Newark.

—An invitation reception to well-known actors and actresses now in the city, many of whom are expert riders, is to be given at the Metropolitan Bicycle Company's riding academy, Boulevard and Sixtieth Street, on Thursday evening of this week. The reception will last from 10 P. M. to 12 P. M., after the work at the theatres is ended. A number of trick riders have been secured to entertain the theatrical folks.

—This is the programme for the annual Decoration Day meet of the Crescent Wheelmen of Plainfield, N. J.: One-mile race for novices, scratch; two-thirds of a mile race for Class B riders, scratch; one-mile race for Class A riders, handicap; one-mile race for Class B riders, scratch; two-mile race for Class A riders, handicap; one-mile race for Class B riders, handicap.

—William De Cordy of Chicago broke the Class A half-mile flying start record Saturday, his time being 1:00 2-5. The former record, 1:01 1-5, was held by F. H. Allen of Springfield, Mass. De Cordy also lowered the third of a mile flying start mark to 0:38 3-5, the former record being 0:39 1-5.

—Arthur E. Smith, in the employ of the Government mail service, left Chicago at 3 o'clock Saturday morning for New-York on a bicycle, his object being to break the record of six days and ten hours. He will go by the way of Buffalo, and does not expect to stop until he reaches this city.

—The Lincoln Wheelmen is a new organization on the east side. The club house is at 18 Eldridge Street. The officers are Max Adamsky, President; Joseph Frank, Vice President; Charles Jacobs, Secretary; Sol Littauer, Captain.

—The Prospect Wheelmen of Brooklyn, will hold the following club runs during the month of May: May 12, Plainfield via Tottenville; May 19, Tarrytown; May 26, Amityville; May 30, Irvington-Millburn.

—The final smoker of the season of the Montclair Wheelmen will be held at the Opera House, Montclair, next Thursday evening.

—Will R. Pitman will referee the Irvington-Millburn road race on Decoration Day.

GAY COACHING PARTIES.

Pioneer and Enterprise Well Patronized—A New Coach Next Week.

The two Westchester public coaches, Pioneer and Enterprise, were tooled over their respective picturesque routes the last week with gay loads of passengers. Each is being well patronized, and the success of both lines is already assured. The Pioneer's passengers usually compose a coaching party, for which the person giving it engages the whole coach for the day's trip. One of the delightful features of these coaching parties is the luncheon which the host or hostess gives at the Westchester County Club on the arrival of the coach.

Those who patronize the Enterprise are mostly Summer residents at Rye, Larchmont, New-Rochelle, and other fashionable resorts on the Westchester shore of the Sound. On the morning trips to the city there are a few vacant seats, but in the afternoon the coach starts from the Plaza Hotel for Rye with a full load of passengers.

For this week the entire coach has been booked as follows: To-day, Goodhue Livingston; Wednesday, C. Albert Stevens; Thursday, Eugene Schieffelin; Friday, Brockholst Cutting and Duncan Elliott, and Saturday, Mrs. W. D. Sloane.

Last Thursday a jolly party consisting of Dr. Crawfurd, J. Dawson, J. H. Shults, A. C. Hone, C. Burnee, and C. L. Gately went off to Rye on the Enterprise, and on Friday the passengers were A. G. Hagedorn, E. G. Arthur, T. J. Bouchele, W. B. Coughtry, H. V. Keep, D. S. Mercier, J. R. Dimona, and J. P. Burrell. George R. Read, one of the proprietors and whips of the Enterprise, sailed for Europe last Saturday, but will return in about five weeks. While he is away some of the other Westchester drivers of four-in-hands will take his place on the box.

Another public coach, the Spuyten Duyvil, will begin its daily trips between the Plaza Hotel and the Suburban Riding and Driving Club Monday, May 13. It will leave at 2:45 P. M., and arrive at the clubhouse on the King's Bridge Road at 4 o'clock. The coach will start on the return trip to the city at 6:30 P. M.

THE LOCAL HORSE TRADE.

Plenty of Demand for Coaching and Trotting Stock.

Judging by yesterday's business at the principal sale establishments, this will be a lively week in the horse market. At Dahlman's big stable in East Twenty-fourth Street some 200 head were disposed of under the hammer at a better average than was obtained for the same class of stock last month. David Dahlman said that they had also sold eight pairs privately for good prices. E. D. Morgan, the well-known Long Island fancier, bought three of these pairs. Two well-matched brown mares, by Harbinger, that can road at a three-minute clip, were sold to F. J. Dupignac of this city for $650. B. Johnson of Islip, L. I., who has been on the lookout for a mate for his bay trotter Monte Carlo, for which he paid $750 at Dahlman's combination sale last Wednesday, and he found one yesterday at the same place that suited him. For the mate to his handsome gelding, Mr. Johnson gave $500, the new member of his stable being by Greenbacks, a son of Princeps.

The old firm of Peter C. Kellogg & Co. begin a two days' auction of trotting stock at Flemington, N. J., this morning at 10 o'clock. Andrew Radel, owner of the Flemington stock farm, is the principal consignor, and fifty of his collection will complete to-day's business. To-morrow the balance of Mr. Radel's lot, twenty-eight in number, will be offered, and immediately after the farm, fair grounds, track, buildings, and appurtenances are to be sold.

When Mr. Radel's property has been disposed of, the Hon. W. J. Keys will sell fifteen trotters and some donkeys, wagons, sulkies, harness, and road carts. The most notable of this consignment is the bay gelding Harry Wilkes, a crack trotter of the past decade and still fit for road service at nineteen years. He has a record of 2:13½, made in California, and from 1885 to 1887 was master of the free-for-all class in the Grand Circuit. Two trotting-bred geldings from Brooklyn complete the list of stock to come under the hammer on Wednesday.

A unique feature of the sale for this part of the country will be an exhibition of speed by the trotting stock as it is brought out for competition.

HALMA WON THE DERBY.

A Poor Showing for Kentucky's Once Famous Race.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 6.—The once famous Kentucky Derby was run here this afternoon, and proved the easiest sort of a victory for Halma, the post favorite for the race. As usual, the event brought a big crowd to Churchill Downs, but the field was small, only four horses starting, and the race a farce, as recent Derbys have all been. Halma won in a canter by three lengths from Basso, with Laureate third and Curator last. They were the only starters, and every one had expected that the race would result as it did, in Halma's favor.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Potentate, 122 pounds, (Brooks,) 8 to 5, won; Sister Mary, 119, (Thorpe,) 1 to 2, second; Insomnia, 107, (Keith,) 200 to 1, third. Time—1:13¾. Kosinetta and Miss Rowett also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four furlongs. Reprieve, 110 pounds, (Newcom,) 4 to 1, won; Realm, 110, (W. Jones,) 10 to 1, second; Forget, 110, (R. Williams,) 3 to 1, third. Time—0:49¾. Castalia, Reception, Easter Girl, Lucille H., Bell Hoyt, Lady Isabella, Paradise, and Barita also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Kentucky Derby; one and a half mile. Halma, 122 pounds, (Perkins,) 2 to 5, won; Basso, 122, (Martin,) 4 to 1, second; Laureate, 122, (A. Clayton,) 4 to 1, third. Time—2:37½. Curator also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Cattaraugus, 102 pounds, (H. Williams,) 11 to 5, won; La Creole, 89, (W. Jones,) 12 to 1, second; Fred Gardner, 111, (Perkins,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1

COURT-MARTIAL PUT OFF

Medical Inspector Kershner's Trial Postponed for a Week.

HE HAS EMPLOYED LAWYER CHOATE

Not Usual for Officers to Have Civilian Counsel—Proceedings in Opening the Court—Inspector Kershner's Career.

For the purpose of determining whether a high-rank officer of the United States Navy disclosed matters forbidden by navy regulations to be divulged, and whether he told the truth when he denied, as charged, any connection with the publication of the details of the case, a naval general court-martial of imposing weight was yesterday convened at the New-York Navy Yard, by order of Secretary Herbert.

The trial, when it finally gets under way, is likely to prove one of the most interesting that the navy has furnished in a number of years. The charge against Medical Inspector Kershner, Fleet Surgeon of the North Atlantic squadron, is a serious one, and, if proved, may not only involve a dismissal from the service, but a prosecution in the United States courts. The officer to be tried holds a high rank, and, recognizing this, the Secretary of the Navy has assembled a court of commensurate dignity to sit in judgment on the accused.

With one exception, there has not been convened a court-martial having among its members so many officers of high rank since 1864, when Commodore Craven of the United States ship Niagara was tried on the charge of cowardice for failing to engage the Confederate ironclad Stonewall Jackson.

That Medical Inspector Edward Kershner, the accused, has determined to make a strong fight for his reputation and commission was shown yesterday soon after the court convened. The employment of civilian counsel is rarely resorted to by officers undergoing trial by court-martial, and it was therefore something of a surprise when the accused, being asked if he desired counsel, replied very quietly that he did. He was asked who, and answered suavely that Joseph H. Choate had been retained.

As was shown in the McCalla court-martial, the quality of Mr. Choate's sarcasm is as unstrained before such tribunals as elsewhere, and gold stars 'neath an Admiral's chin, simple gold stars are to him.

The announcement that Mr. Choate had been engaged to appear for the defense caused a bit of quiet excitement in the court, and the veterans who composed it said to themselves, if they did not say to each other, that the proceedings would at least be worth hearing.

When the members of the court had been sworn, Judge Advocate Lauchelmer asked the accused about the arrangements for his defense. Lawyer E. B. Hinsdale, representing Mr. Choate, arose to reply. He explained that the latter is now engaged as counsel in the rehearing on the constitutionality of the income tax law before the Supreme Court in Washington, and was not able to be present. He pointed out that the charge was a serious one, said he was reluctant to proceed with the case in the absence of the chief counsel, and asked for an adjournment for three days. Then followed a series of questions as to when the defense would actually be ready, ending in the admission on the part of Mr. Hinsdale that he was not certain that Mr. Choate would be free within three days.

He thought he would certainly be ready to appear within one week, and after consultation the court decided to telegraph to Washington for authority to adjourn for a week. Then the court adjourned to await a reply to the query. It reassembled at 3 P. M., discussed informally various matters of more or less importance until 3:50 P. M., and then sat up straight and stiff as the President rapped for order and proceeded to tear open a telegram which an orderly had brought.

The message was from the Secretary of the Navy, and briefly announced acquiescence with the defendant's wishes for an adjournment. The President of the court as briefly announced that the court stood adjourned until Monday, May 13. And that closed the business of the day.

The officers who have been ordered to serve as members of the court have been ordered here from the various ships and stations to which they are attached—some from Boston, Portsmouth, N. H., Norfolk, and other places. Lieut. H. McL. P. Huse of the cruiser Cincinnati was on hand as a witness, he having been Judge Advocate of the court of inquiry which examined the accused at Kingston.

Naval regulations require that all officers report for such duty in full service uniform and wearing side arms. There are twelve officers on the court, and eleven of the number had assembled in regulation dress and with swords clicking about their heels in the court-martial room of Building No. 7 a few minutes before the hour appointed for the convening of the court. Then the door opened, and into the flag-draped apartment there strode a figure clad in a dark suit and carrying under his arm a bundle wrapped in a copy of The New-York Times.

The new arrival, who was no less a person than Citizen J. G. Walker, shook hands with everybody, and then disappeared behind a curtain, taking his bundle with him. A few minutes later Rear Admiral John Grimes Walker, United States Navy, and President of a court-martial, reappeared in full regalia, but minus sword. He took his seat at the head of the table, the other members settled into their places, and the business of the day was on.

Admiral Walker's associates on the court are Commodore Rush R. Wallace, Capts. Albert Kautz, Theodore F. Kane, Winfield S. Schley, Silas Casey, and F. M. Picking, Medical Directors Edward S. Bogert and Henry M. Wells, and Medical Inspectors Charles H. White and T. N. Penrose. First Lieut. C. H. Lauchelmer of the United States Marine Corps has been appointed Judge Advocate.

Medical Inspector Kershner, the accused officer, has a fine war record. He was born in Maryland and was appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the navy in 1861. His first duty afloat was on board the old frigate Cumberland, on which he served until the Confederate monitor Merrimac destroyed her in Hampton Roads in March, 1862. The Cumberland, it will be remembered, was subjected to a merciless fire from her mailed antagonist and many of her people were killed and maimed. Kershner, then an Assistant Surgeon, was in the sick bay attending to the wounded when the word was shouted down the hatchway to "abandon ship." Just as he reached the deck the ship gave a heavy lurch preparatory to sinking. He sought to save himself from falling, but his hands were slippery with blood, and he tumbled over the side. There he probably would have drowned, as he could not swim, had he not been rescued by a marine, who plunged overboard and succeeded in getting him into a boat.

A few months after that event, Kershner was ordered to the New Ironsides, and was present at the siege of Charleston. He subsequently served on the monitor Passaic, and, after that, did duty on the iron-clad Choctaw until the end of the war. He was commissioned Surgeon in 1872 and two years later accompanied the Swatara on the transit of Venus expedition. Upon returning he served on a number of ships, and one year as Fleet Surgeon of the Asiatic station. Then he received his commission as Medical Inspector and was ordered as Fleet Surgeon of the North Atlantic squadron.

There are a number who think that a grievous mistake has been made somewhere and that the accused will be able to prove his entire innocence of the charge which has been brought against him. Perjury is the chief offense with which he is charged. If proved it will doubtless involve his dismissal from the service.

In Behalf of Duel for Justice.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 6.—A petition addressed to Mayor Strong was passed around the Assembly chamber this evening in the interests of the official head of Joseph M. Deuel, a Police Justice in New-York. It reads thus:

We, the undersigned, cordially commend to your favorable consideration the Hon. J. M. Deuel for appointment as one of the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions provided for by the act in relation to the inferior courts of original jurisdiction in the City and County of New-York.

The entire Republican delegation from New-York City, seventeen in all, headed the list of signatures.

Assemblyman Hoopes of New-York has a petition, which he was industriously circulating, asking Mayor Strong to appoint Henry C. Betty as a Police Magistrate. Another petition asks that ex-Assemblyman Leroy B. Crane be made one of these Magistrates.

NEEDS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

A Meeting of Ministers in Brooklyn Addressed by the Rev. Dr. C. S. Wing on "Down-Town Churches."

The monthly meeting of the Methodist ministers, held at Association Hall, Fulton, near Bond Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, was a largely attended and spirited one.

The principal address was made by the Rev. Dr. C. S. Wing, the presiding elder of the Southern District. It was the first meeting of the ministers since the annual session of the New-York East Conference. The Rev. Dr. W. W. Bowdish presided.

The annual election resulted in the selection of the Rev. Dr. W. W. Bowdich as President, the Revs. R. W. Jones and W. A. Layton, Vice-Presidents, and the Rev. F. B. Upham, Secretary.

Discussion then took place on the subject of "The Work of Down-Town Churches." This was opened by Presiding Elder Wing, who, in alluding to the great section of territory covered by Brooklyn and New-York in the Metropolitan District, said that, whether Brooklyn was to be included in New-York City or not, the territory named represented the centre of commerce, wealth and influence.

He said the down-town work should be divided into two classes, the self-supporting churches and the churches that are practically missions. He believed the down-town churches needed more than anything else aggressive and progressive laymen in the management of their church affairs.

The failure he said, of many churches, was to be attributed to want of competent, intelligent, far-seeing, and common-sense laymen. He could mention churches which had been killed by the bishop, and he could name churches which had been prevented from resurrection by the presiding elder.

At the conclusion of Dr. Wing's address he was warmly applauded.

The Rev. Dr. Louis A. Banks of the Hanson Place Methodist Church said he had never heard so much wisdom expressed in so brief a speech. The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Johnson thought it was about time the people gave up sentimentalities and recognized stern realities. With thirty or forty churches in a population in the Metropolitan district of 2,000,000, he said, Methodism was being driven out. He regarded the situation of metropolitan Methodism as one of extreme gravity. Other speeches on the subject were made by the Rev. Dr. Chadwick and the Rev. C. S. Williams.

President Bowdish appointed the Rev. Drs. Westen, Chadwick, and Johnson a committee to confer with Presiding Elder Wing for the purpose of having him prepare a statement of the present situation of the church.

"FORTY FEET FROM SUCCESS"

The Rev. A. C. Dixon Tells Methodist Ministers Their Failings.

At the weekly conference of Methodist ministers at the Methodist Book Concern, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, yesterday, the Rev. A. C. Dixon of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, spoke about the "Minister's Sphere." He said:

The newspapers lay out a sphere for ministers to fill, but the newspapers are not inspired. The public also has a certain idea of a minister's sphere, but the public is not always correct.

What is needed just now is law. Until we make a man realize the terrors of iniquity you cannot make them listen to doctrine. I believe that the efforts of the saloon keepers to defeat the ends of the law is treason, and they should be treated as traitors.

I believe that until the people are within the handcuffs of God's justice they will not listen to God's mercy. There should be lightning for the saloons and light for the saloon keepers.

I have thought that many New-York ministers are just forty feet from success. They should go out on the sidewalk and preach to the people. That is just what is wanted in New-York and Brooklyn. That is just what you men of dignity, of ability, and standing should do.

You should keep in stroke with God and open the eyes of the people, and to do so you must go where they are.

Mr. Dixon's remarks met with frequent "amens" and other signs of approval.

NAVY YARD NOTES.

The selection of Capt. A. S. Crowninshield to command the armored cruiser Maine, which has been announced from Washington, was the occasion of much gossip in the navy yard yesterday. The Maine is an important command, and the honor of being the first to take charge of the new armored cruiser has been sought for by more than one. Prominently mentioned among the candidates for the Captaincy of the fine vessel were Capt. Frederick F. Rodgers and Capt. Theodore F. Kane. It was confidently expected that one or the other would obtain the coveted billet. Capt. Crowninshield, it appears, had been overlooked.

***

Rear Admiral Meade yesterday paid an official visit to Commodore Sicard, commanding the New-York Navy Yard. Two companies of marines from the Marine Barrack were drawn up in front of the commandant's office and presented arms as the Admiral appeared.

***

The commerce destroyer Columbia and the cruiser New-York are at present at the navy yard. Both vessels are under orders to fit out for the naval pageant at Kiel. The New-York will be placed in dry dock to-day. It has not been thought necessary to dock the Columbia.

Wine and Wine Jellies Excluded.

MINEOLA, L. I., May 6.—Wine and wine jellies are to be excluded from the premium lists and the lists of exhibits at the fairs of the Queens County Agricultural Society hereafter. This action was decided on at a recent meeting of the Directors of the society in deference to the Women's Christian Temperance Union of the county.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

On the Havel, for Bremen and Southampton.

A.—Mrs. Theodore Arnold, Miss Amanda Arnold, William Aachte, Mrs. Ahrens, Antonio Aramburo.—B.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Burger, Mr. and Mrs. S. Baer, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Brown, Mrs. Busley, Mrs. Lazarus Bloom, G. Brinkmann, Mrs. J. Barth, Louis Barth, Miss Stella Barth, Miss Flora Barth, F. H. A. Backus, O. Balza, Joseph Ballin, Miss B. Boscowitz, Miss Maggie Black, Miss Henrietta Buck, Miss Agnes Bollow, Miss Ida Buchenthal, Mrs. Emma Brandt, Morris Baumoel, K. Barleben, Jacob Bos, F. Becker, Otto Borup.—C.—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Cohen, C. H. Cremer, Mrs. H. Cohn, Eugene D. Croker, Francis M. Coghlan, Alfonse Coghlan, Charles Coghlan, Mr. Clat, Mr. and Mrs. J. Calvera.—D.—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Dietzel, Rudolph Dresel, Sebastian Dussling.—E.—Carl Eglinger, Miss Elise Eckert, Miss Anna Eckart.—F.—Baron W. von Flotow, Secretary German Embassy; William Frese, Miss Anna Fritsche, R. Ferber, Miss A. Fink, Mrs. W. Frohwein, Miss I. Frohwein, A. Fortmann, L. Fischel, Mrs. D. Fox.—G.—Mr. and Mrs. N. Gumther, Mr. and Mrs. M. Gimbel, Miss Rose J. Gimbel, August Goebel, Z. Geist, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. van Glaasbeck, Miss Helen Gocus, C. Griesbeck, A. Gunther.—H.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hilke, C. Hilgert, H. L. Higginson, Miss Nellie Hughson, Nicholas Hassinger, Emil Hirsch, George Harms, Hiram Harms, H. H. Huerdler.—J.—Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Johel, Miss Ottilie Jordan, A. Jacobs.—K.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Kuh, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Klein, Miss Anna Klein, Otto C. Klein, Arno Klein, Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Krug, Miss Kunigunde Krug, J. C. C. Knoblauch, M. Kahn, Mrs. Kantrowitz, C. H. Kluckhohn, Miss B. Kluckhohn, A. Kundred, Miss May Kundred, the Rev. F. J. Kulisek, Mrs. Rosa Kornhauser, Mrs. Albert Kiesel, G. Kahrs, Emil Kiene.—L.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Lindenborn, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lautz, Dr. E. W. Lee, Gustav A. Lehmann, M. J. Lasar, Mrs. Clara Leopold, Miss Iren Leopold, Jerome Leopold, Miss Pauline Loeb, D. Lutjen, John P. Ludemann, Richard Lynch, S. Livingston, the Rev. Jerome Lagleder.—M.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Metzger, Mr. and Mrs. John Mohrmann, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moos, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. MacDonnell, Emil Mohr, Miss Helen E. Maclane, Charles Michels, L. Mosler, Henry Miller.—N.—Heinrich Nurenberger, Rudolph Nagel.—O.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Oppenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Oost.—P.—J. A. Popper, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pagenstecher, Miss H. Pagenstecher, Miss H. Pagenstecher, G. Pagenstecher.—R.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Rheinboldt, Mrs. Rheinboldt, Mr. and Mrs. M. Rosenshine, Miss Lillie Rosenshine, Miss Stella Rosenshine, Miss G. Rosenblatt, Mrs. J. F. Remmer, Charles H. Ritter, A. N. Rodgers, E. A. Rhodes, Mrs. Henriette Rosenfeld, Henry Reiners, William Rothschild, Carl Rissland, Mrs. Sarah Rosenthal, N. Rosenthal, S. Rosenthal, M. Rosenfeld.—S.—Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch, Imperial German Ambassador to Turkey; Miss Carmen von Saurma-Jeltsch, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Schwab, Otto H. Seyd, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Stotzlauer, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Sturcken, Hermann Sturcken, Jr., E. Schnoesberg, Mme. Rosa Sucher, Miss Maria Schimpfhauser, Mrs. Helena Schneider, Mrs. Louis Swift, John Schmidt, H. H. Smith, G. Struve, Miss Minnie Schaussenbach, H. Schacht, Miss Agnes Spadoni, Paul Spadoni, Frederick Stein.—T.—Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Tschaeche, Miss Sophie Tronner, John Thier, Mr. and Mrs. William Toel, Miss Toel, Miss Florence Toel.—V.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter N. Vail.—W.—Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Washburn, Mr. and Mrs. George Whitelock, Miss Roberta Whitelock, Mr. and Mrs. John White, Gustave Schumer White, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Wile, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Welte, Miss Amelia Weinberg, Charles Weinberg, B. Wurzburger, Mrs. Louis Wilkens, Miss Ella S. Wilkens, L. Wormser, Mrs. Bertha Winkler, Mrs. Martha Winkler, Otto Wohlauer, Mrs. F. Winters, Mrs. Maria Waldhauer, Miss Georgine Wolters, Mrs. Fannie Weiland, Miss Carrie Weiland, George Weiland.—Y.—E. H. Yunghaus.

SEE THE MAY POLE DANCERS

They are making the Rotunda very lovely. The way they are weaving the bands of bright stuffs into pretty patterns is a picture.

But the Silks, and Woolens, and Cottons are making even a madder, merrier dance toward the door, toward you—down the toboggan slide of the littlest prices we ever knew.

DRESS GOODS

Silks and all the rest.

Think of what you'd like to get. Come with confidence that the stuff is here and for less than you ever knew its equal.

600 yds. black all-silk Crepons, $1.50 grade, at **95c.**
1200 yds. 27 in. pure dye, black Taffeta Silk, $1.25 grade, at **95c.**
90 pieces printed Jap Silk, light and dark grounds, 27 in., four and five color prints, 50c grade, at **36c.**
Satin Plisse, printed in light and dark colors, 20 shades, 85c grade, now **45c.**

DRESS GOODS
5000 yds. pure Silk and Wool Suitings, Cheviot Checks, Ombre Plaids and Boucle effects, heretofore $1, now **50c.**
100 pieces black Jacquards, Mohair silk striped Crepons, and worsted check Crepons, $1.25 kind, at **75c.**
Fancy De Beiges, two-toned Taffeta mixture, Jacquard Melange, 85c kind, at **45c.**

In and Near Rotunda.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Don't wait for us to name the thing you want. Not one sort in twenty ever gets a word in the papers. But they're all here.

Strong, heavy Muslin Gowns, mother hubbard yoke of 24 spaced pleats, cambric ruffle on neck, yoke and sleeves, **50c.**
Good, strong, heavy Muslin Gowns, turn down collar, mother hubbard yoke of 36 fine spaced pleats, large sleeves, **65c.**
Good, strong, heavy Muslin Gown, mother hubbard yoke of fine pleats with two rows of torchon lace insertion, neck and yoke trimmed with torchon lace, **75c.**
Good cambric Corset Covers, V front and back, trimmed with wide machine made torchon lace, **25c;** were 50c.
Cambric or Muslin Gowns, mother hubbard yoke, two rows of fine embroidery, between 32 fine pleats, prettily trimmed on yoke and sleeves with neat embroidery and feather beading, large sleeves, **$1.**
Good cambric Corset Covers, square neck, trimmed with pretty, new style of embroidery, trimmed armholes, **65c;** reduced from $1.25.

Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

LACE COLLARS

The popular fad this season. For women, misses, or children. We have sold more Lace Collars here in a week than are made in the Collar district in a month. New shapes, new makes, new styles, **$1** each. Nothing of the same cost, so beautiful, so complete, so dressy.

Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS

No need to more than point to them.

Hemstitched linen Pillow Cases, 22½x36 in., at 37½c, to 27x36 in., at **75c** each.
Hemstitched linen sheets, double bed size, **$3.50** to **$4.40** the pair; worth $4.50 to $5.50. Finer qualities, **$5** to **$7.**
Bleached Scotch damask Table Cloths, about 25 per cent. off regular price, 2x2 yds., **$1.75,** to 2x3 yds., **$3.75.** Extra size, 2½ to 3½ yds. long, **$2.75** to **$5.50.**
Bleached Table Damask, 68 in. wide, **55c** the yd., 75c grade. 71 in. wide, **75c** the yd., **$1** grade. 71 in., extra super, **$1** and **$1.25** the yd.
Cream Kitchen Table Damask, 64 in., **35c** the yd.; regularly 45c.
Linen Sheeting, 88 in., **85c** the yd.; good value at $1.10.
Pillow case Linen, 45 to 54 in., **45** to **85c** yd.
Large size, good quality, huckaback Towels, at **19c** each.
Extra large and heavy cream and white Turkish Towels, **20** and **25c** each.
Webb's celebrated Irish linen Towels, huck and fancy weaves, for a few days only at manufacturers' list prices.
Pantry Toweling, bleached, all linen, at **12 1-2c;** worth 20c.
Pure linen Glass Toweling, **10, 12, 15c;** regularly 12½, 15, 18c.
Dinner Napkins, bleached damask, 24x24 in., **$1.75** and **$2.40** the doz. Extra quality, 26x26 in., **$2.75;** good value at $3.50.

Fourth Avenue.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. Hilton, Hughes & Co. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts.
FOURTH AVE. SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO. FOURTH AVE.

Kept Telling Witnesses They Lied.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 6.—Paul Genz, who killed Clara Arnim, his common-law wife, at their home, 107 Hudson Street, Hoboken, Aug. 28, 1894, was placed on trial in the Oyer and Terminer Court, before Judge Lippincott, this morning, his plea of guilty having been set aside by the Supreme Court.

Genz frequently interrupted the witnesses by telling them they lied.

When Judge Lippincott told him he must be quiet he said he could not when they told such lies about him. He said he killed the girl and wanted to die. The trial is unfinished.

Eatontown Wants No High License.

EATONTOWN, N. J., May 6.—The special election held here to-day to decide whether the hotel licenses in the town should be $2,000 or $150 was won by the low-license people. The hotel and saloon men are celebrating the victory. They had a majority of 167.

Excursions.

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.

All Traveling Expenses Included.

A party will **leave New-York in May** for a Grand Excursion of Forty-six Days to

ALASKA

The outward route is to be over the Picturesque **Canadian Pacific Railway,** through Montreal, Winnipeg, Banff Hot Springs, the grand scenery of the Selkirks, and Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland; the homeward route, after the **Alaska voyage of twelve days, via the Northern Pacific Railroad,** with a **week in the Yellowstone National Park.**

Magnificent trains of **Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars,** with every first-class appointment, are to be used in crossing the continent. The Alaska trip will be on the favorite steamer "Queen." Tickets allow stop-over privileges.

Special Tours through Europe, leaving New-York in May, June, and July.

Two Summer Trips to Alaska, leaving New-York in July, for two 45-day excursions.

Colorado and the Yellowstone National Park; a 31-day excursion, leaving New-York in July.

Tours to the **Hawaiian Islands, Japan,** and **China.**

A Series of Summer Tours, of one to four weeks, to the principal resorts of New-England, Middle States, and Canada.

Independent railroad and steamship tickets to all points.

Send for descriptive book, mentioning the particular tour desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East Fourteenth Street, Corner Union Square, New-York.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.

7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M. 1:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:50 P. M. **SUNDAYS,** 8:20, 9:40, 10:50 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:00, 4:10, 5:30, 6:40, 7:50 P.M.

Personal.

THOROUGHLY RESPONSIBLE PARTY, HAVING his own New-York office, desires the United States agency for a manufacturer; references given. Address GOOD, Box 206 Times.

WITH THE BOOKS

One surprise follows another. And the Book store but a week old! You'd think it had been years growing.

This newest lot is of fat octavos. Half calf bindings you'll say. No, not half calf; linen, calf finish. Marbled paper sides, marbled edges. Equal binding on equal books was never before heard of. And but **48c** the volume!

Adam Bede. George Eliot.
Andersen's Fairy Tales.
Arabian Nights' Entertainments.
Mrs. Browning's Poetical Works.
Robert Browning's Poetical Works.
Burns's Poetical Works.
Byron's Poetical Works.
Daniel Boone. Norton.
The Deerslayer. Cooper.
Donovan. Edna Lyall.
East Lynne. Mrs. Wood.
Goldsmith's Poetical Works.
Harry Lorrequer. Charles Lever.
Hypatia. Charles Kingsley.
Ingelow's Poetical Works.
Jane Eyre. Charlotte Bronte.
John Halifax. Miss Mulock.
Kenilworth. Walter Scott.
Last Days of Pompeii. Bulwer.
Last of the Mohicans. Cooper.
Lorna Doone. Blackmore.
Lucile. Owen Meredith.
Meredith's Poetical Works.
Micah Clarke. Conan Doyle.
Milton's Poetical Works.
Proctor's Poetical Works.
Robinson Crusoe. De Foe.
Sacred Gems from the Poets.
Scarlet Letter. Hawthorne.
Swiss Family Robinson.
Tennyson's Poetical Works.
Thaddeus of Warsaw. Porter.
Tom Brown at Oxford.
Tom Brown's School Days.
Treasures from Fairyland.
20,000 Leagues Under the Sea.
Under Two Flags. Ouida.
Vicar of Wakefield. Goldsmith.
Willy Reilly. Carleton.
A Woman Hater. Reade.
Charles O'Malley. Gulliver's Travels.
Familiar Quotations. Grimm's Fairy Tales.
Irving's Sketch Book. Kit Carson. Ellis.
Uarda. Ebers. Waverley. Scott.

Think of it! **48c** the volume!

28 titles of the Handy Classics (silver stamping) at **12c.**

In paper, 125 titles, mostly American copyright, at **33c,** and 215 titles, well printed, at **10c.**

STATIONERY

1 quire box, Paper and Envelopes, stylish tints, **18c.**
60 sheets of Paper with Envelopes, white, ruled, or plain, **19c** box.
4 quires Paper and 75 Envelopes, **35c** box.
120 sheets Paper and 100 Envelopes, **48c.**

Ninth Street.

MATTING—CARPETS

Just when you want them most and priced as if nobody wanted them.

These China Mattings are all of good quality and are in rolls of 40 yds. each.

$6 Mattings at **$4.50** the roll.
$7 Mattings at **$5.35** the roll.
$8.50 Mattings at **$6.75** the roll.
$12 Mattings at **$9.75** the roll.
Best quality all-wool extra super Ingrain Carpets, 60c kind, at **45c** yd.
Best quality worsted Velvet Carpets, $1.30 kind, at **85c** yd.

Third Floor.

$8 UMBRELLAS AT $3

That is, they would be $7 and $8 if all were not of one color. The Kensington Silk Umbrellas. Last lot. They are close rolled, paragon lock frames, Golf and Prince of Wales hooks. Not a finer walking umbrella made. Color, dark green, almost black.

Blue Ball Umbrellas—all blue. The silk is blue and the Dresden ball. Fine quality union silk, paragon frame, just the thing for rain or shine, **$1.45** each. Hard to beat at double the price.

Broadway, Centre.

Spring and Winter Resorts.

Information Free

AT THE NEW-ENGLAND

SUMMER RESORTS.

ASSOCIATION.

The principal resort hotels and transportation lines of New-England have opened a bureau of information at 3 Park Place, where the transparencies, paintings, and photographs exhibited at World's Fair are displayed.

Circulars and full information regarding the famous resorts given

FREE TO ALL.

Address as above,

3 PARK PLACE, near Broadway, NEW-YORK.

NEW-JERSEY.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,

Lakewood, New Jersey,

A Most Attractive Spring Resort.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Appointments complete—Location unexcelled.
THE HOTEL TRAYMORE CO.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Manager.

HOTEL SAN MARCOS, PACIFIC AV. AND Massachusetts.—Sun parlor; elevator, steam heat, hot and cold sea baths; private farm and dairy. E. W. LIPPINCOTT.

HOTEL ATGLEN, MICHIGAN AND PACIFIC Avs.—Heated; $8 to $10 a week; booklet mailed. J. E. REED.

HOTEL ALLEN, CORNER PACIFIC AND ARkansas.—One square from depot and beach. W. S. ALLEN, Proprietor.

VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.

2,500 feet elevation in the Great Virginia Mountains. An all season climate. Mild Spring, Cool Summer, Delightful Fall. Most complete bathing establishment in America.

Bath attendants from the best European baths. Baths from Flowing Hot Springs—hot vapor, hot air, hot spout, (the most curative bath known,) needle, spray, electric, massage, &c.

One night's ride via the Chesapeake and Ohio Route. Leave New-York 5 P. M., arrive Springs 8 A. M. Sleeping and Dining Cars.

Full information at C. & O. offices, 379 and 1,323 Broadway, New-York, or by addressing FRED STERRY, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?

Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get **free** at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New York at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 731, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., Ticket Offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. **ILLUSTRATED HOMES,** containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 340 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

On **May 29** and **30** excursion tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region; tickets good returning **May 31.**

FOR CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION ABOUT SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS call on FRED'K H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Mad. Sq.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Opens June 1st.
Romer Gillis, Manager. 71 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

White Mountains.

THE LEADING RESORT OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

For years the Summer home of the late Henry Ward Beecher. Quiet and homelike. Season, June 15—Oct. 1. Reasonable rates and special inducement to families.

W. A. BARRON, Mgr.

Mr. Barron will be at Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York, ten days from May 8.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE ELBERON,

ELBERON, NEW-JERSEY.

This unique Summer Resort will open for the season about June 1. For circular and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

NEW-YORK.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

This favorite resort will open June 29 in its old-time style, with perfect cuisine and service. Apply WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner.
H. P. C. JOHNSTON, Manager, Hotel Grenoble, N. Y.

Ye LANCASHIRE INN,

LIBERTY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

Opens May 15th.

HIGH-CLASS ALL-YEAR HOTEL.
All modern conveniences. Send for particulars. F. W. LANCASHIRE & CO., Proprietors.

PROSPECT HOUSE

AND COTTAGES,
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.
WILL OPEN ABOUT JUNE 1. The house and grounds are open for inspection, and rooms can now be engaged. N. Y. office, Mad. Av. Hotel. Horace M. Clark, Mgr. T. J. PORTER, Prop.

Long Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL NOW OPEN.

SEE TIME TABLE, EXCURSION COLUMN.

LONG BEACH

On the Atlantic. Forty-five minutes from New-York. HOTEL OPENS JUNE 20.
New-York Office Now Open.
For terms and circulars, call or address **THOMAS H. BRUSH,**
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT. 30 MINUTES FROM LONG ISLAND CITY.

ARVERNE HOTEL,

ARVERNE, LONG ISLAND.
Send for descriptive pamphlet.
B. H. YARD, Proprietor.
At Murray Hill Hotel Thursday evenings and Friday mornings until noon.

"THE EDGEMERE,"

between Arverne and Wave Crest, Edgemere, L. I.; new Summer resort; 16 miles from city; new hotel; magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; electric lights, electric elevators, ice plant; surf and still water bathing, boating and fishing; send for circular. Three completely furnished cottages. A. E. DICK, 253 Broadway, N. Y.

Richfield Springs.

Twenty-first Season

Richfield Springs,

N. Y.

SPRING HOUSE AND BATHS.

OPEN JUNE 22 TO OCTOBER.

NEW-YORK OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

T. R. PROCTOR.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

THE "KENDALLWOOD."

SEASON OF 1895 OPENS JUNE 1.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS. NEAR THE FAMOUS SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHS.
GEORGE W. TUNNICLIFF, Owner and Prop.

Catskills.

GRANT HOUSE,

JEFFERSON HEIGHTS, CATSKILL, N. Y.
Opens May 29. Rates reduced for June.
For rates, circulars, &c., address J. D. BAILEY, Manager.
Hotel Marlborough, Broadway & 36th St., N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PAXINOSA INN

AND COTTAGES, EASTON, Penn.
Open June 15. Two hours from New-York. Grand scenery. First-class table. Fine orchestra. Direct trolley communication. Under the direct management of the company. For terms address JOHN MAXWELL, Manager.

Readers OF THE Times

Who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold, will confer a favor by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

11th ST., 26 EAST.—Handsome large room, with connecting room, for two or three gentlemen; excellent table.

26 EAST 11th ST.—Handsome, large room, with connecting room, with board; excellent table.

41st St., 45 EAST.—Large, nicely furnished rooms; extra good table; low rates; table boarders wanted; references.

Furnished Rooms.

23 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentleman going to Europe will rent (Summer rate) handsomely-furnished apartment; private bath.

46th ST., 154 WEST.—Large and small rooms; suitable for gentleman; Summer prices; references; private family.

139th ST., 252 WEST.—One or two gentlemen can secure very large, light room; second floor; southern exposure; agreeable outlook; adult family; furnished or unfurnished.

Auction Sales.

JUSTUS COOKE, Auctioneer.

FIRE SALE
of
THE IMMENSE STOCK
of
F. VOGEL & CO.,
IN THEIR WAREROOMS,
NO. 82-84 BOWERY.

$70,000 worth of first-class Furniture, some of it slightly damaged by water, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders for cash, on

Wednesday and Thursday, MAY 8th AND 9th,

10:30 A. M. EACH DAY.

The old firm of F. Vogel & Co. have been for the past 25 years the largest manufacturers in the United States of fine furniture for the trade. Their work is of the richest and most artistic kind, never having produced any cheap or common goods.

The stock to be sold in this sale comprises exquisite gold frame Parlor Furniture Suits and separate Parlor Pieces, Cabinets, Overmantels, Curio Cases, Divans, Tables, Arm and Reception Chairs. The stock of upholstered Parlor Furniture is large and rich, overstuffed and carved wood Suits, Couches, Lounges, Turkish and Easy Chairs, Conversation Sofas, Inlaid Mahogany Suits, in old English and Colonial styles.

Rich Carved Oak Sets of Dining Chairs, in Leather and Tapestry; Library Lounges and Rockers in Leather.

Large Stock of Hallstands, some of them very large and handsome.

PARLOR AND LIBRARY TABLES in solid Mahogany and Oak—Inlaid, Carved, and Polished Pieces, Card and Work Tables, Parlor Stands.

An Elegant Line of Oak China Closets.

This Sale will offer Special Opportunities to all Dealers in Fine Furniture,

Hotel Keepers, parties furnishing country and seaside cottages, as the style and quality is first-class.

This sale will be for cash, and without reserve; cash deposits of 25 cents on the dollar required from all bu

NEW MEN ON POLICE BOARD

Messrs. Roosevelt, Parker, and Col. Grant Now Commissioners.

JOHN MONKS FOR THE DOCK BOARD

Ex-Police Commissioners Murray and Kerwin, Who Refused to Resign, Send Letters to the Mayor— Kerwin Filled with Ire.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Republican, Police Commissioner to succeed Charles H. Murray, Republican. Term expires May 1, 1900. Salary $5,000 a year.

ANDREW D. PARKER, Democrat, Police Commissioner to succeed James J. Martin, Tammany Democrat. Full term of six years. Salary, $5,000 a year.

Col. FREDERICK DENT GRANT, Republican, Police Commissioner to succeed Gen. Michael Kerwin, who was serving the unexpired term of John McClave ending May 1, 1896. Salary, $5,000 a year.

JOHN MONKS, Democrat, Dock Commissioner to succeed James J. Phelan, Tammany Democrat, term expires May 1, 1897.

These were the appointments made yesterday by Mayor Strong. The greatest interest centred in the three new Police Commissioners, although their selection, like that of Mr. Monks, Dock Commissioner, is no news to the readers of The New-York Times, who were informed several days ago that these men would be chosen.

Mr. Roosevelt, Col. Grant, and Mr. Parker met by appointment at the City Hall yesterday forenoon at 10 o'clock, with Police Commissioner Andrews, who escorted them into the Mayor's office. The Mayor shook hands with the gentlemen and after they had been sworn in they signed the appointment book and were then called by the Mayor to his desk for a talk on matters relating to the Police Department. Commissioner Andrews, who is serving out the term of John C. Sheehan, which expires in May 1898, was also at this conference.

The Mayor said that he wanted to have the affairs of the Police Department administered with fairness toward all, and with partisanship toward none. He assured the new board of his hearty support in the work of reorganizing the department. Whatever powers the Commissioners might have whether under the old law or under statutes which might be enacted, the Mayor expected his appointees to use them to the fullest extent in ridding the force of whatever bad material they might find there, and bring the department up to the state of efficiency, discipline, and high character which the people of the city desired, and which he hoped would be maintained in the future.

There was a discussion as to the possibility of the passage of the Police Reorganization bill at this session of the Legislature, but there was no overconfidence about it. Commissioner Roosevelt, like Commissioner Andrews, believes that a great deal can be accomplished in the way of reorganizing the force, even if no new legislation is passed.

Theodore Roosevelt has been for several years one of the most forceful young men in politics. For a man of his years, his record has been remarkable. He was born in this city in 1858. He was graduated from Harvard in 1880, and studied law in the office of his uncle in this city, and was admitted to the bar. He has always been a Republican. In 1881 he was elected Assemblyman from the Twenty-first Assembly District, and re-elected three times. He was always an ardent advocate of reform legislation. While Chairman of the Committee on Cities, he attracted a great deal of attention. One of his measures was the act taking from the Board of Aldermen the power to confirm or reject the appointments of the Mayor. He was Chairman of one of the most important committees ever sent to investigate affairs in this city. In 1886 he was the Republican candidate for Mayor against Abram S. Hewitt and Henry George, the Labor candidate. Mr. Hewitt, who had the United Democratic nomination, was elected.

In the last year of President Cleveland's first administration Mr. Roosevelt was appointed as the Republican member of the United States Civil Service Commission, which place he resigned to accept the Police Commissionership on May 1. His residence is at 689 Madison Avenue, this city.

Frederick D. Grant, is the eldest son of the late Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, ex-President of the United States. He is a graduate of West Point. After entering on duty as a Lieutenant in the regular army, he became an officer on the staff of Lieutenant General Philip H. Sheridan, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. For several years he was stationed at Chicago, Gen. Sheridan's headquarters. His wife was Miss Honore, and is a sister of Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago.

After resigning from the army Col. Grant took up his residence in this city, and in 1887 he headed the Republican State ticket as the candidate for Secretary of State. He was defeated, it being a Democratic year. President Harrison appointed him United States Minister to Austria-Hungary, and he served during President Harrison's Administration. He lives in this city, at 25 East Sixty-Second Street.

Andrew D. Parker's appointment was recommended by ex-Sheriff James J. O'Brien. Mr. Parker was born in this city in 1859, and is a graduate of the Columbia Law School. In 1885 he was private secretary to United States Collector E. L. Hedden. He was appointed an Assistant District Attorney under District Attorney Randolph B. Martine, and served until the end of John R. Fellows's first term as District Attorney. Mr. Parker is a lawyer, with an office at 93 Nassau Street. He lives at 20 East Twenty-ninth Street.

John Monks, Dock Commissioner, is a Democrat, and is associated with Major McNulty's National Democracy in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District. The National Democracy in the district is not a large organization. Mr. Monks is a dock builder, but his business is now in the hands of his sons.

Messrs. Kerwin and Murray, the outgoing Republican Police Commissioners, were removed under the Power of Removal act, both having declined to resign. Commissioner Martin's term expired on May 1, so no resignation or removal was necessary.

Charles H. Murray, in refusing to resign, sent the following letter to the Mayor:

"To the Hon. William L. Strong, Mayor of the City of New-York:

"Sir: I acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated May 2, in which you state: 'A very careful consideration of the conditions and future requirements of the Police Department has brought me to the conclusion that it would be desirable for you to tender your resignation as Police Commissioner.'

"When, in May last, as the representative of the Republican Party, I became an incumbent of this office, its term was six years, and, except in the exercise of my own volition, terminable only by removal for cause, upon charges, after a trial duly had.

"There is not even an inference to be drawn from your letter that I have been otherwise than faithful and loyal to the trust which I assumed to execute.

"I am conscious that during my administration of the affairs of the Police Department I have performed my duty honestly and as efficiently as it lay within my power to do.

"The only criticism which has been made of any official act of mine was where I refused to vote for the pseudo reform resolution of a non-resident Democratic Police Commissioner, whom a Republican Mayor, without notice, constituted as his mouthpiece in the Board of Police Commissioners. To have done this would have been to have committed a clearly illegal act, in contravention of law, and in violation of an oath of office.

"To adopt your suggestion under these circumstances would be a self-stultification, which you, least of all men, in view of the services rendered you, should ask me to commit, and which is as unjust as it is ungrateful.

"The party of which I am a member, and with which, prior to your election as Mayor, you were identified, through its representatives in the Legislature, with mistaken confidence in your discretion, fairness, and Republicanism, conferred upon you an arbitrary power of removal.

"This power should not be used with vindictiveness nor exercised for the purpose of building up factional Republicanism or causing Republican disorganization or dissension. The spirit of this act you have violated.

"The exercise of this power by you, however wanton, capricious, or unjust, I cannot prevent. If you think you can afford to employ this power, do so. I can afford to be made its innocent victim. Very respectfully, CHARLES H. MURRAY."

Gen. Kerwin, not satisfied with the letter he sent to the Mayor on Saturday, sent him another yesterday, as follows:

"The Hon. William L. Strong, Mayor, New-York City:

"Dear Sir: The duty which I am called upon to perform in defense of truth and the Republican Party is, I confess, not a pleasant one, for no matter how necessary it may be to expose hypocrisy and false pretenses, the sensibilities instinctively shrink from the unwholesome nature of the work. However, I have always been one of those who believe that things should be called by their proper titles, and, although the task be undesirable, manhood and honesty compel its performance. The public has little interest in the personal affairs of either you or myself, but the community and the Republican Party have a vital interest in the actions of the official who was placed in position through their agency. As an individual, your conduct is of small moment to the people at large, and it is only where official conduct has been prostituted to the aims of the individual that I shall touch upon that side of the question.

"Your action in removing a representative of the party that elected you demands the careful scrutiny of observing people. It necessarily leads to an inquiry relative to the motives that have inspired it and the bearing it has upon the present condition of public affairs in New-York City. In the light it reflects upon your administration the citizen will very naturally compare your official acts with the professions made by you prior to your being placed in a position where you might act officially.

"How did you come to be where you are, and what are the ends that were hoped to be accomplished by placing you there?

"The logic of events brings us inevitably to this conclusion: Either your party is base, corrupt, and not to be trusted, and you are wise, pure, and good, or you have mistaken faction for party, untruth for diplomacy, and vulgar domination for independence of action.

"If I understand the trend of events leading up to your nomination, you were selected, not because you were Mr. Strong merely, but because you were considered to be a partisan Republican, and because the Republican organization of this city stated very emphatically that Republican voters would not support a ticket which failed to include a Republican candidate for Mayor.

"At the time of your nomination, and up to the election, you said or did nothing to indicate that you would endeavor, to the best of your ability, to insult and disrupt the Republican Party should you become Mayor. In the light of facts, the position you assumed before the people was thoroughly disingenuous.

"The Republican organization of this county, through accredited representatives, called upon you before election, and you voluntarily gave pledges of the most binding character that in the event of your election you would not recognize any faction, but would do all you could to harmonize and build up the Republican Party.

"The record proves that you were false to every promise you made, and in the face of overwhelming evidence you have not dared to deny your wanton treachery.

"Here are some things that the history of your administration up to the present time shows:

"The appointment of a sufficient number of Democrats to office to warrant the future solidity and success of that party, and to render very improbable future victory by the Republican Party. (It is a noteworthy fact that, after securing all that was possible from a Republican Mayor, the leader of the Grace Democrats resigned his leadership, thus giving his followers the opportunity of assimilating with Tammany.)

"The appointment of non-residents to important places in the Government of New-York City.

"The recognition of a faction in the Republican organization of this city.

"The utter ignoring of the regular Republican organization by the municipal administration.

"The unblushing refusal of a Mayor elected by Republicans to carry out pledges of honor made by him previous to election.

"The attempt to discredit, insult, and disrupt the Republican organization in this county through the encouragement of a factional minority.

"The placing at the head of the Civil Service Board of an avowed enemy of the Republican Party and American manhood—a person accused of attempting to bribe a member of the police force and guilty of scandalous conduct in the office to which you appointed him.

I have been accused of withholding appointments from the eligible list submitted by the Civil Service Board. It is only necessary to say in reply that 95 per cent. of the applicants named in that list were Democrats, submitted by a Democrat, whom you reappointed to his present position as Secretary of the board. Under the methods of that officer, flagrant frauds have been committed in the civil service examinations, and his conduct is open to grave suspicion. The patient people of this city, my dear Sir, will not forget that you remained silent in the face of charges of the most damaging character, directly crediting you with being untruthful in your statements and false to the pledges subscribed by you. They will not soon forget the puerile explanation you made when you startled the community with the false declaration that the city's finances had been tampered with. Least of all will any self-respecting citizen forget your conduct in going outside of this city for persons to conduct the affairs of the municipality. In doing this you gratuitously insulted every man who cast a vote at the last election.

I believe I correctly voice the sentiments of my party when I say that the Republicans of this county had no intention, when selecting you as the candidate of the party, to insult the whole people. They were deceived in the character of the candidate. They believe that, as a representative of that party, the carrying out of whose principles means the welfare of the Nation, your election would guarantee a clean, correct, dignified administration of the affairs of this city. I sincerely regret, in view of the prospect that offered of future successes for my party in this city and State, that you, as the Mayor, found it to your taste to place unworthy personal motives above party pledges, to violate honorable promises, to foster dissension in the Republican organization when there might just as easily have been harmony and united action without injury to any element, and to insult and outrage not only the party that made you, but the entire community, in your unique conception of the duties pertaining to the position you hold. Yours,

M. KERWIN.

Mayor Strong said that he did not care to discuss either of these letters.

He said that he had not had time to read Mr. Kerwin's letter, but he would take it home and read it.

"I have done what I said I was going to do," declared the Mayor.

In reference to the new Police Commissioners he said: "They are in office now and they can speak for themselves."

The Police Board is now bi-partisan, with Messrs. Roosevelt and Grant, Republicans, and Messrs. Parker and Andrews, Democrats.

MR. PHELAN ENTERS A PROTEST.

Objects to Mr. Monks Taking His Place on the Dock Board.

John Monks, the new Dock Commissioner, after taking the oath of office yesterday, immediately went to the office of the Dock Board at Pier A, North River, and presented his credentials to Commissioners O'Brien and Einstein. The three Commissioners held a private consultation for about fifteen minutes, and then President O'Brien called a special meeting of the board.

Ex-Commissioner Phelan, who had been removed by the Mayor, attended the meeting, and when President O'Brien announced that he had called it to receive the certificate of appointment of Mr. Monks and also to reorganize the board, Mr. Phelan listened attentively.

Secretary Terry read the certificate of appointment that Mr. Monks presented.

"Gentlemen, unless some objection—" said President O'Brien.

"I object," interrupted ex-Commissioner Phelan, and handed a typewritten protest to President O'Brien.

Secretary Terry took it and read it to the board. It was as follows:

"Commissioner Phelan objects to the reception of the certificate of appointment of Mr. John Monks as Commissioner of Docks in his place, on the ground that he does not recognize the authority of the Mayor to remove him from office as Commissioner of Docks, and claims that he is entitled to hold said office during the remainder of the term for which he was appointed, and does not voluntarily yield possession of the same, and reserves all rights to which he is entitled."

"The protest, so far as this board is concerned, is denied," said President O'Brien.

"Well, then, I move that it be entered on the minutes of the meeting," said Mr. Phelan.

"I object to its being entered on the minutes," said Mr. Einstein, and it was not entered.

Mr. Einstein then offered a resolution, which was carried, appointing Charles F. Freedman Treasurer's clerk at a salary of $2,000 a year in the place of Edwin Gregory, who for two years and a half has filled the position at a salary of $1,500 a year.

President O'Brien appointed Commissioners Einstein and Monks as Auditing Committee for the board, and the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Phelan said after the meeting that he had filed his protest to be in a position to contest his removal by the Mayor. He believes that the Mayor had no authority to remove him, and in all probability will have the Power of Removal bill judicially passed upon.

POOLING ON STEERAGE RATES

Combination May Be Continued This Summer, Including the Cunarders—May Pool on Other Business Also.

The rate war started last Summer among the transatlantic steamship lines, and which resulted in outward steerage rates from this port being reduced to $10, will be continued this season unless some action now unexpected is taken.

The war, with all the Continental lines on one side and the Cunard and White Star Lines on the other, was so severe last year that most of them lost money.

It is now considered probable that the Cunard Line, which lately had to pass its dividend, because during 1894 it earned no money with which to pay it, will join the Continental lines in the steerage passenger pool. If it does so, it will leave the White Star Line without an ally.

It was determined last Summer to form a pool as soon as the rate cutting was begun. The success of the scheme was pronounced, and materially lightened the burden for every line that was in it, so much so, in fact, that while the lines lost money none lost so much on the steerage business as did the lines that were outside the pool.

The pool plan has been found so advantageous that it will be continued this season, even though outgoing steerage passengers may not be nearly so numerous as they were in 1894.

The advantage that the combination has is its ability to send any number of passengers forward by any one steamer, no matter how many steamers they may have been booked for. By this means, the passengers are lumped, and the expense of carrying them is greatly reduced.

The combination is headed by the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American Lines. It is owing to the exertions of the managers of these lines that it was started and carried on successfully last year.

It will be recalled that a short time ago the steamship managers in this city came together to determine whether they are to be affected by the income tax law, and it was then stated by Mr. Schwab, Mr. Boas, and others, that none of the lines made any income last year upon which to pay a tax. The cause for this condition of things they now all admit to be due to the losses made last year on steerage business.

It was an open secret in London some days before the Cunard Company passed its dividend that no money had been earned in 1894; that the Campania and the Lucania were not successes as money earners because of the extraordinary expenses in running them, and that some new move would have to be made in relation to the steerage business if dividends were to be earned.

The present condition of affairs may be the beginning of the end of steamship lines being run as separate interests. It is thought that before long the present companies, having already driven five smaller lines out of the steerage-carrying business, will combine for their mutual advantage, and form pools on all of their various classes of business.

If they do that, they will command the freight traffic to and from this port as completely as they now do the steerage traffic. As it is, they have already almost driven the freight tramps from this port, and if they combine they will entirely do so; that is, so far as the transatlantic freight traffic is concerned.

THE LEXOW BILL STILL UNSIGNED

Mr. Depew Calls on the Mayor—Argues for the Bill, It Is Said.

The Bi-Partisan Police Commission bill is still in the hands of Mayor Strong, and he declines to say whether he will accept it or approve of it in behalf of the city.

Those anti-Platt Republicans who favor it were saying yesterday that he had practically made up his mind to sign it. He will decide to-day.

Chauncey M. Depew called on the Mayor about 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and took luncheon with him in his inner office. He is said not only to have urged the Mayor to sign the bill, but to have delivered a message from Gov. Morton, arguing the same way.

Mr. Depew is also said to be interested in a few candidates for office, among them Frederick Wagner, who was formerly a Deputy Tax Commissioner, and who now would like to be a Tax Commissioner.

The Mayor yesterday approved the bill closing barbers' shops on Sunday, except in this city and the village of Saratoga. The bill providing for a separation of the Department of Charities and Correction into two departments, one for charities and the other for correction, will be before the Mayor at 2 P. M. to-day, for a public hearing.

Mr. and Mrs. Sieke Celebrate.

The fifth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Sieke was held at their residence, 501 East Eighty-eighth Street, last night. A most enjoyable time was participated in by the guests present. Music was furnished by Mr. Leist, pianist. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. Lehner, Mr. J. C. Lehner and Miss Kate Henricks, Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Killer, Mr. and Mrs. Merkel, Mr. and Mrs. Klefaber, Mrs. E. Marion Da Costa and daughter, Mr. J. Baierleiu and sister, Mr. Charles Hartman, Mr. J. Palmer, Mr. Naglesmith, Miss Kleinfelder, and Mr. Louis Arbennel.

Dismissed by Col. Waring.

The dump inspector and board men at the Rutgers Street dump were dismissed yesterday by Commissioner Waring of the Street-Cleaning Department. Col. Waring declined to give the names of the men, as he said he did not want to injure them unnecessarily. They were dismissed for permitting cartmen to dump paper and light rubbish after their licenses had been revoked for previous offenses of the same character.

Emanu-El Sisterhood Meeting.

The sixth annual meeting of the Emanu-El Sisterhood of Personal Service will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at the temple, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. The officers for the coming year will be elected and the reports of the various officers and guides will be read. There will be music and recitations also, and among those who will be heard are Michael Banner, violinist; Frank Rossack, pianist, and the Misses Hyman, elocutionists.

A Remarkable Grandparent Dead.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., May 6.—Appolos Sweezey, the oldest man in Patchogue, died to-day. He was ninety-one years old, and leaves three children, six grandchildren, sixteen great grandchildren, and four great great grandchildren. Mr. Sweezey was only recently baptized, joining the Patchogue Methodist Church.

No Meeting of Police Justices.

The meeting of the Police Justices, which was to have been held at Jefferson Market Police Court last night, was not held. Only seven Justices out of the fifteen were present, and eight are necessary for a quorum.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

SHIRT WAISTS.

Cambric Night Gowns, a large lot, beautifully finished and trimmed with narrow embroidery on collar, Jabot front and sleeves, worth $2.25; our special price $1.25.

Cambric Night Gowns, very full sleeves, trimmed with Lace and fine Embroidery, $1.00.

A Cambric Skirt, with wide ruffle of Embroidery, worth $1.50; our Special price $1.00.

Shirt Waists in great variety, new designs, with Laundered Collars and Cuffs, price 95 cents each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

NEW POLICE BOARD MEETS

Theodore Roosevelt President and Avery D. Andrews Treasurer.

TALK OVER PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

Ex-Commissioner Kerwin Not in a Happy Frame of Mind as He Leaves Office—New Committees of the Board.

The new Police Commissioners, Messrs. Roosevelt, Grant, and Parker, went to Police Headquarters at 10:45 yesterday morning, accompanied by their associate Commissioner, Mr. Andrews.

None of the Commissioners whom they were to replace was in the building at the time, and at Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion the new members of the board left their cards on the desks of their predecessors. Then they gathered in Commissioner Andrews's room and were soon engaged in an earnest conversation.

In a short time Gen. Kerwin reached his office, and Col. Grant paid him a visit. Col. Grant was received with great cordiality by the retiring Treasurer of the board. The two men talked together for half an hour.

When President Martin reached his room he found Mr. Parker's card, and, learning that the new Commissioners were in the building, he sent word to them that he would be glad to see them in his office. Messrs. Parker, Roosevelt, and Grant waited on him. The greetings were pleasant, but the interview was short. Before Mr. Martin left Headquarters he was asked if he desired to make any statement for publication.

"All I can say," he replied, "is that my time has expired and I am leaving the office. When Mayor Strong was elected I knew that I would not be in accord with the new administration, so I tendered my resignation. The Mayor saw fit to retain me in office until the present time, and I continued to discharge my duties without any change whatsoever. I have nothing further to state."

In contrast with the pleasant mood of Mr. Martin was the manner in which Gen. Kerwin looked upon the situation. He appeared to be angry, and vented his feeling in the following statement, which he made as he was about to leave Headquarters.

"Since it became necessary for me to leave, I am pleased that Col. Grant is my successor. He is a reputable gentleman, and a man of ability, and I believe he will do credit to the position. I feel that I leave behind me many friends who, I may say, will regret my departure. As for the force, I again reassert that I am proud of it. I believe it equal to any other like body of men on the continent or in the world. I believe that will be the sentiment of the citizens of New-York generally when this reform craze shall have burned itself out.

"When the shouters for moral purity, who are themselves stained with the most loathsome vices of the slums, who were ordained to preach Christ crucified and devote the greater part of their time to the crucifixion and vilification of their fellowmen, when these shall have become a thing of the past, then I believe we shall have peace in the city and sensible and honorable men will come to the front and assume control of our municipal affairs."

Commissioner Murray showed his feelings of disappointment and chagrin at his removal by not appearing at Headquarters to greet Mr. Roosevelt, his successor, and nothing was heard from him during the day.

The new Commission held its first meeting shortly before noon. Commissioner Andrews acted as temporary Chairman. The Commissioners presented their certificates of appointment to Major W. H. Kipp, the Chief Clerk, who read them aloud, and they were ordered on file. Commissioner Andrews announced that, all the Commissioners being present, the first business would be the organization of the board. He nominated Commissioner Roosevelt for President. Mr. Roosevelt was unanimously chosen, and on his nomination Commissioner Andrews was unanimously elected Treasurer of the board. The President then announced the following standing committees:

Committee on Elections—Commissioner Parker, Chairman; Commissioners Grant and Andrews.

On Pensions—Commissioners Grant and Parker.

On Repairs and Supplies—Commissioners Grant and Andrews.

On Rules and Discipline—Commissioners Grant and Parker.

The President is an ex officio member of all committees.

Chief Clerk Kipp called the attention of the board to the promotion of Patrolman Alonzo Powell, Jr., which was made by the old board at the meeting last Friday on the supposition that he was a war veteran, despite the protest of Commissioner Andrews. Major Kipp said that it was an error to place Powell's name on the list. It is Powell's father, Alonzo Powell, Sr., now on the retired list, who is a veteran.

Martin, Kerwin, and Murray were in such a hurry to make promotions at the last meeting that they omitted the custom which had prevailed for years of calling the candidates for promotion before the board, so that the Commissioners might see for themselves what kind of men they were. Had Powell been called his youthful appearance would have at once shown that he could not have taken part in the war. At the suggestion of Commissioner Andrews, the promotion of Powell was revoked, and he was remanded to patrol duty.

Immediately after the meeting there was a conference between the members of the board in the room of Commissioner Andrews. Superintendent Byrnes was present for a short time, and subsequently Inspectors Williams and Conlin appeared.

After the conference President Roosevelt was asked to outline the reforms contemplated by the new board. He replied that it was too soon to make any statements as to what the Commissioners intended to do.

"I will say this, however," said the President; "that I was very reluctant to take this position, and was only on Mayor Strong's urgent pleadings that I accepted the place to assist in the reorganization and reformation of the Police Department. Naturally, I am not familiar with the details of the work, and it may take some little time to become so. The public may rest assured that, as far as I am concerned, there will be no politics in the department, and I know that I voice the sentiment of my colleagues in that respect. We are all actuated by the desire to so regulate this department that it will earn the respect and confidence of the community. More than that I cannot say at present. Every man on the force will have to stand upon his merits, and all appointments and promotions will be made for merit only, and without regard to politics."

Commissioner Grant said:

"The new Commissioners had a conference with Mr. Andrews relative to matters pertaining to the department. We talked over police affairs generally. It was decided that Mr. Roosevelt and myself should look into the civil service rules and regulations under which appointments and promotions are made in the department at the present time.

"The object of the board will be to make the force as efficient as possible, and everything looking toward that end will be carried out. I cannot say immediately what steps will be taken in the future. We are new men in these positions and we must first acquaint ourselves with the affairs and requirements of the department."

Before leaving Police Headquarters, Col. Grant had a conference with Superintendent Byrnes.

Commissioner Parker said that it was too early for the Commissioners to take the public into their confidence as to what they proposed to do. None of the new Commissioners was familiar with the affairs of the department, and could not therefore make any statement as to the policy that would be adopted in its administration.

President Roosevelt will in future occupy the rooms on the third floor of the Headquarters building which were occupied by President Martin; Commissioner Parker has taken possession of the rooms vacated by Commissioner Murray, and Commissioner Grant will occupy the rooms vacated by Gen. Kerwin. Commissioner Andrews will continue to occupy the rooms of which he took possession when he succeeded John C. Sheehan.

Commissioners Andrews, Grant, and Roosevelt had another conference late yesterday afternoon in Mr. Andrews's office. Commissioner Andrews said that the members of the new board had under consideration a number of proposed changes in the department.

"The new Commissioners and myself discussed a number of important changes," he said. "These changes will be made as we go along. We cannot do these things all at once. They will have to be carried out gradually. All the Commissioners have taken hold and vigorous action will follow.

"The changes that are contemplated will result, in a way, in a general reorganization of the department. Everything that is proposed will go toward increasing the efficiency and standard of the force. We are not going to turn the department upside down, but there will be a change in the conduct of its affairs. It is not likely that anything of importance will come up at to-morrow's meeting. The new Commissioners want a little time to look into matters and post themselves thoroughly in what is necessary to make the Police Department as efficient as it should be."

The new Commissioners have decided that the present room in which the board meetings are held is too small. A larger room is to be provided shortly. The board will meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Roosevelt called at the office of the Board of Health, in company with Commissioner Parker, yesterday afternoon. President Roosevelt is ex officio a member of the Board of Health, and he will attend the weekly meeting of the board to-day. He was received by Gen. Emmons Clark, the Secretary, in the absence of President Wilson. Mr. Roosevelt also called at the office of the Excise Board, where he was received by Commissioner Woodman.

DECLINE IN PRICES FOR WHEAT

Sales Not So Heavy—Falling Off in Cotton Sales Also.

With a market exceptionally dull, compared with the volume of recent sales, wheat lost between 2 and 2½ cents a bushel yesterday. Sales reached only 4,470,000 bushels, of which July options reached 3,340,000 bushels.

The price for July delivery closed at 66¾ cents, having closed at 68¾ cents Saturday. May closed at 66 cents, having closed Saturday at 68½ cents. The decline was due wholly to market manipulation in Chicago.

Natural conditions favored firmness, for the visible supply for the last week decreased 3,579,000 bushels, to 62,196,000 bushels, and stocks in store increased only 145,102 bushels.

Something of a reaction appeared also in cotton until the last hour of business, when losses were overcome. Sales were light in that market also, reaching only 124,600 bales.

COMING EVENTS.

—Ladies' Health Protective Association, regular meeting, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, to-day, 10:30 A. M.

—Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs, monthly meeting, 722 Lexington Avenue, to-night.

—University City of New-York medical department commencement, Carnegie Hall, to-night, 8 o'clock.

—Archbishop Hughes memorial concert, Murray Hill Lyceum, this evening.

—Steckler Association meeting, 66 Seventh Street, this evening, 8 o'clock.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

A Louis Quinze Parlor Suit.

This suit is especially remarkable for the old Aubusson tapestry with which it is covered. The style of this tapestry is centuries old. The designs are done by hand, which accounts for the easy grace and not machine regularity about it. The colorings are so natural that they cannot be detected from water colors, and the fine delicate effects are indescribably beautiful.

And the prices are not half what the same goods would cost you if they were to be had elsewhere, as our habit of marking all at cost of making is too set to be broken even on fancy prices.

"Buy of the Maker."

GEO. C. FLINT CO., 43, 45, 47 West 23d St., NEAR BROADWAY.

Light overcoat, the most useful all-the-year-round garment—what do you say to fifty-dollars'-worth for $30?

"But the fit?"

It isn't fifty-cents'-worth, as far as looks go, unless it fits; it's just like ordinary ready-made. But it shall fit as well as you want it to, and better, or your money back.

Negligee shirts, $1.50, $2, $2.50.

The two-dollar sort is made to fit short chunky men and slim long-arm men. The rest are like other good furnishers'.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

Registered Trade-mark.

NEW TABLE LINENS

at "THE LINEN STORE."

Our Spring importations have added many new and attractive patterns to our already large stock; most of these have been brought out with special reference to the growing demand for designs of a neater character than those which have recently been in favor.

The attention of all who contemplate house furnishing or replenishing their stock of Household Linens is invited to our very extensive assortments of whatever is newest and best in this line.

Exceptional values are offered at this time in the Table Linen, Bed Linen, Towel, and Quilt Departments.

James McCutcheon & Co., 14 West 23d St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Mrs. Lillian Lansmere, or Lillian Schofield, was taken before Justice Taintor, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and, after a long examination, discharged. The woman was arrested Sunday on the complaint of John McClosky, who charged her with stealing $77. McClosky, who also was arrested on the complaint of the Lansmere woman, was also set at liberty, as she refused to press the complaint against him.

—The "flier of the Sound," steamer Richard Peck, will resume her place on the route between New-York and New-Haven, leaving at 3 P. M. Her consort on the line, the steamer C. H. Northam, will leave at 11:30 P. M. Both these steamers are equipped with all modern improvements, electric lights, &c.

—About eighty candidates for places in the Appraiser's office presented themselves for the competitive civil service examination in Room 171, in the Post Office Building, yesterday. The names of the successful ones will be placed on the substitute list.

—Coroners' Physician Weston performed an autopsy yesterday on the body of William J. Cleere, who was taken to the Morgue from Pier A, North River, as the result of drowning. The examination revealed no marks of violence.

Brooklyn.

—In the Supreme Court yesterday the suit of the Overton divorce case was recalled, and Justice Cullen directed that the income from the bonds and securities, amounting to $50,000, and held by Alfred E. Overton, be divided equally between himself and his wife, Anna R. Overton. The couple are separated, and counter-suits for separation are pending.

—The Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment directing the First National Bank of Brooklyn to pay to Jacob Hauptmann $15,000. The money was the property of the Rev. Father Hauptmann, pastor of the Church of the Annunciation. When he died, his assistant deposited the money in the bank, but to the credit of the church.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Trust Company, held yesterday morning, the following Trustees were elected for a term of three years: Edwin F. Knowlton, John T. Martin, George G. Reynolds, Abraham B. Baylis, John Gibb, William N. Dykman, and Thomas T. Barr.

—Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, signed an order releasing George F. Prendergast from Raymond Street Jail, where he has been confined since Nov. 1 last. He organized the National Investment Company, and he is charged with absconding with the securities.

—Fire Commissioner Wurster opened bids yesterday for the erection of three new engine houses in the Twenty-ninth Ward. James McKane, a brother of John Y. McKane, was the lowest bidder, his bid in each case being $14,000.

—The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, Chaplain of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will deliver the annual sermon to that command at the Sumner Avenue Armory Sunday night, May 26.

Long Island.

—Burglar John Reilly, who was captured by Louis Wagner of Laurel Hill, L. I., early Sunday morning, was arraigned before Judge Bowman yesterday afternoon and was sent to the Queens County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Reilly confessed to his guilt and said he lived at 205 Oak Street, New-York City.

—The annual convention of the Suffolk County Sunday School Association will be held to-day and to-morrow in the Babylon Methodist Church.

—Robert L. Davis has leased the Port Jefferson Driving Park for a term of years.

Yonkers.

—A public hearing was given by the Mayor last evening to those citizens who wished to be heard on the provisions of the new charter for the city, which recently passed both branches of the Legislature.

—The Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Association will hold its semi-annual meeting this evening in the Common Council Chamber, in Manor Hall. Important reports will be read and acted upon.

—There were amateur theatricals at the Yonkers Lawn Tennis Club last evening, when "The Decision of the Court" and "A Pair of Lunatics" were produced.

—Archbishop Corrigan, at 10 o'clock this morning, will administer confirmation to 572 adults and children in the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

—The ladies of the Entertainment Committee will be the hostesses of the dance to be given at the Park Hill Country Club this evening.

—A permit has been granted to Mrs. Margaret Straus for a frame building to be erected on the west side of the Bronx River Road.

—The Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Men's Republican Club held business meetings last evening.

—An enjoyable concert was given last evening in the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

—The Board of Excise held a meeting last night to act on the applications before it.

—A settlement has been made between John Rowland & Sons and their creditors.

—Bishop Potter confirmed large classes in St. Paul's and Christ Churches yesterday.

—The Grace Gospel Mission held its first anniversary last evening.

Westchester County.

—A competitive examination of candidates for State scholarships in Cornell University will be held in the Grand Jury Room in the Court House, White Plains, on Saturday, June 1, by the School Commissioners. Candidates must be at least sixteen years of age and have attended the common schools or academies of the State at least six months of the present school year.

—At an early hour yesterday morning fire destroyed the house occupied by Horace Purdy, a grocer, and Frederick W. Hooz, in Port Chester. It was owned by P. A. Conaty. Mr. Hooz and his family had a narrow escape and lost all their effects. The cause of the fire is unknown, but is thought to have been of incendiary origin. It was started in the cellar. The loss is $1,200, which is covered by insurance.

—The May term of the County Court and Court of Sessions opened at the Court House, White Plains, yesterday morning, County Judge I. N. Mills presiding. There are twenty-two causes noticed for trial on the calendar. The Grand Jury was charged and entered upon its work.

—Charles Gross and Frank Elbell of Bronxville have begun suits against the City of Mount Vernon for $2,000 each for damages by reason of being thrown from a carriage in Prospect Avenue owing to a defect in the roadway.

—A new ordinance by the Mount Vernon Board of Health requiring milkmen to pay a license fee of $1 has gone into effect.

—The Second Reformed Church of North Tarrytown has made its seats free to all.

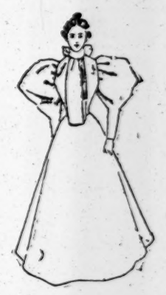
New President of Saratoga Village.

SARATOGA, May 6.—Charles H. Sturges was elected to-night President of the new Board of Village Trustees. The new board is pledged to reforms, including the suppression of gambling.

Dunn says the weather will be Fair to day.

O'NEILL'S

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.



To-day, Tuesday,

Ladies' Silk Waists.

India Glace Silk Waists, in illuminated stripes, all desirable colorings, Full Fronts and Backs, Extra Large Sleeves, Regular Price, 5.00,

Special 3.29.

Taffeta Glace Silk Waists, Pouch Fronts, Plaited Backs, Soft Collars and Belts, in fancy stripes and small checks, Regular Price, 7.50,

Special 4.98.

Everything Desirable in Ladies' Skirts AT POPULAR PRICES.

WATERS PIANOS

A beautiful new style, 7 1-3 octave 3-stringed WATERS UPRIGHT PIANO, superb, rich, deep tone, with fine singing quality, only

$225

cash, or $250 on installments, $10 down and $7 per month. Stool, cover, tuning, and delivery free.

Also 40 good second-hand pianos, in perfect order, at great bargains.

Payments only $5 per month.

Please call or send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO., 134 FIFTH AV., NEAR 18TH ST.

WELL MADE CHEAP CARPETS. EASY TERMS.

COWPERTHWAIT'S STORE, WEST 14TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.

Tuesday
May 7-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

WILL IGNORE GEN. M'LEER

William R. Stewart Not to Reply to a Sarcastic Letter.

SECOND BRIGADE COMMANDER ANGRY

Comments on the Failure of the Brooklyn Troops to Parade Saturday Call Forth a Sharp Answer.

Brig. Gen. James McLeer of Brooklyn, commander of the Second Brigade of the National Guard, fired a hot shot across the East River yesterday at William Rhinelander Stewart of this City, Treasurer of the Washington Arch Fund Committee, and Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements of the dedication parade on Saturday last.

Gen. McLeer's missile, which took the shape of a letter, was provoked by the published comments of Mr. Stewart over the failure of the Brooklyn troops to take part in the parade. The veteran imparted to his shot a high degree of heat, and then sent it spinning toward Mr. Stewart. The letter reads as follows:

"Brooklyn, N. Y., May 6, 1895.

"Mr. William Rhinelander Stewart.

"Sir: In Saturday's papers you are quoted as having said, among other things, that the failure of the Second Brigade to parade in New-York City was 'most ungrateful.' And then, speaking of the recent trolley strike in Brooklyn, you say: 'The Seventh and other regiments in this city (New-York) turned out almost to a man to aid in quelling the riots. The Brooklyn militiamen, thus relieved, were able to return to their homes and get rest and sleep, while our boys stuck it out to the end. In view of these facts, I think their refusal to participate in the dedication services a pretty mean sort of business.'

"For your information, permit me to say that the Brooklyn troops were called to duty on Friday night, Jan. 18, and remained on duty night and day, until relieved on Friday, Feb. 1. The New-York City troops were called on Sunday night, Jan. 20, and remained on duty until Monday morning, Jan. 28.

"It is very evident to me that your reckless and inconsiderate statements proves that you have taken very little interest in our National Guard, until your present association with other citizens in the good work incident to the erection and dedication of the Washington Arch.

"The Second Brigade did not refuse to join with New-York in the parade. On the contrary, the brigade was freely offered, and on the 30th of April, the day fixed for the ceremonies, every organization of the brigade reported on time at their respective armories, and was ready to march, when orders came to me from Gen. Fitzgerald that the order for the parade was countermanded—not postponed, but countermanded. I had directed the troops to be prepared in the event of bad weather, and so all were provided with their overcoats. Does this look like a 'refusal to participate'?

"When it was subsequently arranged by your committee to have the services on Saturday, I was not advised of Gen. Fitzgerald's intention to parade his brigade until Wednesday, about noon, when one of the members of his staff called me on the telephone and asked if the Second Brigade would parade.

"As the men of my brigade had lost one day from business, I did not feel warranted in calling upon them for another day in the same week without first consulting with the commanding officers. There was but one opinion expressed by these officers, and that was to the effect that, in justice to the men and to their employers, the parade should not be ordered.

"On Friday I received a dispatch and letter from Col. Cole—private secretary—in which he said that it was the pleasure of the Governor that the Second Brigade parade. It came too late, however, to make the necessary and proper arrangements for the parade; yet I again called a meeting of the commanding officers and made known to them the pleasure of the Governor, but, as I have said, it came to us too late, and in this conclusion all concurred. I have written Col. Cole, fully explaining the situation.

"It may not have occurred to you, Sir, but it is a fact with which officers of the National Guard are very familiar, that if the rights of the employers of members of the National Guard are not properly considered, recruiting for the Guard would be seriously interfered with, and we would lose many good officers and men now in the service.

"Of course, I refer now to parades simply of ceremony, but, as our citizens well know, in time of riot or breach of the peace, all other considerations are thrown aside and a prompt response made to the call of duty.

"In conclusion I take pleasure in saying that the First Brigade did promptly respond to the order of the Commander in Chief for duty in Brooklyn during the trolley strike, and the efficient service rendered is appreciated by our citizens.

"I am sure the officers and men of that gallant brigade of citizen soldiers will be annoyed in reading your reference to their service in Brooklyn and especially that they relieved the Brooklyn troops from duty and allowed them to go home and sleep.

"The relations between the two brigades will remain pleasant and undisturbed, and should occasion require serious work in the future, both will be found working and serving in harmony, and with good-will toward each other, just as it was, without exception, during the great surface railroad strike in our city. I am, &c.,

"JAMES McLEER,
"Brigadier General Commanding Second Brigade."

Although Gen. McLeer is a proverbially good marksman, his missive had not landed in Mr. Stewart's letterbox up to 4 o'clock P. M.

A reporter for The New-York Times saw Mr. Stewart at 6 o'clock last night at his residence, 17 Washington Square North.

In answer to a question as to whether he had any reply for publication to make to the letter of Brig. Gen. McLeer, Mr. Stewart said, with a look of surprise: "What letter? I have received no letter from Gen. McLeer."

Mr. Stewart was shown a copy of the letter, published in a Brooklyn paper. He glanced at it, and the first line, about his having been quoted in Saturday's papers, caught his eye.

"So, he writes to me on the strength of the quotations from me in the newspapers? How does he know I was correctly quoted? I was quoted half a dozen different ways. What I said then, however, I stick to now. I said it was a shame the Second Brigade troops were not in the parade."

Mr. Stewart then read on hurriedly until he came to Paragraph 3 in Gen. McLeer's letter, in which the latter insinuated that Mr. Stewart had taken very little interest in the National Guard.

"Taken very little interest, indeed!" he exclaimed. "I was in the National Guard from 1871 to 1879, served on riot duty, and took very great interest in the National Guard."

Mr. Stewart then read Gen. McLeer's letter through, and said: "I was at my office until 4 o'clock this afternoon. Up to that time this letter had not reached me.

"I fancy Gen. McLeer printed his letter before he sent it to me. At any rate, it was not at my office when I left."

Mr. Stewart said he did not care to make any formal answer to the letter.

"I feel flattered," he said, with a smile, "to be considered of sufficient importance to have a half-column letter written to me by Gen. McLeer. It's pretty near as long as Gen. Porter's address at the dedication of the arch."

Asked if he would make any written reply to the letter, Mr. Stewart said:

"I shall not answer Gen. McLeer's letter. I shall not pay any attention to it. I will not enter into any controversy over the matter.

"I still hold to the opinion I expressed Saturday. Having offered the Governor the escort of their Second Brigade troops, and not having given it, they pull out of the thing, and I want to know. That is all I have to say."

SPAIN'S MINISTER IS PRESENTED

His Introduction to the President Made the Occasion for Interchange of Cordial International Greetings.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The official presentation to-day at noon to the President of Señor Don Enrique Dupuy de Lome, the new Spanish Minister, was interesting, as being the first public expression between the United States and Spain since the Alliança incident.

Señor de Lome was accompanied to the White House by Acting Secretary Uhl of the State Department, and by Señor Don José Felipe Sagmario, First Secretary, and Señor Don Julio de Galarza, attaché of the Spanish Legation. The three diplomats were attired in the attractive blue-and-gold uniform of the Spanish diplomatic service.

Mr. Cleveland received the party in the Blue Room, the official chamber of the White House, and, after Mr. Uhl had presented the new Minister, the latter handed the President his credentials, and addressed him as follows:

"Mr. President: I have the honor to place in your Excellency's hands the credential letters whereby her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain, accredits me, in the name of her son, the King Don Alfonso XIII., my august sovereign, as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States of America.

"For the third time I have the honor to serve my country in this noble Nation, and I come now, as heretofore, with the purpose to employ my feeble efforts and all my earnest zeal in drawing closer the bonds, already a century old, which join Spain and the United States.

"I had the honor to be personally presented to you, Mr. President, beneath the arching roof of the vastest building ever reared in the world, constructed to celebrate the marvelous progress of this people, and to commemorate with the concourse of all the nations of the globe an event which is for Spain a seal of glory. Recalling this, permit me, Mr. President, to commend myself to your special benevolence, which I crave and need for the accomplishment of my mission.

"Her Majesty the Queen Regent, and her Government, in expressly charging me to repeat to you the most fitting assurances of affection and consideration for yourself and for the people of the United States, have enjoined upon me, as the first and most important of my duties, the cultivation of good relations with a nation united to our own by so many moral and material ties, and whose commerce with Spain and with her American and Asiatic provinces is so considerable.

"To augment and develop these ties I shall devote all my efforts, doubting not my success therein should I receive your Excellency's indulgence, both Governments being animated, as they are, by the desire that their relation should rest upon mutual friendship and upon the cheerful and loyal fulfillment of international duties."

Mr. Cleveland replied as follows:

"Mr. Minister: I have much pleasure in accepting from your hands the letters whereby her Majesty, the Queen Regent, in the name of the infant King Don Alfonzo XIII., accredits you as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain at this capital.

"It is fitting, and, indeed, needful, in the intercourse of two great nations whose history and long-continued association tend to draw them into close and lasting friendship, that their respective representatives should alike voice the sincere amity of their own Government and understand the sentiments of the people among whom they come to dwell.

"It augurs well, Mr. Minister, for the success of your mission that you come among us, not only inspired by the amicable desires of your Government, but as a personal friend, already made acquainted with my country and my countrymen by previous residence and official intercourse, and returning to renew the friendship you have deservedly won in the past. Recalling your connection with the celebration of the fourth centenary of the great Castilian achievement that added a New World to the Old, and your acceptable fulfillment of the office of your country's envoy a few years ago, it gratifies me to welcome you again, and to promise the cordial co-operation of myself and the members of this Government toward the realization of your mission and the enlargement and perpetuation of the many and important ties that already happily exist between our two countries."

THE BISHOP OF NESQUALLY DEFEATED

Supreme Court Decides He Has No Claim to a Part of Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The claim of the corporation of the Catholic Bishop of Nesqually, in Washington, to possession of 640 acres of land adjoining the town of Vancouver, because the act establishing the Territory of Oregon confirmed the title of the land occupied as missionary stations among the Indian tribes in said Territory, was finally rejected in the Supreme Court to-day. The opinion was read by Justice Brewer.

The Catholic Bishop of Nesqually established a mission there in 1838, under grant of the Hudson Bay Company. A military reservation was established in 1878, covering 430 acres of the land claimed by the Bishop of Nesqually. In the meantime, in 1853, he had applied for a patent for the land, and after a long investigation the Secretary of the Interior sustained his claim to the site occupied by the church buildings, about half an acre in extent. The Bishop began suit in the Washington courts in 1887 for possession of the 430 acres included in the military reservation. The Supreme Court of the United States to-day affirmed the judgments of the lower courts.

Justice Brewer stated that the Bishop was entitled to possession of only so much land as the church and mission buildings occupied.

NO REDUCTION IN EUROPEAN MAIL SERVICE

American Line to Have Preference—Five Other Lines to Carry Mails.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Capt. N. M. Brooks, Superintendent of the Foreign Mail Service, was asked to-day about the reported reduction of mail service from this country to Europe, from four mails to one mail a week, after Oct. 12. Mr. Brooks said it was a fact that a contract had been made with the American Line commencing on the date named and running for ten years, by which all the mail "possible" was to be sent by the American Line, but there would be no delay or interference with the regular European mail service in order to give business to the American company. The department had arrangements with five other lines to carry mails by weight, and to be paid accordingly, and these steamers would continue to carry the European mails, as heretofore, whenever an American Line steamer was not sailing on that day.

"Preference would be given to the American Line, but as that company would only make thirty-eight trips from Oct. 12, 1895, to June 30, 1896, mails would be sent as usual by other steamers in the intervals.

Resigned When the Howl Was Raised.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

So many distorted accounts of the employment of Mr. Wadsworth, a reporter of The Evening Post, by the Civil Service Commission have gained currency through the press that we deem it but justice to Mr. Godkin, on whom the whole responsibility of it has been laid, to explain that it was the suggestion of other members of the commission. The task of passing on applications for admission to the police having been suddenly laid on us by the change in the regulations, we are at a loss to find a suitable person who, for the compensation we could offer, would run round the city and examine the references as to character given by nearly 300 men. It occurred to all of us that, as time was pressing, it was work that could best be done by a newspaper reporter, and Mr. Godkin was asked if he had any one who could do it. It was then offered to Mr. Wadsworth, who accepted, and tried it for three days, and resigned immediately on hearing that any objection was made.

EVERETT P. WHEELER,
E. RANDOLPH ROBINSON,
J. VAN VECHTEN OLCOTT,
C. W. WATSON.

New-York, May 6, 1895.

TROLLEY FRANCHISE NULL

Supreme Court Finds Fraud in Flynn's Brooklyn Company's Grant.

EX-ALDERMEN CHARGED WITH A DEAL

Ex-Mayor Boody and His Board May Be Indicted—Jobbery for the Defeated Company at Albany Denounced.

Justice Walter Lloyd Smith of the Supreme Court handed down a decision in Brooklyn yesterday that declares the franchise granted to the Nassau Electric Railroad Company by the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen null and void.

This road is under the management of Patrick H. Flynn, its President, and it was intended to open one of the branch lines, running from Broadway to Canarsie, next Friday, but under the decision the opening will be postponed.

Mr. Flynn's company has paid out over $1,000,000 in laying tracks and building the trolley lines.

Mr. Flynn, in 1892, applied to the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen for a franchise to operate an electric road in Brooklyn, and his application included the routes applied for by the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company and the Coney Island and Fort Hamilton Railroad Company. The board, on June 19, 1892, granted the franchise without compensation, notwithstanding that the Brooklyn City Railroad Company offered $250,000 for the privileges. David A. Boody, who was Mayor at the time, vetoed the resolution.

Then the Union Street Railway Company applied for the franchise, but was not successful. A long controversy then began, which finally ended by Mr. Flynn getting his franchise on the condition of his paying a percentage of the receipts to the city. This Mayor Boody approved.

John Adamson, a taxpayer, then began suit against the Nassau Electric Railroad Company to have the franchise set aside, on the ground that it had been granted fraudulently, and charged the Aldermen with contributory waste in giving away the city's property without an adequate compensation.

William J. Gaynor fought the matter in the interest of Mr. Adamson until he was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court, and then his law partner, Edward M. Grout of the firm of Grout, De Fere & Mayer took up the case. It was tried before Justice Smith in January last, and Elihu Root, John J. Allen, Samuel B. Clarke, and James C. Church appeared as counsel for the company, Mr. Grout and Jesse Johnson for Mr. Adamson, Alfred E. Mudge for the city, and Foster L. Backus for the Aldermen.

The company, in consideration of the franchise, agreed to pay to the city 1 per cent. of its receipts until the receipts should be $20,000; thereafter 2 per cent., until $40,000 was reached, and then 3 per cent.

Justice Smith, in his decision, says:

"In the case of Adamson against the Union Railroad Company, reported in General Term, in 74 Hun., at Page 3, the law has been declared in this department to be, that where the Common Council grants to a railroad company for nothing a franchise for which the city is offered a substantial sum of money by another railroad company, and where such action is in bad faith and as a matter of favor to the company receiving the grant, such action amounts to a waste of the public funds of the municipality, and is within the condemnation of the statute under which this action is brought.

"This decision, whether right or wrong, must control my decision in any case which involves the principle decided. It must follow as a corollary to the proposition decided that if the Council in bad faith, and as a matter of favoritism, grants to a railroad company a franchise, for a lesser sum than could be obtained from a competing company, such an act is also within the condemnation of the statute, and this action will lie to declare the same void. Two propositions of fact then remain to be established by the plaintiff to entitle him to the decree of the court: (1) That the franchises were granted for a less sum than could be obtained from a competing company; (2) that such franchises were given in bad faith, and as matter of favoritism to the defendant companies."

The Judge then finds that the Brooklyn City and the Union Street Railroad had asked for, but had not received a sufficient opportunity for bidding, and decides that such constitutes a prima facie case of waste.

In considering the second point, that of fraud, the Judge finds that previous to the granting of the franchise under consideration the Board of Aldermen had granted valuable privileges to Mr. Flynn, as President of other railroad companies, without sufficient consideration, which places suspicion upon its intention in granting the present franchise.

The various excuses offered by the Aldermen in granting the franchise, the Judge says, were pretexts and not reasons.

Justice Smith concluded his decision as follows:

"In every act of the committee, or of the thirteen Aldermen who voted for these franchises, there is an apparent determination to grant to these defendant companies those valuable rights for as small a sum as they dare. Foiled in their attempt to give them away, their studied effort is to prevent competition. False to their trust, they endeavor to sell the property of their cestuique trustent for as little as they can get. The evidence of their fraudulent purpose is both direct and circumstantial. It leaves in my mind not the shadow of a doubt. Learned counsel have endeavored to cover the fraud by reports of this committee, ingeniously drawn. When their action is considered, however, in the light of the application of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, as well as of the Union Street Railway Company, this action stands undefended. The franchises are declared void."

Edward M. Grout, who won the case for his client, Mr. Adamson, yesterday said:

"On this decision the Grand Jury has evidence enough to indict the Board of Aldermen of 1893 and Mayor Boody, and action of this kind will be pushed. The Grand Jury of 1893 wanted to indict, but the District Attorney advised it that it could not do so. All permits granted to the railroad company can now be revoked, so that the operation of the road will be stopped. The railroad company, under the decision, is a trespasser.

"Undoubtedly Mr. Flynn will apply to the Board of Aldermen for permission to operate the roads, but it will be to the city's gain, for the present Aldermen could make the company pay 3 per cent. of its receipts, instead of the previous percentage incorporated in the grant now declared void."

Mr. Grout then denounced the bill offered by Assemblyman Nixon in the Legislature to amend the general railroad laws. He said it was a job in the interest, he believed, of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company to offset the decision of Justice Smith. The new bill declares, in effect, that all consents granted by the authorities heretofore are hereby ratified, approved, and affirmed. Mr. Grout did not think Gov. Morton would sign the bill, as its purpose was too evident.

STILL ON TROLLEY SPEED.

Brooklyn Aldermen Denounce the Bill Introduced at Albany.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday the fight over the adoption of specifications for lighting the city with electricity, which has been on for the last five months, was settled by the adoption of the specifications presented by Alderman Clark.

These call for a uniform rate all over the city, with a recommendation that no bid be received for lighting the city which is for more than 35 cents per light a night. At present the price is 40 cents.

Alderman Roeder offered a resolution that the speed of trolley cars in Brooklyn within a radius of one-half mile of the City Hall and the ferries be six miles an hour; within a radius of one and one-half miles of the above-mentioned places, eight miles an hour, and in all other sections of the twenty-eight wards, ten miles an hour. It was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Alderman Guilfoyle offered a resolution that the Park Commissioners set aside the parade ground at Prospect Park on Sundays, in order to allow young people to play ball there. Alderman Wakely opposed the resolution, and called upon his comrades, in the name of Christianity, to vote it down. It was defeated by a vote of 8 to 4, those voting in favor of it being Aldermen Cohn, Guilfoyle, Dunn, and Roeder.

Aldermen Cohn then offered a resolution denouncing the Trolley bill presented by Assemblyman Wieman in the Legislature. He said in the preamble that if the law was passed, it would be to the detriment and injury and against the protection of the lives of the inhabitants of Brooklyn. It was laid over.

BICYCLISTS ATTACKED BY TRAMPS

Stones Were Thrown at Winters, Near the Millburn Course, for Refusing to Give Money—Then He Fired at Them.

NEWARK, N. J., May 6.—Harry Winters, a young man who lives in Long Island City, tells of an exciting time near Maplewood, a few miles from this city, last night. He says he was stopped by tramps. He protected himself with a revolver, and thinks he shot one of the attacking party.

Winters staggered into a hotel about eight o'clock last night with blood flowing from a wound in the back of his head. He said he left home early on Sunday morning to ride to Plainfield. He left that place in the afternoon, intending to return by way of Millburn and Springfield.

While resting in Millburn, a party of wheelmen going in the opposite direction warned him of a gang of tramps in the woods near Maplewood. The wheelmen said the tramps had demanded money from them, but they sprinted and got away without a fight.

Winters was armed, and determined not to take the longer way around by Orange. He rode along until he reached the top of the hill where the racecourse begins. Then he saw a man emerge from the woods and bar the side path on which he was riding. He dismounted and asked the man what he wanted. The man appeared to be a tramp. He demanded tobacco. Winters replied that he had none.

The man then demanded money, and Winters saw other men come into the road from the woods. He was close to the man and drew his revolver. He fired into the air and then hit the man in the face with the butt of the revolver. Before the man could rise he leaped into the saddle and started down the road at a rapid rate. The shot had disconcerted the five or six other men who were approaching, and before they recovered he had sped by them.

The tramps followed, throwing stones. One hit him on the back of the head. The blow stunned him, so that he had to leap from his machine to save himself from falling. He still had his revolver in his hand, and when he saw the men coming, he fired at them. He fired four shots in quick succession, and after the last, heard a cry of pain. He sprung into the saddle once more and got away.

The wound in Winters's head was dressed at the hotel, while the proprietor and five men started out to hunt for the tramps. They failed to find them. They found blood spots, but could not trace the men.

A gang of tramps has been hanging about the point where the attack was made for a week or more.

AN AUTHOR'S GOLDEN WEDDING

The Rev. D. P. and Mrs. A. Mary Livermore Celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of Their Marriage.

BOSTON, May 6.—The golden anniversary of the marriage of the Rev. D. P. and Mrs. A. Mary Livermore was observed this afternoon at their home, in Emerson Street, Melrose.

It was intended to have no public recognition of the day, but the world-wide reputation of Mrs. Livermore as an author, lecturer, and philanthropist made it impossible to observe her first wishes in the matter. Arrangements were made to receive a thousand of her neighbors and intimate friends. Then came announcements from societies and organizations in which she is interested that they proposed attending by hundreds, and the anticipation of a gathering of at least 2,000 was more than realized. On the piazza and lawn in front of the house were great masses of flowering plants, and the rooms were decorated with roses, all the contributions of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Livermore received in the bay window of the parlor, in the midst of flowering plants.

Conspicuous among those present were the members of the Melrose Women's Christian Temperance Union, of which Mrs. Livermore was the founder and organizer; the Woman's Club of Melrose, the Beneficent Society of the New-England Conservatory of Music, the teachers and scholars of the Grammar Schools of Melrose, and one scholar from each room of the Melrose High School, all bringing gifts of some kind.

The only person living who was present as a guest at the ceremony performed half a century ago is Miss Abby Coffin, a sister of Mrs. Livermore, who resides with her, and was one of the most honored of guests. More than 150 letters were received from friends and admirers of the distinguished couple from all parts of the country, and from abroad came telegrams from Lady Henry Somerset and Mrs. Francis E. Willard. Telegrams were received from various places, among them being one from Mrs. Custer of Chicago.

PRESBYTERIAN FOREIGN MISSIONS BOARD

Its Financial Report Shows a Deficit of $174,883.

A deficit of $174,883.58 was announced yesterday in the report of the finances of the Foreign Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church for 1894-5.

The report says that the following table of figures will be found very close to the final figures to be presented at the forthcoming General Assembly:

	1893-1894.	1894-1895.
Appropriations during the year	$1,077,308.85	$1,037,764.49
Less unused and canceled	31,729.59	16,399.41
Total appropriations	$1,045,579.26	$1,011,365.08
Less savings due to fall in value of silver	54,417.58	38,872.30
Net appropriations for the year	$991,161.68	$972,492.78
Add Field Secretary act	3,888.10	1,802.29
"Church at Home and Abroad" account	871.92	802.29
Total obligations for year	$995,921.70	$976,684.76
Donations for the year	841,552.92	866,378.29
Deficit for the year	$154,388.75	$110,506.47
Surplus of May 1, 1893, and deficit of May 1, 1894	1,858.72	102,597.72
	$152,510.03	$213,104.20
Less adjustment account	49,912.24	38,220.68
Deficit	$102,597.79	$174,883.58

The total obligations for the year are $19,036.94 less than for the preceding year. Donations are $24,825.37 larger than the preceding year, but with all the accounts entered the deficit is $72,285.79 greater than the year before.

Assistant Secretary Hamlin's Visit.

Assistant Secretary Charles S. Hamlin of the Treasury Department, on his way to Boston, called at the Custom House yesterday. Collector Kilbreth informed him of the operation of the new order for passing ships to their piers after sundown, and talked with him informally in regard to the various plans that have been submitted to Secretary Carlisle for improving the service at this port.

TROLLEY SCARE IS OVER

Brooklyn Cars Are No Longer Run at an Excessive Rate of Speed.

A GOOD EFFECT ON REAL ESTATE

Mayor Schieren Sees No Reason Now for Hesitation in Choosing Homes in Brooklyn—Mr. McKelway's Views.

The panic in Brooklyn caused by the frequency of trolley accidents and their alarmingly fatal nature during the last twelve months has subsided.

This is largely due to the fact that the trolley companies have abandoned their former rapid schedules and are now operating their cars on much slower time. The schedule has been cut down to a point even below the old horse-car schedule, and on most of the lines the cars are making but six trips a day. Until the recent stringent enactments of the Common Council the cars were making eight trips on many of the roads, and the speed frequently ran up to thirty miles an hour. All this is at an end.

The New-York Times, a short time ago, printed, as the result of investigation, the statements of prominent real estate men in Brooklyn. These gentlemen estimated that from 5,000 to 12,000 houses were now vacant in that city. Several made the statement that one of the principal causes for the unusual depression in the real estate market was the frequency of trolley accidents and the prominence given to them in the daily press.

The general opinion now among real estate men, as well as all classes of merchants and citizens of Brooklyn, is that human life is as safe in the streets of Brooklyn as in the streets of New-York.

For example, two small children were killed yesterday in the streets of New-York. Seven-year-old Frank Gettler of 227 East Forty-seventh Street was knocked down and run over by a horse and a brewery wagon at Third Avenue and Forty-seventh Street. Rachael Hirshfield, two years old, of 103 Cannon Street, was run over by an ashcart at Stanton and Cannon Streets.

If two children had been killed in Brooklyn yesterday by the trolley, the newspapers would have printed columns or more about the accidents, with startling headlines.

Many owners of vacant houses in Brooklyn feel indignant over the sensational articles that have been printed about the insecurity of life in that city. They feel that such stories are calculated to keep people from settling there. As a matter of fact, there are rows and rows of houses in Brooklyn which have on them signs "To let."

Mayor Schieren's attention was yesterday called to the statements of prominent Brooklyn real estate dealers published in The New-York Times, to the effect that one of the chief causes of the idleness of so many houses was the frequency of trolley accidents and the notoriety given to them in the press.

"Yes," said Mayor Schieren, "I have no doubt many people were kept away from Brooklyn by the high and dangerous speed of the trolleys and the frequency of accidents.

"But the situation has now been entirely changed. The speed of the trolley cars has been very greatly reduced. It has been strictly limited and regulated by the Common Council. The city authorities, also, are exercising very great care and watchfulness to detect, report, punish, and prevent violations of the ordinances as to the speed of the cars.

"All these changed conditions have made life once more safe in the streets of Brooklyn. It is a secure and beautiful place to dwell in, and there is now no reason why persons should hang back from making their residence among us.

"Only one more step remains to be taken, and that is the equipping of all the trolley cars with fenders. The Common Council has ordered this to be done. The companies are slow to act, and the city will have to force them by law to put fenders on their cars.

"There," said the Mayor, pointing out the window at a passing De Dalb Avenue car, "see, that car has no fender at all."

The reporter pointed to the cheese-knife board fixed in front of the wheels.

"That is not a fender," said Mayor Schieren, "That device is liable to do more harm than good. What we want is a fender that will keep people from being run over, irrespective of whether or not it prevents their being knocked down."

A reporter for The New-York Times called on St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, and gave him, briefly, the views of the real estate men who believed that Brooklyn had been injured because of the frequency of trolley accidents and the sensationalism of newspapers in dealing with them.

Mr. McKelway said: "I have seen in several papers news articles, and some of them set out with pictures, to show that people have been afraid to come to Brooklyn to live, and that among those living here now, something quite like a panic has been produced by the trolley accidents, with the result of making them fearful of moving about, or desirous to leave the city. When I saw these articles they did not impress me, either as new or true. They were not new, except as much of them as gave trolley accidents as the cause of Brooklyn's loss of actual or obtainable population.

"In the past, other causes have been pressed into service, such as bad government, lack of facilities for public amusement, the country style of life over here, which the funny papers represent by pictures of men pushing baby carriages along the streets, &c.

"Brooklyn is always attacked or caricatured by certain ideal minds or nimble wits, and they amuse Brooklynites quite as much as they amuse themselves."

"I am asked if I sustain the idea of some that, if these charges have been true, they are true no longer, because the speed of the trolleys has been cut down and conditions of safety have been restored and assured. I do not think these charges have ever been true. Investigation will, I believe, show that Brooklyn population increased during the year ending May 1 more than it did in any other year, and that every prospect favors the progressive increase of the ratio of settlement here for long years to come, which every year for a long time past has shown.

"I leave out Brooklyn's increase of population because of the annexation of the county towns, and I mean the increase which comes here from outside the county altogether. If Brooklyn did not gain over 41,000 in population between May 1, 1894, and May 1, 1895, the estimates of the police and the Board of Health have been excessive.

"Now, as to the number of vacant dwellings in the city, that in itself represents a form of enterprise. It shows that the energy of builders has outrun even the ratio of growth. The immense preponderance of these vacant buildings indicates that our real estate men are in the present trying to prepare for the immediate future. You will see that I cannot sustain the view that things are mending here, because I must reject the idea that they were broken.

"Now, in regard to the trolley accidents, the records of the railroad companies and the statistics of the Police and Health Boards should show whether there have been any more accidents under the trolley system in any given length of time than there were under the old horse-car system.

"I am assured by those whose intelligence is not questionable, whose integrity is the same, and who declare that they have made a most careful examination, that the figures referred to will show that the number and the fatalities of the trolley accidents have not been greater than the fatality and number of accidents under the old horse-car system.

"When electricity was first introduced, neither the people nor the horses got used to it all at once. Then, I suppose a much larger proportion of accidents occurred than soon afterward or at any time since. The notion that a great number has occurred is natural because nearly every one of them has been starred, so to speak, in many newspapers. This has been very natural also. Electricity, a swift, subtle, and terrible agent, secretly works its terrible visible results.

"There is something awful, intimidating, and horrifying about these accidents which relieve them of the commonplace and intelligible character of the horse-car accidents. One of these, as a factor of sensation, will outclass ten of the other kind, and in a community so vividly alive to its own experience of every kind as Brooklyn is, fatalities which would be dismissed in a paragraph in New-York, if they occurred there, are good for a half column when they occur in Brooklyn, either in the Brooklyn or the metropolitan newspapers.

"I am very sure that Brooklyn will be grateful to The New-York Times for any intention on its part to set the city right. That, however, can best be done by stating the facts as they are or by freeing them from the misrepresentation which sensationalists have impressed upon thim. Brooklyn is doing very well, growing rapidly, improving constantly, and will, I think, stand comparison favorably in its material progress with any other city, while being far in advance of any other American city whatever in moral tone, in political independence, and in home stability and happiness."

FOUGHT A BLACK BULL SNAKE

The Seven-foot Reptile Got a Bite of Trousers Leg, but, with 12 Companions, Was Killed by Students.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., May 6.—Friends of Warren Dodge of Bayport have just received letters containing an account of how narrowly he escaped being bitten by a big bull black snake and the lively battle he and a fellow-student had with an army of snakes at Chestnut Falls, N. J.

Young Dodge, who is attending Blairstown University, New-Jersey, went out with a friend, John White, and a party of girls students from that school to pick May pinks. The students wandered over to Chestnut Falls, near Snake Hill. Far down in a narrow valley the girls saw some pretty pinks. The two men climbed down over moss banks and big stones until they had almost reached the coveted flowers, when an ugly bull black snake crawled out from under a rock and made straight for young Dodge, who is the champion high kicker and strong man of Blairstown University.

Mr. Dodge hesitated for one moment, but in that moment the snake grabbed a mouthful of Dodge's right trouser's leg, the teeth just grazing the skin. Mr. Dodge kicked with a force he never exhibited before. Out into space flew the snake with a piece of the trouser's leg still in his teeth.

By this time those of the girls who had sufficiently recovered from their scare screamed at the top of their voices. At the same time snakes seemed to be oozing out from under nearly every big stone within 100 feet. Some of them were anywhere from 5 to 6 feet in length.

They waited to be guided by events. When the bull snake started at Dodge again, the smaller fellows prepared for fight, too. White and Dodge had both by this time provided themselves with wooden clubs, and they clubbed snakes right and left.

In measuring up the dead the bull snake was found to be 7½ feet long. Besides the leader, twelve slain snakes lay stretched on the field of battle.

BUFFALO HAS A $250,000 BLAZE

A Tannery, Postal Sub-Station, and Private Dwellings Destroyed.

BUFFALO, May 6.—M. Strauss & Son's tannery, Postal Station A, two private dwellings, P. H. Groben's coal yard, with barns, horses, and several freight cars, were destroyed by fire at East Buffalo early this morning. The loss may reach $250,000, with about $125,000 insurance.

When first discovered the flames were bursting from a barn in the rear of 789 William Street, and before the inmates were aware of the danger the roofs and the walls of the adjoining dwellings were crackling around them. All were obliged to flee in their night clothes.

The fire then spread to Strauss's tannery and the Postal Station, and before the firemen got fairly to work both buildings were doomed. A large amount of mail matter is carried over Sunday for delivery Monday at the sub-station, and all of it was destroyed. At 4:15 o'clock part of the western wall of the Strauss building fell. The firemen were warned in time to escape.

The loss on the tannery building is $60,000, with $30,000 insurance. The value of the stock exceeded $100,000. Mr. Groben lost several horses and wagons, and his loss will reach $20,000. The postal station was valued at $10,000.

Futile Attempt to Wreck a Train.

WATERBURY, Conn., May 6.—An attempt was made last night to wreck the west-bound United States Express train on the New-York and New-England Road, which arrives here at 11:35 o'clock. The attempt was made in the cut just east of Tarryville. A heavy railroad tie was placed upon the rails and braced with big pieces of timber. The train was running very fast, and threw the obstruction from the rails. There is no clue to the would-be wreckers.

The Fund for Helpless James Kane.

The sum of $44.18 has been raised, principally through the efforts of The New-York Times, toward the amount required to buy artificial legs for James Kane, who has been helpless in a hospital for two years. Dr. C. L. Morehouse estimates that the legs will cost $150.

Mrs. Morehouse, who lectured in the Bloomingdale Reform Church Friday night, has decided to give another lecture for Kane's benefit in one of the up-town churches. It has not yet been decided in which one.

Syndicate Gold in Bars.

Gold bars of the value of $1,250,000 were deposited at the Assay Office yesterday, for the account of foreign purchases of the new series of Government bonds. They came on the Umbria Saturday. Deposits on foreign account have reached about $12,500,000. They should reach $15,000,000 this week, in accordance with the syndicate's undertaking to contribute from abroad $5,000,000 per month.

Will Preach in England This Summer.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 6.—The Rev. Dr. Armory H. Bradford, pastor of the Congregational Church, has decided to accept the invitation to preach in Carr's Lane Chapel, Birmingham, England, for the Summer months. He may accept a call to a permanent pastorate abroad.

WENT TO FIGHT FOR CUBA

Ignominious Outcome of the Expedition of Two College Students.

HAD A RIFLE AND TWO REVOLVERS

But Their Fathers, by the Use of the Cable, Had Them Brought Back to New-York—An Execution Witnessed.

Gordon Thomas and Travers Harmon, two young sprigs of Southern chivalry from Alexandria, Va., having determined that they would put an end to the Spanish domination in Cuba, left here on the steamer Yumuri April 27. The war still rages, but the two young Cuban sympathizers are back in New-York.

Thomas and Harmon, who are about eighteen years old, were students at the University of Virginia. During the Spring they read of the deeds of the Cuban insurgents, and when university life became too slow for their martial blood they provided themselves with one rifle and two revolvers and started for the seat of war.

They probably would have landed at Havana and gotten into trouble had not their fathers learned of their expedition and circumvented them by cable. Messrs. Thomas and Harmon, the seniors, having learned of their sons from the university, and their projected deeds of liberation, telegraphed to the Department of State at Washington, and the department cabled the United States Consul at Havana to prevent them from landing and return them on the next steamer coming north after their arrival.

The Yumuri arrived at Havana May 1. She was received by Acting United States Consul Dole and a file of Spanish soldiers, who boarded her and inquired for the two boys.

The would-be liberators were produced, and there, under the Stars and Stripes, which were flying at the masthead, as young Thomas said, they were ignominiously searched and their weapons taken from them. The feelings of the young men were greatly outraged by this treatment, as they declared that they had gone to Cuba simply to look for game, things being dull at the university, and their means for sport and protection should not be taken from them. To prevent them from landing, soldiers were left on board the Yumuri to watch their actions and see that they were placed on the next northward steamer.

The Seneca arrived at Havana that night, and Thomas and Harmon were placed on board of her and watched until the Seneca sailed for New-York the following day.

When the Seneca arrived here yesterday, the young Cuban sympathizers were met on the pier by their fathers, who expressed a regret that their sons were too large to be spanked, and refused to say anything more or let the boys tell about the foolhardy trip. The boys were very ready to talk, but, under the circumstances, thought it best not to question the parental veto.

While the Seneca was lying at anchor at Havana on May 1, in full view of Morro Castle and the beach surrounding it, the passengers witnessed the execution of Lieut. Gallegos of the Spanish Army, who had been court-martialed and sentenced to death for allowing a band of insurgents to disarm his troops while at Santiago.

The story that the passengers tell is that some days before the execution Lieut. Gallegos and his troops relaxed their vigilance and became so intoxicated that the Cuban revolutionists, who had been watching

SOROSIS WOULDN'T SAY IT

A Printer's Blunder Caused Consternation at Her Meeting.

SO MRS. BERGHOLZ SPELLED D-A-M

And After All Was Explained, There Was an Interesting Discussion on Art—Old and Modern Masters.

Mrs. Helmuth wouldn't say it.

She knew it was one chance in a lifetime, she said, but she would not say it because the Chairman asked her not to.

The Chairman wouldn't say it.

No, indeed! She thought she had lost her reputation then and there, when she saw what the printer had prepared for the eyes of no one knows how many Sorosis matrons, and the greatest and most distinguished number of guests of the season.

"You all know I am too good a Methodist to use such a word, especially about happy times," said Mrs. Mary M. Bergholz, for whose special delectation it had evidently been printed.

So she spelled it that the Sorosian listeners, following their programmes closely, would know just "where they were at," to use an old-time and common Southern phrase which Northern people are now employing on all manner of occasions as a novel expression.

"D-a-m Habby Times," spelled Mrs. Bergholz, slowly and emphatically.

It wasn't a bad word, after all, for there wasn't a sign of an "n," but it didn't sound just ladylike, without an explanation, and it was evident that the printer had become a little confused in his efforts at broken English.

It was a recitation that Mrs. Bergholz gave, and it was not even a lively one, as might be inferred, for "D-a-m Habby Times" were always just ahead or just gone by, and finally only to be looked for in another world, with fewer sorrows than are to be found in this.

But the whole thing was only an incidental in Sorosis's long afternoon programme. Art was the topic for the day, and the following programme preceded the discussion:

Trio, "Rest Thee on This Mossy Pillow."
Mary C. Ball, Antoninette B. Taylor, Mary B. Spalding.
Accompanist, Henrietta Tuthill.
Recitation, "A Frenchman at the World's Fair."
Meta Britton.
Solo, (a) "Villanella," (b) "Little Boy Blue," (c) "The April Girl."
Sallie Frothingham Akers.
Recitation, "Dam Habby Times."
Mary M. Bergholz.

Mrs. Adelyn Wesley-Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Art, one of Sorosis's youngest and prettiest matrons, presented the question: "Wherein lies the superiority of the old masters to modern artists, and may not the painters of the twentieth century hope to attain a like degree of perfection?"

"Each of the speakers on this question," said Mrs. Wesley-Smith after outlining the course of the papers to follow, "wears a rose, for next to the child the rose is the most perfect work of nature, and art is nature better understood."

"See, too," said Mrs. Helmuth, "that the speakers are not only distinguished by the roses they wear, but the best and prettiest women have been chosen, which shows that we have made a wise selection in our Chairman of the committee."

Mrs. Pauline Hazzard MacLean gave a history of the "Last Supper," the "Sistine Madonna," and the "Last Judgment," by Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, and Michael Angelo.

"We revere all of his works," she said, speaking of Raphael, "but we love the 'Sistine Madonna.'"

Mrs. Jeannette N. Leeper, in speaking of the art of the last half of the nineteenth century, said that in France the history of art was almost the history of Napoleon, he had done so much in directing its course. She spoke particularly of Alma Tadema, Vereschagin, and Millet.

Ruskin had evidently been the guide and familiar friend of most of the speakers in their art studies, and quotations from his works appeared so frequently that a little ripple of laughter greeted the sound of his name.

Mrs. Jennie de la M. Lozier said that although she had been brought up on Ruskin, she did not agree with him in all things.

"You can gauge a man's morality through his coloring," according to Ruskin, she said, "but I can't believe that. A bad man, he says, will paint in cold dark colors, while a good man paints in warmer, lighter colors. Unless he is making his deductions from the principle that man loves the darkness because his deeds are evil, I cannot see any reason for it."

Rubens and Titian Mrs. Lozier discussed as the great colorists of the world.

Mrs. Theodore Sutro set out to find something new of the artist who has passed the three-score-and-ten mark when she found that she was to write upon Rosa Bonheur and found a pleasant little anecdote which was told her by Mrs. Rhodt Holmes Nichols, in front of whose husband's hotel the artist was driving when a party of American women became interested in her.

"Who is that minister driving that magnificent horse?" asked one of the ladies.

The subject of the query was dressed like a French curé and the "magnificent horse" had a mane which reached nearly to the ground.

The driver was Rosa Bonheur.

"The Venus of Milo is a marble epitome of what the new woman is to be," Mrs. Hester M. Poole, who pronounced a eulogy upon the grand woman of Milos, told Sorosis. "She is the highest type of womanhood."

"Conceive, if you can," said Mrs. Poole, "our lady of Melos a la Loie Fuller pirouetting, or emerging from her bath robed in the latest Parisian style with gigantic sleeves and a pinched waist. Dream of her flirting through a lorgnette at a theatre, or stepping down Fifth Avenue leading a tiny terrier. Couple her with any form of affectation at your peril."

"All present will agree that the ideal woman is distinguished by peace and a sort of gentle modesty, as well as by a serene cheerfulness.

"Every emotion illuminates the face, every thought plows its furrows; envy, petty ambition, or grand inspiration throws its light or shadow over the human countenance, and the form itself, and curves and refines its outlines in accordance with the indwelling sentiments and affections."

Miss Jessie Lozier closed the discussion with a short, bright paper upon watercolor painting from the time it was considered a proper finish to a boarding-school education and solace to ancient maiden ladies to the present day.

Remarks were made by Miss Beecher, Mrs. Kate Tannatt Wood, Mrs. Donald MacLean, and Miss Sargent.

The guests of the day were Mme. Magusson of Iceland, Mrs. Harris, Boston; Mrs. Gult, Fortnightly Club, Chicago; Miss Eliza A. Sargent, Director Prang, Normal School of Art, New-York City; Mrs. Matilda Despard, Mrs. Terhune, (Marion Harland,) Mrs. Gale, Galveston, Tex.; Mrs. Henry M. Meeker, Secretary Photoreme Club, Brooklyn; Mrs. Fay Pierce, Mrs. MacLean, Regent, New-York Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Kate Tannatt Wood, President Thought and Work Club, Salem; Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Harrison, members of the Executive Board of the New-York State Federation; Mrs. MacLean of the Philosphia Club, Miss Anna L. Tichenor, Secretary Philitsapoma, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Jay Frederic Lutz, and Mrs. Richard V. Warner, New Century Club, Philadelphia.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...4:51|Sun sets...7:02|Moon rises...5:55

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	6:24	6:35	12:07	12:24
Governors Island	6:46	7:04	12:44	12:54
Hell Gate	8:39	8:57	2:12	2:22

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MAY 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Delaware, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Havel, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 8.		
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Paris, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, MAY 9.		
Athos, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Columbia, Hamburg	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Zaandam, Amsterdam	11:00 A. M.	.....

FRIDAY, MAY 10.

Colombia, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Creole Prince, Brazil	3:00 P. M.	.....
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	.....
Habana, Vera Cruz	1:30 P. M.	.....

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) May 7.—Adirondack, Kingston, May 2; Amaryilis, Gibraltar, April 20; Dalton, St. Lucia, April 29; Hindoo, London, April 23; Indian Prince, Para, April 24; Mobile, London, April 25; Nomadic, Liverpool, April 26; Obdam, Rotterdam, April 24; Seneca, Havana, May 2; State of California, Glasgow, April 26; Waesland, Antwerp, April 27.

WEDNESDAY, May 8.—Hogarth, St. Lucia, April 30; Markomannia, Hamburg, April 23; Munchen, Bremen, April 26; Orizaba, Havana, May 4; Venezuela, La Guayra, May 2.

THURSDAY, May 9.—Lepanto, Antwerp, April 25; Monmouthshire, Gibraltar, April 25; Saale, Bremen, April 30.

FRIDAY, May 10.—Augusta Victoria, Hamburg, May 2; Britannic, Liverpool, May 1; Bothnia, Naples, April 26; Critic, Dundee, April 25; Georgia, Christiansand, April 27; Hapsburg, Bremen, April 28; Lucania, Liverpool, May 4; Spain, London, April 25.

Arrived.—New-York, Monday, May 6.

SS Antonio Zambrana, (Nor.,) Krong, Sanchez, St. Domingo, 5½ ds., with fruit and passengers to W. S. Hurlbut & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS State of Texas, Evans, Fernandina May 1 and Brunswick 3, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Iroquois, Pennington, Jacksonville May 2 and Charleston 3, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at Quarantine at 9 A. M.

SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Amsterdam April 20, with mdse and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 A. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah May 3, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Bermuda, (Br.,) Carey, Bermuda May 3, with mdse to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Terrier, (Nor.,) Bergh, Demerara April 22 and Barbados 27, with mdse and passengers to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Poirot, Havre April 27, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Prins Frederik Hendrik, (Dutch,) Sibbelee, Paramaribo April 13, with mdse and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Cuvier, (Br.,) Carnan, Rosario March 29, with mdse to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 5th.

SS Banan, (Nor.,) Hansen, Gibara 4½ ds., with fruit to H. Dumois. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS El Sol, Mason, New-Orleans 5 ds., with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Seneca, Stevens, Tampico April 27 and Havana May 2, with mdse and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Lumen, (Br.,) Nicholson, Shields April 20, in ballast to Gust Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, at 6:30 P. M., south, light breeze, thick fog outside.

Sailed.

SS Wyanoke, for Newport News and Richmond; Terrier, (Nor.,) for Philadelphia; Pontiac, (Br.,) for Port Royal, S. C.; Sunshine, (Br.,) for Pictou, N. S.; F. W. Brune, for Baltimore.

Ship Henry Falling, for Boston; Aladdin, (Br.,) for Anjer, Java; Amazon, for Melbourne, Australia.

Bark Angeli, (Ital.,) for Pensacola; Clan Macleod, (Br.,) for Dunedin and Lyttleton.

By Cable.

BREMERHAVEN, May 6.—SS Wittekind, (Ger.,) Capt. Cuppers, for New-York and Baltimore, sld. hence at 2 P. M. 6th.

COPENHAGEN, May 6.—SS Venetia, (Ger.,) Capt. von Bassowitz, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 6.—SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, from New-York, arrived here at 2 P. M. and proceeded for Bremen.

GIBRALTAR, May 6.—SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from Genoa for New-York, sld. hence at 2 P. M.

LONDON, May 6.—SS Yoxford, (Br.,) Capt. Taylor, from Messina about April 28 for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Hunter, sld. from Swansea for New-York May 4.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New-York April 19, arr. at Leith yesterday.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Tholen, from New-York April 19, arr. at Cuxhaven yesterday.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Brown, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar April 29.

SS Mozart, (Br.,) Capt. Matheson, sld. from Santos for New-York May 2.

SS Para, (Ital.,) sld. from Naples for New-York May 3.

SS Handel, (Br.,) sld. from Rio de Janeiro for New-York May 4.

SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) from Hamburg,) sld. from Stettin for New-York May 4.

SS Olinda, (Port.,) Capt. De Roza, from New-York April 10, arr. at Oporto April 29.

Steamer Helvelius, (Belg.,) Capt. Stapleton, from New-York April 14, arr. at Rio de Janeiro May 2.

SS Normina, (Ger.,) Capt. Koch, from New-York April 17, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Viela, (Ger.,) Capt. Salter, from New-York April 17, arr. at Manchester to-day.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Swedish girl; good reference; present employer can be seen. 960 Park Av. Mrs. Curtis.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and assist with washing; can be seen at present employer's; no objection to country. 40 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place chambermaid; reliable and obliging; willing to assist with waiting. Call, Tuesday, between 9 and 11, present employer's, 46 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, and wait on lady; first-class city reference. Call for two days, present employer's, 17 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; city or country; six and a half years' best city reference. 940 East 106th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for a young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call, from 10 to 4, at 116 East 37th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork alone or parlormaid and waitress; no objection to country; good reference. 70 West 83d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl (North of Ireland) as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; best references. Call, two days, 35 East 67th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; either in the city or country. Can be seen, for two days, at her present place, 352 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to find a place for a girl to do chamberwork and sewing; or to take care of children and sew. 116 East 18th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid in private family; two years' reference. Call, two days, at present employer's, 145 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid and will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Tuesday, at 232 East 46th St.; ring first bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid or waitress to go in the country. Present employer's, 260 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a neat reliable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. M. J., 143 West 14th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; willing and obliging; four years and seven months' best city reference. M. N., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Chambermaid and seamstress, or maid; four years' best city reference. 124 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young Irish girl; first-class city reference. Moran, 908 6th Av., second flat.

CHAMBERMAID and assist with fine washing; best city reference. 204 East 65th St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; city reference. M., 233 West 135th St.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—Good sewer; will assist with washing; best references. 262 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Present employer's, 34 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl; willing, obliging; best city references. 822 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and ASSIST WAITING.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist waiting; best references. Conrow, 307 East 69th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thorough chambermaid; in private family; assist with other work; best city reference. 140 West 62d St., Healy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In a small private family; by a young girl; good city reference. 324, East 18th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid in nice private family; country preferred. 206 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young French girl; city reference; no objection to the country. J. N. Buvington, 344 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; city reference. 623 11th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; city reference. Last employer, 75 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress. 241 West 76th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—Can assist with children. Can be seen at present employer's, 15 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Scotch girl as chambermaid. 167 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; best city reference. 200 West 81st St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Housekeepers.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a girl for general housework; good competent worker; has no objection to go short distance in the country. 229 East 29th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for general housework in small family. Present employer's, 154 West 83d St., Tuesday, before 9 A. M., or from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent woman, for housework; good cook and laundress; good baker; city or country; personal references. 212 East 44th St., one flight.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Norwegian girl to do general housework. 124 7th St., first floor, Long Island City.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By kitchenmaid; in a private family; best city reference. 261 West 69th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Parisian; understands dressmaking; city reference. Parisian, Box 347 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent dressmaker; good hairdresser; excellent packer; would leave city. 241 West 23d St.

LADY'S MAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swiss-French Protestant young woman; capable; good references. Mrs. Faulkner, 765 6th Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced person; competent in all her duties; hairdressing, dressmaking, &c.; good family seamstress; good packer and traveler; English; first-class city references. Address, by letter, Lady's Maid, 14 East 66th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; thoroughly understands the duties of maid; willing and obliging; last employer can be seen; best city references. S. A., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French maid; speaks German and English; thoroughly understands hairdressing, dressmaking, packing, traveling; has excellent references. Mlle., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good traveler and packer; has traveled abroad; excellent references from old American families; present employer can be seen. C. O., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of ladies' wardrobe; knows Europe well; never seasick; best city references. G. D., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By North of Ireland Protestant; experienced; would travel; good sailor and packer; best city reference. Can be seen from 10 to 1 at present employer's, 18 West 10th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian; good dressmaker; thoroughly competent; obliging; willing to travel; best city references. Jeanne, 207 West 27th St.; care of Mrs. Martin.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good hairdresser; understands dressmaking; good packer; can take full charge of ladies' wardrobe; best city references. 40 East 62d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisienne; dressmaker; good packer; obliging; like to travel; best city reference. M. V., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class Swiss lady's maid; competent in all her duties; speaks German, French, English; references from first-class ladies. A. M., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; seamstress, hairdresser, packer; good city references; would like traveling. Address Mlle. Marie, 118 West 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent seamstress; understands all kinds of fine sewing; would assist with chamberwork; best city reference. B. V., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; reliable, and experienced in all her duties; best city references. Francaise, 118 West 31st St.

MAID.—By competent maid and seamstress, with good knowledge of dressmaking, (no hairdresser,) with lady; no objection to light duties; best city reference. To be seen from 11 to 4 o'clock, 37 Hotel San Remo, 75th St., 8th Av.

MAID.—By a respectable young person; competent maid, or with grown children; excellent seamstress; would assist with light chamberwork; first-class personal city reference. D. M., care Reilly, 207 East 48th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent French girl; willing to do light chamberwork; no children; country or traveling; best city references. S. J., Box 409 Times, Up Town.

MAID or NURSE.—By experienced person; speaks French and German; good traveler; would give service for passage to Europe; not seasick; best city reference. M. N., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By competent French girl as maid or nurse for grown children; is good seamstress and hairdresser; good reference. Francaise, Box 346 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Protestant woman; understands dressmaking; willing to assist with children; city reference. 453 West 47th St.

MAID.—By a French maid; reliable, and experienced in all her duties; willing to go to Europe; good packer; best reference. Louise, 118 West 31st St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced Protestant maid and seamstress; hairdresser, cutter, and fitter; best city reference. 51 West 12th St.

MAID.—A lady desires a situation for a maid, or to make herself useful; country preferred. Can be seen, two days, 12 West 57th St., room 4.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; five years' best reference from present employer. B., 11 University Place.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as laundress and chambermaid, or chambermaid and do plain sewing. Can be seen, on Tuesday and Wednesday, from 9 to 11 A. M., at present employer's, 19 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress and chambermaid; three years' city references; lady going to Europe. B. G., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. Call, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at 1,035 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly competent young woman as first-class laundress in private family; has first-class city reference; city or country. 129 West 33d St., Room 6.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent laundress in a private family; just disengaged; very best personal city reference from last employer. A., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork in American family; city or country; good city reference. M. S., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in small private family; personal city references; four years with last employer. A. J., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to find place for competent laundress; for June 1; will assist with chamberwork or cleaning; neat, honest, and industrious. 19 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; with first-class reference; in a private family, where no other work is required; city or country. C. P., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; six and four years' reference from last employers. M. C., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference. Call, for two days, at 404 West 47th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl; first-class laundress; competent; willing to go in country; city reference. 1,035 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; to go out by the day in private family; highly recommended. Olnor's bell., 106 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, in private family; best reference. Call for two days, (present employer's,) 7 East 72d St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; best city reference. 201 East 53d St.

Nurses.

CHILD'S NURSE.—Would assist with other work; is a neat, plain sewer; three years with last employer; city or country. Annie Reiley, care of Masterson, 227 East 87th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent, experienced Englishwoman; middle-aged; will take infant from birth; best city reference. 41 West 27th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced girl as first-class nurse or family seamstress; six years' reference; country preferred. 119 West 60th St.; McNamara's bell.

NURSE.—By experienced and capable infant's nurse; one that can take full charge; city or country; personal reference. S. A., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young woman, as child's nurse; willing to assist with other duties; eight years' first-class city reference from last place. 142 West 52d St.; ring third bell.

NURSE.—By a young American woman as nurse to growing children; years of experience; very efficient in sickness; good seamstress. Call, two days, at present employer's, 7 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By a well-educated, refined Swiss French; speaks German and English; in good family; best references. K. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By experienced German person to take full charge of a child over three years; 5½ years' reference from last place. M. L., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse to children; no objections to chamberwork; first-class references. 148 East 97th St., care Mrs. Mitchell, ground floor.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; understands sterilizing milk; full charge; highest city references. M. J. C., Box 317 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young American girl to child over three years; six years' reference from last place. Murray Hill Hotel, Room 347, ladies' entrance.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant young woman for baby or growing children; is good seamstress; the best of references. 562 Lexington Av., McLaughlin's bell.

NURSE.—For invalid; by Protestant woman; would travel; best city reference. F. C., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-experienced nurse for infant or grown children; good sewer; best city reference. Hynes's bell, 308 West 43d St.

NURSE, &c.—By young girl, lately landed, to take care of children and help with light work. L. Brown, 177 West 26th St.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse to grown children; good seamstress; city reference. 7 West 49th St.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse; can speak English; best city reference. P. P., 130 West 25th St.

NURSE and CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl. 441 West 33d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a girl for general housework; good competent worker; has no objection to go short distance in the country. 229 East 29th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for general housework in small family. Present employer's, 154 West 83d St., Tuesday, before 9 A. M., or from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent woman, for housework; good cook and laundress; good baker; city or country; personal references. 212 East 44th St., one flight.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Norwegian girl to do general housework. 124 7th St., first floor, Long Island City.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By kitchenmaid; in a private family; best city reference. 261 West 69th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Parisian; understands dressmaking; city reference. Parisian, Box 347 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent dressmaker; good hairdresser; excellent packer; would leave city. 241 West 23d St.

LADY'S MAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swiss-French Protestant young woman; capable; good references. Mrs. Faulkner, 765 6th Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced person; competent in all her duties; hairdressing, dressmaking, &c.; good family seamstress; good packer and traveler; English; first-class city references. Address, by letter, Lady's Maid, 14 East 66th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; thoroughly understands the duties of maid; willing and obliging; last employer can be seen; best city references. S. A., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French maid; speaks German and English; thoroughly understands hairdressing, dressmaking, packing, traveling; has excellent references. Mlle., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good traveler and packer; has traveled abroad; excellent references from old American families; present employer can be seen. C. O., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of ladies' wardrobe; knows Europe well; never seasick; best city references. G. D., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By North of Ireland Protestant; experienced; would travel; good sailor and packer; best city reference. Can be seen from 10 to 1 at present employer's, 18 West 10th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian; good dressmaker; thoroughly competent; obliging; willing to travel; best city references. Jeanne, 207 West 27th St.; care of Mrs. Martin.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good hairdresser; understands dressmaking; good packer; can take full charge of ladies' wardrobe; best city references. 40 East 62d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisienne; dressmaker; good packer; obliging; like to travel; best city reference. M. V., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class Swiss lady's maid; competent in all her duties; speaks German, French, English; references from first-class ladies. A. M., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; seamstress, hairdresser, packer; good city references; would like traveling. Address Mlle. Marie, 118 West 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent seamstress; understands all kinds of fine sewing; would assist with chamberwork; best city reference. B. V., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; reliable, and experienced in all her duties; best city references. Francaise, 118 West 31st St.

MAID.—By competent maid and seamstress, with good knowledge of dressmaking, (no hairdresser,) with lady; no objection to light duties; best city reference. To be seen from 11 to 4 o'clock, 37 Hotel San Remo, 75th St., 8th Av.

MAID.—By a respectable young person; competent maid, or with grown children; excellent seamstress; would assist with light chamberwork; first-class personal city reference. D. M., care Reilly, 207 East 48th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent French girl; willing to do light chamberwork; no children; country or traveling; best city references. S. J., Box 409 Times, Up Town.

MAID or NURSE.—By experienced person; speaks French and German; good traveler; would give service for passage to Europe; not seasick; best city reference. M. N., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By competent French girl as maid or nurse for grown children; is good seamstress and hairdresser; good reference. Francaise, Box 346 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Protestant woman; understands dressmaking; willing to assist with children; city reference. 453 West 47th St.

MAID.—By a French maid; reliable, and experienced in all her duties; willing to go to Europe; good packer; best reference. Louise, 118 West 31st St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced Protestant maid and seamstress; hairdresser, cutter, and fitter; best city reference. 51 West 12th St.

MAID.—A lady desires a situation for a maid, or to make herself useful; country preferred. Can be seen, two days, 12 West 57th St., room 4.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; five years' best reference from present employer. B., 11 University Place.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as laundress and chambermaid, or chambermaid and do plain sewing. Can be seen, on Tuesday and Wednesday, from 9 to 11 A. M., at present employer's, 19 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress and chambermaid; three years' city references; lady going to Europe. B. G., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. Call, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at 1,035 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly competent young woman as first-class laundress in private family; has first-class city reference; city or country. 129 West 33d St., Room 6.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly-competent laundress in a private family; just disengaged; very best personal city reference from last employer. A., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork in American family; city or country; good city reference. M. S., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in small private family; personal city references; four years with last employer. A. J., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to find place for competent laundress; for June 1; will assist with chamberwork or cleaning; neat, honest, and industrious. 19 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; with first-class reference; in a private family, where no other work is required; city or country. C. P., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; six and four years' reference from last employers. M. C., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference. Call, for two days, at 404 West 47th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl; first-class laundress; competent; willing to go in country; city reference. 1,035 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; to go out by the day in private family; highly recommended. Olnor's bell., 106 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, in private family; best reference. Call for two days, (present employer's,) 7 East 72d St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; best city reference. 201 East 53d St.

Nurses.

CHILD'S NURSE.—Would assist with other work; is a neat, plain sewer; three years with last employer; city or country. Annie Reiley, care of Masterson, 227 East 87th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent, experienced Englishwoman; middle-aged; will take infant from birth; best city reference. 41 West 27th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced girl as first-class nurse or family seamstress; six years' reference; country preferred. 119 West 60th St.; McNamara's bell.

NURSE.—By experienced and capable infant's nurse; one that can take full charge; city or country; personal reference. S. A., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young woman, as child's nurse; willing to assist with other duties; eight years' first-class city reference from last place. 142 West 52d St.; ring third bell.

NURSE.—By a young American woman as nurse to growing children; years of experience; very efficient in sickness; good seamstress. Call, two days, at present employer's, 7 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By a well-educated, refined Swiss French; speaks German and English; in good family; best references. K. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By experienced German person to take full charge of a child over three years; 5½ years' reference from last place. M. L., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse to children; no objections to chamberwork; first-class references. 148 East 97th St., care Mrs. Mitchell, ground floor.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; understands sterilizing milk; full charge; highest city references. M. J. C., Box 317 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young American girl to child over three years; six years' reference from last place. Murray Hill Hotel, Room 347, ladies' entrance.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant young woman for baby or growing children; is good seamstress; the best of references. 562 Lexington Av., McLaughlin's bell.

NURSE.—For invalid; by Protestant woman; would travel; best city reference. F. C., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-experienced nurse for infant or grown children; good sewer; best city reference. Hynes's bell, 308 West 43d St.

NURSE, &c.—By young girl, lately landed, to take care of children and help with light work. L. Brown, 177 West 26th St.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse to grown children; good seamstress; city reference. 7 West 49th St.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse; can speak English; best city reference. P. P., 130 West 25th St.

NURSE and CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl. 441 West 33d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; take entire charge of baby; understands bottle; or maid to children; neat sewer; good accent; first-class family; city references. Experienced, Box 295 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; thoroughly understands the care of infants; understands all kinds of infants' food; three years' city reference from last employer. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 169 Lexington Av.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to secure a place for her nurse; will take care of young children or one grown girl; with light chamberwork; eight years' reference. Call, from 10 to 12, 8 East 10th St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes a situation for a nurse who has lived with her four years and whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday, 9 to 11:30, at 92 Riverside Drive, between 81st and 82d Sts.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Business Moderate at Generally Lower Prices.

LONGS UNLOADING QUITE FREELY

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Steady—Cotton Lower—Coffee Quiet.

There was a general unloading by longs, and prices made quite a decline in grain, but the day's business was not very heavy, as buyers were holding off, and the West showed considerable weakness, while foreign houses were liquidating to a fair extent. Provisions were quiet and closed steady. Cotton was lower, but rallied near the close on outside buying orders. Coffee was dull and a trifle easier.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	66 @	32¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	32½@	32¾
Corn, No. 2 steamer	57¾@	...
Flour, straight Spring	$3.65 @	$3.75
Flour, straight Winter	3.35 @	3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	6 13-16@	...
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.50 @	14.00
Lard, Western steam	6.80 @	...
Beef, family	11.00 @	13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	18 @	...
Sugar, granulated	4 1-16@	4¼
Cheese, State full cream, new	7½@	7¾
Coffee, Rio No. 7	16¾@	...
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	21.00 @	...
Copper, lake	9.85 @	...
Lead	3.05 @	3.07½

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined 1⅜@1¼c on weaker cables, lower Western markets, foreign selling, and free local liquidation; advanced ½c on the decreased visible supply; fell 1⅛@1¼c on the increase of 960,000 bushels in the amount on passage, and following the late weakness at the West, with longs unloading, and the close weak at 2@2¼c decline, with only a moderate business....Spot was dull and weak at 2@2¼c decline. Sales, 32,000 bushels No. 2 red, for export, on private terms, free on board, afloat. Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 2c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 8¼c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for free on board, afloat: No. 2 red, cash, 66c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, 74½c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 74½c, afloat....Clearances hence, 82,190 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 143,715 bushels....Receipts, 62,900 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 147,464 bushels; in the interior, 189,340 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouse increased the week 1,353,102 bushels, or to 3,963,736 bushels, (2,020,895 bushels contract red and no No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 89,000 bushels, afloat....The visible supply shows a decrease of 3,579,000 bushels, or to 62,196,000 bushels, against 165,158,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active, and closed weak at ⅝@⅝c decline, with easier cables, lower West, local realizing, and an increase of 240,000 bushels in the amount on passage. Spot was dull and ½@⅝c lower. Sales, 64,000 bushels, including 7,000 bushels steamer mixed at 55½c, delivered; 4,000 bushels do at May price, elevator; 25,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, cost, insurance, and freight, on private terms; 18,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 54½@55c, delivered; 2,000 bushels yellow, 55½c, elevator; 4,000 bushels steamer yellow at May price, elevator, and 4,000 bushels ungraded white at 54½c, to arrive, delivered....Receipts, 174,525 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 280,299 bushels; in the interior, 136,169 bushels....Clearances hence, 45,547 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 305,203 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouse increased for the week 43,317 bushels, or to 161,203 bushels, (86,814 bushels No. 2 corn and 12,581 bushels steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 1,753,000 bushels, or to 9,354,000 bushels, against 10,359,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were quiet and ⅝@⅞c lower, with only a local scalping trade, and following corn and the West. Spot were dull and weak at ¼c decline....Sales, 76,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 32½c; 8,000 bushels No. 2 clipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 37½c; No. 2 mixed, 32½@32¾c for 8,000 bushels; No. 3, 31½c; rejected mixed, 31c; rejected white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 33¼@33¾c; track mixed, 32½@34c; track white, 37@41c for 60,000 bushels....Receipts, 10,800 bushels; exports, 96 bushels....Stocks of oats in warehouse decreased 131,059 bushels, or to 542,455 bushels, (152,629 bushels No. 2 white and 319,189 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 401,000 bushels, or 5,816,000 bushels, against 2,659,000 bushels same day last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	120,000	66¼@67¼	66
June	20,000	67¾@68	68¾
July	3,340,000	66 13-16@68	68¼
August	290,000	67¼@68¼	67¼
September	320,000	67⅝@68¼	67⅝
December	380,000	69⅝@70 13-16	69⅝
Total	4,470,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	45,000	54½@54⅞	54½
July	265,000	54⅝@54¾	54⅝
September	170,000	54⅝@55 3-16	54⅝
Total	480,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	50,000	32½@32⅝	32½
June	25,000	32¼@32⅜	32½
July	25,000	32⅝@33¼	32⅝
No. 2 white—			
May	25,000	36¼@36½	36¼
June	25,000	36¼@..	36¼
Total	150,000		

FLOUR—The decline in wheat caused a holding off on buyers' account, while prices showed considerable weakness. Sales, 25,000 bbls, including 750 bbls Spring patents at $4; 1,200 bbls bakers' extra at $2.85@$3.15, 1,000 bbls Winter straights at $3.50, and 500 bbls No. 2 Spring, in sacks, at $2.50. 5,600 bbls City Mill patents; 10,200 bbls do clear, 2,425 bbls do extra, and 1,000 bbls do fine at quotations....Arrivals, 10,759 bbls and 11,823 sacks; exports, 108 bbls and 9,701 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 25,135 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@$2.30
Supers	@ 2.40
No. 2	2.70@ 2.85
No. 1	2.85@ 3.00
Clears	3.15@ 3.35
Straights	3.20@ 3.45
White wheat straights	3.30@ 3.55
Patents	3.25@ 3.60
Special brands	3.80@ 4.00
City patents	@ 4.40
City clears	3.55@ 3.65
City extras	2.95@ 3.00
City supers	2.75@ 2.80
City fine	2.60@ 2.65

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@	@ ...
Supers	Nominal.	$2.35@
No. 2	2.25@$2.35	2.45@$2.55
No. 1	2.50@ 2.70	2.70@ 2.85
Clears	2.70@ 2.90	3.00@ 3.25
Straights	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 3.75
Patents	3.40@ 3.60	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.85@ 4.40

RYE FLOUR—Firmer and fairly active; sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $3.75@$3.80; fancy, $3.85@$4.25.

CORN PRODUCTS—Firm but quiet. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.75; Esmeralda, $2.75; granulated yellow meal, $2.60; white do, $2.80; brewers' meal, $1.30; grits, $1.40; chops, 90c; coarse meal, $1.02; fine do, $1.15@$1.20.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.70@$4.15; cut, $4.05@4.40; ground, $3.75, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. No quotations.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Moderate demand and firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 85@90c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; Jobbing at $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—The movement in clover is fair in a jobbing way, and at well-sustained prices. Quoted at 10¼c for No. 1 and 10⅜c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a good, strong market, without an absolute advance in prices, although some lots were withdrawn from dock and placed in store to await developments. Beyond question considerable oil could have been sold through the day, if there had been a disposition to shade prices ½c. In other words, there were orders from England at 28c for good off grade yellow, while 26½c was asked, and from the French and Italian markets at 26½c for prime yellow, and 27c asked, and altogether for several thousands of barrels. Prime yellow had sufficient demand from other sources at 27c to quote that price strong, while at the close it was declined for large lots from warehouses, and to 27½c asked, although possibly dock lots could have been reached at 27c. The trading for the day was from Germany at 27c for prime yellow, and 30@31c for white, and in a large quantity, comparatively, especially of the latter. This movement for Germany has been started by the settlement of the duty to 10 marks, which is to go into effect on July 1. It had been supposed by the trade that a differential duty would prevail, that crude oil and off grades of refined would stand at the old duty of 4 marks, and that only edible oils would have the duty raised 6 marks to 10 marks, but all grades stand, as has been shown by late advices, upon a uniform basis. Germany had for some time been expecting the increase of duty, and had bought extensively, in part from Dutch markets; therefore, while the present inquiry thence is fair, it is not as large as might be wished to stimulate the situation. The sales were 300 bbls prime yellow at 27c; 700 bbls do at 26¾@27c; 500 bbls butter grade at 28c; 500 bbls white at 30c, and 1,000 bbls do at 31c, nearly all for Germany. Crude in bulk was at 19c bid to Georgia, where a few tanks were offered at 19½c. COCOANUT OIL is slow and unchanged, Ceylon quoted at 5¼@5½c; Cochin is at 6@6¼c. LINSEED OIL is in moderate demand and held firmly; city quoted at 50c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a light jobbing demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in fair demand and at steady prices; quoted at 54c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, May 6.—Oil closed at 151, the only quotation here to-day.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were slow again at the West, where there were a few points decline early, followed by firmness, with the close at least steady, and in instances showing a slight improvement. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day as 18,000 head. Exports from the Atlantic ports in last week were 6,321 bbls pork, 5,478,975 lb lard, and 9,656,552 lb bacon; same time last year, 5,037 bbls pork, 11,616,756 lb lard, and 13,040,785 lb bacon. Chicago clearances last week were 4,840 bbls pork, 4,582,246 lb lard, and 13,547,478 lb meats; same time last year, 6,021 bbls pork, 7,136,596 lb lard, and 10,107,774 lb meats.

LARD—Western Steam—The market was easier and slow here, although the West came around to steadiness after a slight decline. Cash closed at 6.80c, without sales. City steam was lower; sales of 200 tcs at 6.12½@6.15c. Options—No sales; May closed at 6.80c asked and July at 6.95c nominal. Refined was weak and dull; Continent at 7.15c, South American at 7.65c; sale of 250 tcs for Continent on private terms. Compound was at 5.12½@5.37½c. The West was at 6.52@6.55c for May, closing at 6.52c nominal; 6.62½@6.67½c for July, closing at 6.65c; September at 6.77@6.85c, closing at 6.80c.

PORK was held firmly here, but ruled quiet, with sales of 150 bbls mess. The West was 10c lower, but reacted and closed steady; May closed at $11.80 nominal; July was at $11.85@$12; September at $12.05@$12.15, closing at $12.12 bid. Prices here are: For mess, $13.50@$14; family mess, $12.75@$13; short clear, in lots, $13.25@$15.25.

BACON—Was rather livelier on the short rib dealings at the West, where prices closed up about 5 points. May closed at 6c nominal; July at 6.02½@6.10c, closing at 6.10c; September at 6.17½@6.25c, closing at 6.25c.

CUTMEATS—For city meats a dull and depressed market. Of Western meats, sales of 25,000 lb green hams, 16-lb average, at 8⅝c. City-pickled shoulders, 5⅜c; 10-lb bellies, 6¾c; 12-lb do, 6½c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾c; pickled hams, 9@9½c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8⅝c for 12 lb and 8⅜c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams, 8⅜c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5⅜c; fresh shoulders, 5¼c.

BEEF was at firm prices under fair demand. Packet, $9@$11; do, in tierces, $13@$14; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8.50@$9; plate, $9@$9.50; city, extra India mess, in tierces, $18@$20.

BEEF HAMS—There was a light demand, while prices were held firmly. At the West, $18.50@$19, the latter price for May delivery, while here $19.50 is quoted.

DRESSED HOGS—Were offered at a decline. Receipts at the West, 39,537 head; same time last year, 37,502 head. Chicago—Receipts, 25,000 head; fairly active; light average weak; others steady to strong; $4.35@$4.85; left over, 7,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,180 head; barely steady to 5c lower; $4.75@$4.80. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,729 head; lower; $4.40@$4.65. Indianapolis—Receipts, 500 head; steady; $4.60@$4.80. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,728 head; $4.45@$4.60. Kansas City—Receipts, 3,800 head; firm; $4.40@$4.70. Omaha—Receipts, 1,600 head; opened steady; $4.35@$4.60; Pittsburg cleared, $4.60@$4.65. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.65@$4.80. Quotations here are 6¼c for heavy, 6¼c for 180 lb, 6⅜c for 160 lb, 6⅜c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6⅜@6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market settled to 4⅝c for city, with general sellers at the price and the trade taking up the offerings. Sales were 400 hhds at 4⅝c, with 8c charge for pks. For country, only a moderate demand, and 75,000 lb taken up at 4¼@4¾c, as to quality. For Australian a quiet market at 5c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine a continued inactive demand from the West which would not pay over 8c; here at 8¼c, delivered at the West, while there have been offers to sell at 8½c. There were no bids from the local refiners. For lard stearine trading was unimportant; city was nominal at 8¾c; there were offers to sell Western, to arrive, at 8⅝c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were dull and 5 points up to 5 points down, with the close steady, and only a local trade. Havre was steady at ⅛f decline, and Hamburg quiet at partly ⅛ pfennig advance. Spot Rio was dull and steady at 16½c for No. 7, and 14¾c for No. 8. Sales, 2,000 bags Central American and 2,000 bags Maracaibo on private terms. ....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—No sales.

Between Call and Close—May, 250 bags at 14.20c, 1,500 bags at 14.25c; September, 250 bags at 14.45c; October, 500 bags at 14.50c; December, 1,000 bags at 14.40c; total for day, 3,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	@	@
February	@	@
March	14.20@14.30	@
April	@	@
May	14.25@14.30	15.30@15.35
June	14.10@14.15	15.25@15.35
July	14.50@14.60	15.15@15.20
August	14.40@14.50	14.85@14.90
September	14.40@14.45	14.55@14.60
October	14.45@14.55	14.25@14.35
November	14.40@14.50	13.95@14.05
December	14.40@14.45	13.85@13.95

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	204,886
Arrivals—Steamer Bessel, Rio	22,591
Steamer Bessel, Santos	4,808— 27,399
Total	232,280
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	6,388
Total stock in New-York to-day	225,892
Total stock in Baltimore	16,519
Arrivals	...
Total	16,519
Deliveries Saturday	136—16,383
Total stock in New-Orleans	27,144
Arrivals	...
Total	27,144
Deliveries Saturday	572—26,572
Total stock in other ports	...
	42,955
Total stock in United States	268,847
Afloat from Rio per steam to May 4	124,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to May 4	21,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to May 4	92,000
Afloat from Victoria to April 30	22,000
	259,000
Total	527,847
Same time 1894	431,453

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16¼

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1.	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2.	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18⅝
Padang, int'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do, washed	19⅝@20¼
Timor	22 @23½	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19½@20⅝
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17⅝@18¼	Ocana	18 @20
Bocono	17⅝@18⅝	Bucara'ga	18¼@20½
Tovar	18 @19	Do, washed	19 @21½
Merida	18⅛@20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18⅝@19	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19½@19½	Cordova, gr'n	18⅛@19
Do, p'e to c'e	20 @21	Do white	19 @20
Central American—		Oaxaca	19½@21½
Costa Rica	17 @20¼	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	18½@19½	Coban	19 @22
Do, washed	19¼@21¼	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Mocha	26½@26½		

COTTON.

Contracts were unsettled and closed steady at unchanged prices to 1 point decline, after opening at 6@7 points loss, following Liverpool and New-Orleans, with trading chiefly local. Scalping, although buying, orders were more prominent at the close. Spot was quiet and unchanged. Sales, 61 bales to spinners, and 6,800 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7 1-16
Middling uplands	6 13-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
May	6.63@6.64	6.63	6.57	1,400
June	6.55@6.56	6.56	6.49	10,500
July	6.60@6.61	6.61	6.54	5,900
August	6.55@6.58	6.67	6.59	59,500
September	6.68@6.69	6.69	6.61	6,600
October	6.72@6.73	6.74	6.76	29,100
November	6.76@6.77	6.79	6.70	3,100
December	6.82@6.83	6.83	6.76	5,500
January	6.87@6.89	6.89	6.81	2,900
February	6.92@6.94	6.88	6.88	100
March	6.97@6.99	..	..	...
Total				124,600

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MAY 10.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	972	2134	..	..	..	..
New-Orleans	2265	3610	..	..	..	..
Mobile	53	98	..	..	..	..
Savannah	237	423	..	..	..	..
Charleston	60	60	..	..	..	..
Wilmington	7	16	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	199	338	..	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	350	531	..	..	..	..
Boston	1920	1010	..	..	..	..
West Point	..	200	..	..	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco, Texas	..	..	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia	482	443	..	..	..	..
Total	6551	8862	..	..	..	..
This day last week	9447	9360	17198	6199	5889	7390
This day last year	4856	3609	4368	3694	2417	3981

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—The demand generally is rather moderate, but all desirable stock is held with confidence.

N. Orleans, centr'f'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@18	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—Buyers are moderately interested, mainly in the better grades. Prices continue firm.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3½@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2¾
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java	3½@3⅝
Good	4⅜@4¾	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5¼	Rice pol., 100 lb	...
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice, 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Head	6¾@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4		

SUGAR—Raw was active and higher. Sales, 1,787 tons muscovado, 89° test, at 2½c; 800 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2⅜c; 6,469 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3¼c, and 9,693 bags do, 95° test, at 2⅞c, cost and freight....Refined active and 3-16@¼c higher.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅞
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2⅜
Centrifugal, 96° test	3¼

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. The Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge for granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ¼c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 15-16	@5⅛
Coarse powdered	4⅝	@4 13-16
Granulated	4 5-16	@4⅜
Cutloaf	4 15-16	@5⅛
Crushed	4 15-16	@5⅛
Powdered	4⅜	@4½
Coarse granulated	4 7-16	@4⅝
Fine granulated	4 5-16	@4⅜
Extra fine granulated	4 7-16	@4⅝
Con. granulated	4 9-16	@4⅝
Cubes	4 9-16	@4¾
XXXX powdered	4 1 16	@4⅜
Mold A	4 9-16	@4¾
Diamond A	4 5-16	@4⅜
Confectioners' A	4 3-16	@4⅜
Columbia A	4 1-16	@4¼
Windsor	4 1-16	@4¼
Ridgewood	4 1-16	@4¼
Phoenix A	4	@4 3-16
Empire A	4	@4 3-16
No. 1	3⅞	@4 1-16
No. 2	3¾	@3 15-16
No. 3	3⅝	@3 15-16
No. 4	3⅝	@3 15-16
No. 5	3 11-16	@3⅝
No. 6	3⅝	@3 13-16
No. 7	3½	@3¾
No. 8	3 9-16	@3⅝
No. 9	3 7-16	@3⅜
No. 10	..	@..
No. 11	3⅜	@..
No. 12	3 7-16	@3⅜
No. 13 (net)	3⅛	@..
No. 14 (net)	3⅛	@..

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Demand is still within very narrow limits, and the only thing that gives values any appearance of steadiness is the light receipts of domestic stock. Holders, feeling that nothing is to be gained by forcing stock on the market, are waiting in comparative idleness for further developments. A little jobbing business is reported in foreign beans in about the range of prices quoted of late. We quote: Beans—Domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.50@$2.55; do; pea, $2@$2.05; do, medium, $1.95@$2; do, white kidney, $2.30@$2.35; do, red kidney, $1.90@$1.95; do, turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; do, yellow eye, $2.20@$2.25; do, lima, $3; do, foreign, marrow, $2.20@$2.40; do, foreign, pea, $1.85@$1.90; do, foreign, medium, $1.80@$1.85; green peas, bbl, $1.05; do, bags, 97½c; do, Scotch, $1@$1.02½.

BUTTER—Receipts are fair, and work out only moderately, with the market weak and concessions made on most all grades, fancy creamery offering at 18c.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	18 @
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	16 @16½
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	14½@15½
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	12½@13½
Welsh tubs, extra	16 @
Welsh tubs, firsts	14½@15½
Welsh tubs, seconds	12½@13½
Dairy tubs, thirds	10 @12
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western extra	18 @
Creamery, firsts	17 @17
Creamery, seconds	14 @15
Creamery, thirds	12 @13
Imitation creamery firsts	12 @13
Imitation creamery, seconds	8 @10
Dairy, firsts	11 @12
Dairy, thirds to seconds	8 @ 9
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	10 @11
Factory, fresh, seconds	8 @..
Factory, fresh, thirds	7 @ 7½

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Dairy, firkins or tubs	8 @13
Western—	
Creamery, June	9 @14
Factory	7 @ 8

CHEESE—Receipts are quite fair, and the market is a little unsettled on the small trade. Some lots of fancy are held a little higher than quoted.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, white, fancy	7¼@ 7⅝
State full cream, large, colored, fancy	7¼@ 7⅝
State full cream, large, good to choice	6¾@ 7¼
State full cream, common to fair	5¼@ 6½
State full cream, small, choice	7 @ 7½
State full cream, small, fair to good	6¼@ 6½
State light skims, Cent. N. Y., choice	6½@ 6
State light skims, fair to good	4¼@ 5
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	4¼@ 5
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair	2¼@ 3½
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common	1¼@ 2
State full skims	1 @ 1¾

OLD CHEESE.

State full cream, colored, fancy	10¼@11
State full cream, large, prime to choice	9 @10
State full cream, large, com. to good	5 @ 8½
State full cream, small, colored, f'cy	10¾@11
State full cream, small, com. to prime	6 @10½
State part skims	1¼@ 5½

EGGS—A liberal quantity offering and a slow demand, with the feeling easy, though without much change.

State and Pennsylvania	13¼@13⅝
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	13 @13¼
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	11¾@12½
Duck	13 @17
Goose	25 @
Western, culls, 30 doz case	3.25@3.75

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples a shade higher under light offerings. Strawberries steady for fancy large, but supply largely undesirable, either in quality or condition, and such drag at weak prices. We quote: Apples—Baldwin, per bbl, $4@$4.75; do, russet, Roxbury, $4@$4.50; do, golden, Western New-York, $3.50@$3.75; do, upriver and Westchester County, $2.50@$2.75. Strawberries—Norfolk, per quart, 15@18c; do, North Carolina, 10@22c; do, Charleston, 15@30c; do, Florida, 10@20c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Evaporated apples are still much unsettled. Exporters are trying to buy lower, and the home trade shows unusual apathy. Sun-dried apples remain quiet, but are in very light stock. No chops offering, and but little interest in cores and skins. Small fruits are dragging along slowly. California fruits without further quotable change. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7¼@7¾c; do, prime to choice, 6¼@6¾c; do, common to good, 5½@6c; do, sun-dried, 5¼@6c; chops, 2¼@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 20c; cherries, 12c; blackberries, 4¾@5c; plums, State, 4½@5c; apricots, 6@6½c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@9c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3¾@6½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Five cars arrived today from the West and South. Fowls had fair inquiry and were slightly firmer, but all other kinds were dull and without change of importance. We quote: Spring chickens, per pair, 60c@$1; fowls, per lb, 9½c; roosters, 5½@6c; turkeys, 8@9½c; ducks, per pair, 50@90c; geese, 60c@$1; pigeons, 25@40c.

DRESSED—Trade dull, but market not oversupplied, and prime stock held about steady, best Western fowls reaching 10c, but some heavy weights going a shade lower. Long Island and Philadelphia poultry nominally unchanged in absence of fresh receipts. We quote: Fowls, Western, per lb, 9½@10c; old cocks, 6½c; turkeys, 10@14c; ducks, old, 8@12c; geese, 6@8c; Spring ducks, Long Island, 25@28c; Spring chickens, Long Island, 30@35c; do, Philadelphia, 30@40c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$3.

HAY AND STRAW—Supply moderate and at former quotations there is a fair movement. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50c; clover mixed, 55@60c; clover, 45@50c; rye straw, 40@60c; oat straw, 35@45c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes quiet and easy. Lettuce plentiful and easy. Asparagus in good supply, but quality irregular.

Asparagus, extra, per dozen	$2.25@$3.00
Asparagus, prime, per dozen	1.25@ 2.00
Asparagus, culls, per dozen bunches	75@ 1.00
Beets, per crate	2.00@ 3.00
Beets, Bermuda, per crate	2.00@ 2.75
Cabbage, Florida, per bbl-crate	4.50@ 5.50
Cabbage, Ch'n, per bbl-crate	4.00@ 5.00
Celery, N. O., per dozen roots	25@ 75
Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	1.50@ 3.00
Kale, L. I., per bbl	50@ 75
Kale, Norfolk, per bbl	40@ 60
Lettuce, N. O., per bbl	1.00@ 3.00
Lettuce, Norfolk, per bbl	75@ 1.25
Lettuce, Norfolk, per basket	30@ 50
Lettuce, Ch'n, per basket	40@ 60
Lettuce, Florida, per basket	50@ 75
Onions, old white per bbl	2.00@ 5.00
Onions, old, red, prime, per bbl	1.75@ 2.25
Onions, old, red, prime to good, per bbl	50@ 1.50
Onions, State & W'n, yellow, per bbl	1.50@ 1.75
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.25@ ..
Onions, Egyptian, per 110-lb bag	1.60@ 1.75
Peas, Charleston, per basket	50@ 1.50
Peas, Savannah, per basket	25@ 75
Pea, Savannah, per crate	50@ 1.50
Radishes, Norfolk, per bbl	75@ 2.00
Spinach, Long Island, per bbl	1.00@ ..
Spinach, Norfolk, per bbl	50@ 1.00
Squash, Florida, per crate	25@ 50
Squash, Florida, yellow, per crate	25@ 75
String beans, Fla., green, per crate	25@ 1.00
String beans, Fla., wax, per crate	50@ 1.50
Turnips, Canada Russia, per bbl	85@ 1.00
Tomatoes, Florida, per carrier	2.00@ 3.00
Tomatoes, Key West, per carrier	2.00@ 4.00
Tomatoes, Key West, per bushel crate	1.50@ 3.00
Tomatoes, Key West, per small crate	75@ 1.00

POTATOES.

Florida, prime, per bbl	4.00@ 5.00
Bermuda, prime, per bbl	5.00@ 6.00
Bermuda, No. 2, per bbl	3.00@ 4.00
Jersey, in bulk, per 180 lb	1.75@ 2.00
State, white kinds, per 180 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Maine, Rose, per double-head bbl	2.00@ 2.37
Maine, Heb

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Cheerfulness and Higher Prices on the Stock Exchange.

THE GRANGERS LEADING THE ADVANCE

Good Buying by London, Covering by Shorts, and Commission House Orders Give Strength—Industrials Strong.

MONDAY—P. M.

Stocks scored a further advance to-day, and at the close were strong at about the highest prices of the session. London was a liberal buyer and local traders covered outstanding shorts. There was also good commission house buying for the rise. The volume of business was good, although somewhat smaller than the average of recent days.

The Granger stocks led the advance, their strength being based on the copious rainfalls of recent days. Prices for grain were lower on the improved prospect of yield. St. Paul was the most active of the group, and it closed at its top price—64½—a net gain of 1½ points. Burlington closed within ¼ of its best, at 70⅝, a gain of 1⅞ points. Northwestern moved up a point and Rock Island ⅞. The coal stocks were less active and were only fairly steady. There were numerous stories concerning the feature of Reading. One was that people interested in the other coal properties had secured the control of the property, and that it would be operated in the future so as to insure harmony in the trade, and at the same time, through an advance in the price of coal, enable all the companies, including the Reading, to meet their engagements.

In the low-priced stocks, Missouri Pacific and New-England scored the chief advances, the former on what was called inside buying, and the latter on progress made toward restoring the property to its stockholders. Louisville and Nashville was bought by London. Southern Railway preferred was in demand, and closed ¾ higher, while the common was only steady. Tennessee Coal and Iron strength was due to the improving conditions in the iron trade; it closed at 23½, the highest price it has sold at in two years. Kansas and Texas earnings for the fourth week in April showed an increase of $37,099, and for the month a gain of $119,452. For the fiscal year to date the gain in gross has been $1,328,064. Trading in the stock was not active, but the price was firm around 32.

Sugar was strong all day, advancing from 113⅜ to 115, and closing at 114⅞, a net gain of 1⅝ points. The price of both refined and raw sugar was further advanced and the demand is said to be beyond the ability of the refiners to meet. Chicago Gas dropped a point, to 73⅛, at one time, but recovered to 73⅝, closing unchanged at that price. Interest now centres on the probable action of Gov. Altgeld on the Frontage bill passed by the Legislature. Distilling and Cattle Feeding was strong on an advance of 2c a gallon in the price of spirits. Leather stocks were less active and fluctuated within narrower limits than usual. Consolidated Gas advanced 2 points, to 141½.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in fairly active demand, but the supply was liberal. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was moderately active, with some good names offered and readily taken. Rates were 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, and 4½ for four months' commission house acceptances and four months' single names of choice character, 4½@5 for six months' single names, and 5½ for those less well known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $82,126,377, and the balances were $6,522,491. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $356,362.

Money in London, ½ per cent., closing at ½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 13-16@⅞ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was again lower, owing to bankers' bills being pressed for sale; $4.89½ nominal rates reduced to $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual sales were $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88⅜ for demand, $4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86⅜@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—12@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying at par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 11-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66½@67c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 52¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 30½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$31,857,733
Imports for the same period	15,895,382
Net exports	$15,972,351
Net exports to date, 1894	17,586,348
Net exports to date, 1893	46,495,699
Net exports to date, 1892	17,013,214

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining	1⅝
American Sugar Refining pf	1⅛
Canadian Pacific	3
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	1¾
Chicago & Northwestern	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	1⅞
C., C., C. & St. Louis	1½
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	1½
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	⅞
Consolidated Gas	2
Denver & Rio Grande pf	1¼
Flint & Pere Marquette pf	4
General Electric	¾
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	2
Iowa Central	¾
Lake Shore	1
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf	1¼
Oregon Railroad & Navigation	6
Southern Railway pf	⅝
Tennessee Coal & Iron	¾
United States Cordage gtd	¾

DECLINED.

American Tobacco	1
Lake Erie & Western pf	¾

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 2¾, to 53¼; St. Paul, 1½, to 65⅝; Louisville and Nashville, 1, to 58; Southern Railway, ½ to 15¼; do, preferred, ⅝, to 40⅜; Erie, ⅝, to 12⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 21⅜; Erie second consols, ¼, to 68¼, and Union Pacific, ⅛, to 13⅜. Declined—New-York Central, ¼, to 101¼; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 94¼, and Atchison, ⅛, to 5⅝. Lake Shore sold at 146, Wabash preferred at 17¼; do, debenture B, at 26¾, and Reading at 8¾. British consols advanced ¼, to 105 15-16, for money and ¼, to 106, for the account. Money in London, ¼@½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 13-16 per cent.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 55c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 23c for checks.

Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 40 pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Erie Telephone and Telegraph Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., payable by check to be mailed to stockholders May 20. Transfer books will close May 11, and reopen June 12.

—The Bond Record for May, just issued, contains interesting reading matter, besides revised and improved tables of sales and quotations of bonds and stocks, which will be found of value to all investors.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	44½	44½	44⅜	44⅜	43½	45	200
American Cotton Oil	29¼	29¾	29¼	29¼	29¼	29½	730
American Cotton Oil pf	77½	77½	77½	77	77	78½	100
*American Sugar Refining	113⅜	115	113⅜	114⅞	114⅞	115	61,860
*American Sugar Refining pf	99¾	99⅝	98⅝	99⅝	99½	99¾	960
American Tel. & Cable Co.	93	93	93	93	92	..	10
*American Tobacco	104½	104½	103¾	103⅝	103½	104	2,830
American Tobacco pf	109½	109½	109	109	109	110	280
Atchison, Topka & Santa Fé	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	5¾	5⅞	4,050
Balt. & O. S. W. pf., new	10	10	10	10	10½	12	500
Canada Southern	53	53¼	52⅝	53⅛	53	53¼	1,120
Canadian Pacific	50⅞	52	50⅞	52	52¼	53	510
Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	610
Chicago Gas	73⅝	74⅛	73⅛	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	12,778
Chicago & East. Illinois pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	97	98	100
Chicago & Northwestern	97	97¾	96¾	97⅝	97⅝	97¾	4,637
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	74⅜	76⅞	74⅜	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	10,755
C., C., C. & St. Louis	41⅝	42¼	41⅝	42¼	42	42⅞	865
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	63¼	64½	63¼	64½	64⅜	64½	22,515
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	119½	119½	119½	119½	119	120½	120
*Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	66¾	67⅝	66¾	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	5,661
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	7	7	7	7	6¾	7	50
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	27¼	27¼	27	27⅜	27⅜	27½	600
Consolidated Gas Company	140½	142	140½	142	142	142½	1,448
Delaware & Hudson	129¼	129⅝	129	129	129	130	1,015
Delaware, Lack. & Western	160	160⅞	159¼	160	160	160¼	1,145
Denver & Rio Grande pf	44	44	44	44	44¼	44⅝	275
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	7	7½	7	7½	7¾	8	300
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	18½	19½	18½	19	18⅞	19	14,305
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	97½	97½	97½	97½	96¼	97¼	30
Flint & Père Marquette	17¾	17¾	17	17¼	17¼	17½	600
Flint & Père Marquette pf	41	41	41	41	41	43	100
General Electric	33⅜	34½	33⅜	34½	34	34½	2,170
Illinois Central	92	92½	92	92½	92	93	115
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	21⅝	22½	21⅜	22½	23	23¼	400
Iowa Central	8¾	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	8½	8⅝	925
Iowa Central pf	27	27	27	27	27	27½	120
Laclede Gas	28¼	28⅜	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¾	300
Lake Erie & Western	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	750
Lake Erie & Western pf	77¼	77¼	77	77	77	77¾	315
Lake Shore	143	144½	143	143⅞	143⅝	144	1,122
*Long Island Traction	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅝	340
Louisville & Nashville	56½	57	56½	56⅝	57	57½	2,215
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	8½	8½	8½	8¾	8⅝	8½	300
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	28¼	29	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28¾	1,310
Manhattan Consolidated	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118¾	544
Mexican Central	11⅜	13	11⅜	13	12½	13	700
Mexican Central certs	2¾	2¾	2½	2¾	2¼	2¾	235
Michigan Central	98⅞	99½	98⅝	99¼	98¾	99½	505
Minn. & St. Louis, all as. pd.	32	32½	32	32½	32¾	33	610
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	52½	55	52½	55	54½	55½	700
Minnesota Iron	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	50	52	100
Missouri Pacific	26	27⅛	26	27⅛	27	27½	5,840
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17	17	17	17	17⅛	17¼	700
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	31⅞	32½	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	32	1,050
*National Lead Company	34¼	34¾	34¼	34¼	34¼	34½	626
*National Lead Company pf	88⅞	88⅞	88⅛	88⅞	88½	88⅞	171
National Linseed Oil	24	24	24	24	24	24½	300
National Starch	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9	9¾	65
National Starch 1st pf	45	45	45	45	46	..	20
National Starch 2d pf	25	27	25	27	27	35	49
New-Jersey Central	96	96¾	95½	95¾	95¾	96	1,365
New-York Central	99	99⅛	99	99⅛	99	99¼	623
New-York & N. E. all in. pd.	39⅞	41½	39⅜	41½	41¼	41¾	4,825
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	69	68	69	65½	69½	310
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	29⅜	30	29⅜	30	29½	30	250
New-York, L. E. & Western	12½	12½	12¼	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	500
New-York, L. E. & West. pf.	25	25	25	25	25	25½	100
New-York, Sus. & Western	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	1,285
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	38	38	37½	37¾	37¼	37½	1,365
North American	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½	350
Northern Pacific	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅝	5	330
Northern Pacific pf	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	916
Ontario & Western	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	600
Oregon Rail. & Navigation	19	23	19	23	22½	23	1,251
Pacific Mail	24¼	24½	24¼	24½	24⅜	24⅝	1,235
Philadelphia & Reading	17½	17⅝	16¼	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	14,950
Pitts., C. & St. Louis	18½	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	200
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	50	140
Pullman Palace Car Co.	175	175	175	175	174	175	424
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	114	114	114	114	113	114	50
St. Louis Southwestern	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	6⅜	6½	210
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	500
St. Paul & Duluth	27½	27½	27½	27½	26	28	10
St. Paul & Omaha	35½	35⅝	35½	35⅝	35⅝	35⅞	650
Southern Pacific	20	20	20	20	19½	20	300
Southern Railway	14½	14⅜	14¼	14⅝	14⅝	14¾	7,506
Southern Railway pf	39⅝	40¼	39⅝	40	40	40½	15,853
Tennessee Coal & Iron	22¾	23½	22¼	23½	23⅜	23½	3,425
Texas Pacific	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	1,710
Texas Pacific Land Trs.	8	8	8	8	8	8½	270
*Texas Central	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	..	..	60
Union Pacific	13⅛	13½	13⅛	13½	13⅜	13⅝	800
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	6	6¼	6	6¼	6¼	6½	810
United States Cordage	6⅜	6⅞	6⅜	6¾	6¾	7	1,143
United States Cordage pf	9⅞	10¼	9¾	10	10	10¼	1,420
United States Cordage gtd	17	17¾	17	17¾	17	17¾	410
United States Express	36	36	36	36	35	40	9
United States Rubber	42	42	41⅜	41⅝	41⅝	41⅞	1,001
United States Rubber pf	95	95	95	95	94½	95	105
*United States Leather	22¼	23⅛	21⅞	22	21⅞	22¼	8,913
*United States Leather pf	91½	92	91¼	91⅝	91½	92	2,003
Wabash	7⅛	7¾	7⅛	7¼	7¼	7¾	700
Wabash pf	16⅞	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛	17⅝	2,350
Western Union Telegraph	89¼	89½	89	89½	89¼	89¾	2,322
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13¼	13⅝	13	13⅛	13	13½	1,450
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	43½	43½	42⅞	43⅛	43¼	43½	70
Wisconsin Central	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	6	120

Total sales 258,604

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s
5,000 112
Atch, Col & Pac 1st
4,000 40
Atch, Top & S F 4s
3,000c 72⅞
9,000 ..... 72⅞
3,000 ..... 72⅝
1,000 ..... 72⅞
8,000 73
Atch, Top & S F 2d
3-4s, Class A
10,000 ..... 22¼
23,000 ..... 22⅜
15,000 ..... 22½
10,000 ..... 22⅜
15,000 ..... 22½
10,000 ..... 22⅜
4,000 ..... 22½
30,000 ..... 22⅜
75,000b3 ..... 22⅜
5,000 ..... 22½
1,000b5F 22⅜
20,000 ..... 22⅝
Balt & O S W
1st Inc, Ser B
15,000 ..... 21¼
11,000 ..... 21⅜
Beech Creek 1st
4,000 106
Broadway & 7th Av
1st Cons 5s
1,000 111
Brooklyn Elev 1st
5,000 ..... 99½
Cent of N J Gen 5s
10,000 ..... 113¾
Ches & O Con 5s
28,000 ..... 106½
Ches & O Gen 4½s
25,000 ..... 77⅛
15,000b3 ..... 77⅛
10,000 ..... 77⅛
30,000 77
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s
3,000s3 ..... 101⅜
1,000 101
Chi, Bur & Quincy
Nebraska Ext 4s
20,000 88
Registered
5,000 ..... 87¼
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s
3,000 ..... 98¼
3,000 ..... 98¾
25,000 99
5,000 ..... 98⅞
1,000 ..... 98½
Chicago & Erie 1st
3,000 92
Chi & Ind Coal 1st
6,000 ..... 100⅝
4,000 101
Chi & N Pac 1st
Trust Receipts
10,000 46
13,000 ..... 46¼
15,000 ..... 46½
8,000 ..... 46⅝
5,000 ..... 46¾
5,000 47
Chi & Northwestern
30-Yr Deb 5s
4,000 106
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s
1,000 ..... 102½
Registered
25,000b3 ..... 101¾
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s
10,000 91
Cin, San & C Con 1st
10,000 ..... 107½
C, C, C & Ind 1st
1,000 ..... 110½
Clev, C, Chi & St L
St Louis Div 4s
3,000 90
Cleve & Pitts S F
10,000 117
Colorado Midland 1st
9,000 75
Colorado Midland 4s
5,000 ..... 26½
10,000 ..... 26¾
16,000 27
5,000 ..... 27½
5,000 ..... 27⅝
22,000 ..... 27½
Col, H V & Tol 5s
5,000 93
10,000 ..... 93¼
Den & Rio Grande 4s
5,000 ..... 85⅜
D, Mac & Mar L G
1,000 24
Dul & Iron Range 1st
2,000 95
Dul, So S & Atl 5s
1,000 98
East Tenn, Va & Ga
Cons Gold 5s
14,000 ..... 104⅞
Edison Elec Ill Co of
N Y 1st 5s
19,000 ..... 106⅞
Erie 1st Mortgage
1,000 ..... 105⅞
Gal Har & S An
Mex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 90¼
7,000 ..... 90¼
Gal Har & San A 2d
10,000 ..... 100⅜
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s
1,000 ..... 90½
Grand R & Ind 4½s
28,000 ..... 108⅜
Han & St Jo Cons
1,000 ..... 115⅞
2,000 116
H & T Cen G M 4s
4,000 ..... 64⅜
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 88½
Laclede Gas L Co of
St L 1st 5s
5,000 94
Long Island G M 4s
10,000 97
Louis, Ev & St L
Consol 1st 5s
4,000 39
Louis & Nash
Unified Gold 4s
25,000 80
Lo, N A & Chi Cons
7,000 100
Lo, N A & Chi G M
4,000 ..... 72½
2,000 ..... 72¾
5,000 73
Manhattan Ry Con 4s
10,000 ..... 100¼
Mich Cent Cons 7s
5,000 117
Mil & St P 8s 1st
6,000 112
Minn & St L 1st
Pacific Extension
7,000s3 118
3,000 & Incline
Southwestern Ext
10,000 ..... 121½
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
10,000 ..... 85⅜
3,000 ..... 85¾
1,000 ..... 85½
2,000 ..... 85¾
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d
2,000 ..... 58⅞
14,000 ..... 58¾
3,000 ..... 58⅞
1,000 ..... 58¾
2,000 59
Mo, Kan & East 1st
5,000 ..... 87⅞
1,000 ..... 87⅜
4,000b3 ..... 87¾
Mo, K & T of Tex 6s
5,000 ..... 80¼
8,000 ..... 80¾
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
2,000 66
2,000 ..... 65¾
N Y Cent 1st, Coup
5,000 123
N Y, Chi & St L 4s
2,000 ..... 101½
N Y Elev 1st
5,000 109
N Y & Har 1st, Coup
5,000 ..... 115½
N Y, L E & W
New 2d Consol
D, M & Co Eng Certs
Stamped
10,000 ..... 68½
Consolidated Certs
5,000 139
16,000 140
Small Bonds
800 ..... 138⅝
N Y Sus & W 1st
Refunding 5s
2,000 ..... 106½
Norfolk & Western
Clinch Val Div 1st
3,000 59
Nor & W 100 Yr 5s
15,000 ..... 61⅝
5,000 62
Nor Pac 3d, Coup
1,000 ..... 66½
Nor Pac 1st Reg
5,000 ..... 116½
15,000 ..... 116¾
5,000 ..... 116⅞
Nor Pac Cons 5s
10,000 ..... 36½
10,000 ..... 36¼
20,000 ..... 36⅜
25,000 ..... 36½
10,000s3 ..... 36¾
28,000 ..... 36¾
36,000 37
25,000s20F 37
45,000s20F 37¼
Trust Receipts
8,000 ..... 36¼
10,000s3 ..... 36½
10,000 ..... 36⅜
Nor Pac Term 1st
5,000 ..... 100½
Ohio So G M 4s
4,000 45
2,000 ..... 44½
Ohio So 1st
4,000 ..... 91¼
2,000 91
Oregon Imp 1st
1,000 ..... 99¼
2,000 ..... 99½
Ore Imp Co Con 5s
5,000 48
13,000 47
6,000 46
25,000 45
Ore R & Nav 5s
Trust Co Certs
8,000 88
Ore Short Line 6s
Trust Co Certs
3,000 93
Ore S L & U N Con
5,000 46
1,000 ..... 45½
Trust Co Certs
5,000 45
10,000 ..... 45⅜
20,000 46
Phil & Reading
1st Pf Inc
10,000 32
10,000 ..... 31⅞
10,000 32
5,000 ..... 31½
Phil & Read Gen 4s
35,000 ..... 76¼
5,000 ..... 76⅜
10,000 ..... 76⅝
Trust Receipts
5,000s3 ..... 68⅝
7,000 ..... 69⅛
10,000 ..... 69½
Phil & Read Defd Inc
3,000 ..... 3¼
Pitts & W 1st
2,000 81
5,000 ..... 81½
Rio Grande W 1st
5,000 ..... 72⅝
3,000 ..... 72¾
St L & I Mt 5s
1,000 79
St L & S F Con 4s
1,000 51
St L & S F 2d
Class B
1,000 114
St L & S W 1st
15,000 ..... 71½
St L S W 2d Inc
27,000 29
St Paul, M & M 1st
Montana Ext 4s
2,000 ..... 88¾
St P & Nor Pac 6s
10,000 119
San A & Ar Pass 4s
3,000 ..... 61¾
14,000 62
10,000 ..... 62½
2,000 62
8,000 ..... 62½
Savannah & W 1st
10,000 53
10,000 ..... 53½
10,000 54
2,000 ..... 54½
Seattle, L S & E 1st
Trust Co Certs
1,000 50
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
1,000 95
So Pac of Ariz 1st
11,000 88
So Pac 1st 5s
15,000 ..... 91⅜
20,000 ..... 91⅞
1,000 ..... 91⅝
5,000 92
9,000 ..... 91¾
Nor Pac Cons 5s
40,000 ..... 91⅞
5,000 ..... 91⅝
3,000 92
2,000 ..... 91⅞
10,000 ..... 91¾
10,000 ..... 91⅞
6,000 ..... 91⅝
20,000 ..... 91⅝
11,000 ..... 91¾
5,000 ..... 91⅝
Tenn C, I & R 6s
Birm Div 1st
26,000 86
1,000 ..... 86¼
2,000 86
Tex & N O Cons 5s
5,000 ..... 94½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 89¾
5,000 90
2,000 ..... 89⅞
Tex & Pac 2d Inc
5,000 ..... 27½
10,000 ..... 27¾
25,000 ..... 27⅝
10,000 ..... 27¾
20,000 ..... 27½
12,000 ..... 27⅞
5,000 ..... 27⅝
5,000 ..... 27½
5,000 ..... 27⅝
65,000 ..... 27⅝
4,000 ..... 27⅝
Tol, St L & K C 1st
Trust Co Certs
10,000 ..... 66¾
5,000 ..... 68⅝
3,000 ..... 68½
Union Elev 1st 6s
12,000 97
9,000 ..... 97½
4,000 ..... 97¾
9,000 ..... 98½
Union Pac 1st, 1896
4,000 103
Union Pac 1st, 1897
5,000 ..... 105⅛
1,000 105
Union Pac 1st, 1898
1,000 105
Union Pac Gold 6s
Col Trust Notes
Stamped
10,000 ..... 92½
U P, Den & Gulf 1st
48,000 38
6,000 ..... 38¼
12,000 ..... 38⅜
25,000 ..... 38½
5,000 ..... 38¾
15,000 ..... 38¾
5,000 ..... 38⅜
10,000 38
5,000 ..... 37¾
20,000 38
U Pac, Lin & Col 1st
3,000 37
5,000s20F 38
U S Coruage Co 1st
15,000 55
10,000 ..... 54½
10,000 54
500 ..... 53½
5,000 54
Utah S G M
5,000 65
Virginia Mid G M
Guar Stamped
4,000 ..... 95½
Wabash 1st
5,000 ..... 104½
9,000 ..... 104⅝
2,000 ..... 104⅜
5,000 ..... 104½
Wabash 2d
5,000 ..... 71⅝
47,000 72
1,000 ..... 71⅞
30,000 72
3,000 ..... 72½
18,000 ..... 72½
Wabash Deb, Ser B
1,000 ..... 25⅞
20,000 26
2,000 ..... 26½
West Shore Gtd 4s
6,000 ..... 105½
3,000c 105¾
W N Y & Penn 1st
2,000 107
W N Y & Penn 2d
25,000 30
W U Col Trust 5s
1,000 ..... 108½
Wilkes & East 1st
2,000 ..... 95½

Total sales $2,682,300

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	142	147
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
American Coal	90	..
American District Telegraph	30	40
American Express	112	114
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	1⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	57	57½
*Bay State Gas	21	22
B. & So. Ill. pf	132½	..
Boston A. L. pf	101½	103
Brunswick Co	2⅝	2¾
Buffalo, R. & P	..	21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	61
Cedar F. & M	5	9
Central Pacific	17⅜	18¼
Chicago & Alton	150	..
Chicago & Alton pf	168	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	86	89
Cleveland & Pittsburg	157	159
Col. Fuel & Iron	25	28
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	65	75
Col. & H. Coal	6¾	7¼
Mah. Coal R	115	..
Mah. Coal R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	4	6
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mobile & Ohio	18½	19
New Cent. Coal	7	9
New-York & New-Haven	199	201
N. Y. C. & St. L.	14¾	15
Norfolk Southern	61½	..
Norfolk & Western	3½	3¾
Norfolk & Western pf	15½	16½
Ohio Southern	13	16
Ontario Mining	10	12
Oregon Improvement	9	11
Oregon S. L. & U. N	7	7¼
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Peoria & Eastern	3½	4½
Peoria, D. & E	4¾	5
Pitts., Y. & A	47¾	..
Pittsburg & Western pf	28½	29
P. F. W. & C	157	160
P. F. W. & C. sp	150	..
Quicksilver	3½	4
Quic'silver pf	17	19
Rens. & Sar	180	185
Rio Grande Western	16	17
Rio Grande Western pf	40	43
St. Louis Southern	93	..
St. J. & G. I	1	1⅜
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	90
St. Paul & Omaha pf	110	112
St. P., M. & M	107	110
Silver Bullion certificates	66½	67
Southern Cotton Oil	..	46
*Texas Central pf	35	..
T. C. & I. pf	81	..
Tol. & O. C.	45½	48
Tol. & O. C. pf	78	81
Tol., A. A. & N. M	1¾	2
*Tol., St. L. & K. C	4	5
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf	12	..
Wells-Fargo Express	104	108
*Western Union Beef	10¾	11¼

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	100
Am. Sug. Ref.	114	115	113⅞	114⅞	26,910
Am. Tobacco	104½	104½	104¼	104¼	280
At., T. & S. F.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	420
Can. Pacific.	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	200
Can. South.	53	53	53	53	90
C.,C.,C.& St.L.	41⅞	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜	100
Cent. of N. J.	96	96½	95¾	95⅞	430
Chi. & N. W.	97⅛	97¾	96⅞	97⅝	2,950
Chicago Gas.	73⅝	74	73⅜	73⅝	4,400
C., R. I. & P.	67	67⅝	67	67⅜	1,780
Chi., B. & Q.	74⅞	75⅜	74⅞	75⅜	6,370
C., M. & St. P.	63⅜	64⅝	63¼	64⅜	15,930
Ches. & Ohio.	18¾	18⅝	18¾	18⅝	10
D. M.& Ft. D.	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7⅛	100
Del. & Hud.	129¾	129¾	129¼	129¾	200
Dist. & C. F.	18¾	19½	18¾	19	3,220
Gen. Electric.	33⅞	34	33⅝	34	470
L. E. & W.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	150
Louis & N.	56½	57	56¼	56¾	1,230
Mich. Cent.	98½	98¾	98¾	98¾	200

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres't. J. L. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

State, City & County Bonds — BOUGHT & SOLD. Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000
IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.
DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George Bliss,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry R. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
A. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

The Bond Record

Subscription Price $1.00 per annum. Single Copies 10 Cents. A Monthly Journal For Investors.
MAY, 1895.
Published by 24 Nassau St. N.Y.
The Bond Record Publishing Company.
On News Stands.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL SCRIP NOW OUT.
Active and local stocks. Circular.
J. P. WINTRINGHAM, 36 Pine St., N. Y.

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Omaha and St. Louis Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Stanberry, Mo., on TUESDAY, May 21, 1895, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books of the company will be closed for thirty days prior to that time.

Dated April 4, 1895.

JAMES H. SMITH, President.
THOMAS R. WERE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-York, April 25, 1895.

The sixty-fifth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of May, 1895. The polls will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, May 1, and reopened Wednesday, May 22.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.,
New-Brunswick, N. J., March 26, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Rubber Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company, in New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, May 21, 1895, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 M., Saturday, April 27, 1895, and will reopen May 22, 1895. By order of the Executive Committee,

CHARLES L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the company's office in Hudson, Wis., on SATURDAY, June 8, next, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close on Tuesday, May 7, and reopen on Monday, June 10 next.

E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.
Hudson, Wis., April 24, 1895.

GERMANIA BANK,
New-York, April 25, 1895.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 215 Bowery, on TUESDAY, MAY, 7, 1895. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed to May 8 next. J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

New-York, April 30, 1895.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE PARK COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, 41 Park Row, New-York, on TUESDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock.

GILBERT E. JONES, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE of the SPANISH-AMERICAN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, CONSOLIDATED.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Spanish-American Light and Power Company, Consolidated, for the election of Directors and four members of the Advisory Board at Havana, and two Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 15 WALL ST., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1895, at 11 O'CLOCK in the forenoon.

The polls will be open at 11 o'clock, and close at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books will close on the 25th day of April, and will open on the 15th day of May.

Dated New-York, April 10, 1895.

ANTONIO CUYAS, Jr., Secretary.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.
New-York, April 30, 1895.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS BANK ARE hereby notified that the annual election of Directors an Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on THURSDAY, May 9.

The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and will be closed at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1895,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of Executors.)

10 shs. 1st National Bank of B'klyn.
50 shs. Long Island R. R. Co.
100 shs. Adams Express Co.
1 sh. N. Y. Society Library, (full paid.)
3 shs. Merchants' Exchange National Bank.
6 shs. Central R. R. Company of New-Jersey.
$300 United States 4 per cent. Bonds, 1907.

(By order of Administrator.)

$4,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. 4 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1989, Jan'y, 1894, coups.
$2,000 West Shore R. R. Co. Guar. 4 p. c. Bds., 2361.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

24 shs. Nassau Bank, N. Y.
26 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
50 shs. American Fire Insurance Co.
50 shs. Cinn., Hamilton & Dayton R. R. Elevator Co. of Toledo, Ohio. (Hypothecated.)
$230,000 Atlanta & Florida R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1939, May 1892, coups. (Hypd.)
47 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Natl. Bank.
44 shs. Spencer Trust Co.
$4,000 Yonkers & Alpine Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1913, Nov., 1893, coups. (Hypothecated.)
$10,000 Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. 1st Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942.
1 sh. Blooming Grove Park Association.
28 shs. Union Natl. Bank, (179 p. c. paid in liq.)
20 shs. M. O'Donnell & Co. K. Distilling Co.
$1,000 the Memphis, El Paso & Pacific R. R. Co. (Texas Div.) Land Grant Scrip.
34 shs. the Paterson & Newark R. R. Co.
$30,000 Lincoln Street Railway Co. Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., July, 1897, coups.
1 sh. Blooming Grove Park Association.
$50,000 Lincoln Street Ry. 1st Cons. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1922, July, 1897, coup. The pledgee intends to bid at the sale.
$20,000 Lincoln Street Ry. 1st Cons. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1922, July, 1897, coup. The pledgee intends to bid at the sale.
$53,000 Lincoln Street Ry. 1st Cons. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1922, July, 1897, coup. The pledgee intends to bid at the sale.
$13,000 Lincoln Street Ry. 1st Cons. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1922, July, 1897, coup. The pledgee intends to bid at the sale.
20 shs. American Insurance Co.
50 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co., pref.
$2,000 United Traction and Electric Co (Prov. and Pawtucket issue) 5 p. c bonds.
100 shs. Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R.
15 shs. Southern Natl. Bank.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, May 7, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(By order of the Executor of the Estate of Thomas H. Rodman, deceased.)

1 share New-York Law Institute.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

1 share Blooming Grove Park Association, $450.
40 shares Clinton Bank, $100 each.
1 membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
25 shares Broadway & 7th Avenue R. R. Co., $100 each.

ALSO,

On TUESDAY, May 7, 1895,
At 12 o'Clock Noon,
At the New-York Real Estate Salesroom,
111 BROADWAY,

Supreme Court Sale—By order of the Empire State Bank.

$4,000 Spartanburg, S. C., Water Works Co. 6 per cent Gold Bonds.
$2,000 Menominee, Wis., Water Works Co. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Newark, O., Water Works Co. 1st Consolidated 6 per cent. Bonds.
$500 Baraboo, Wis., Water Works Co. 1st Consolidated 6 per cent. Bond.

Lists at auctioneer's, 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Copartnership Notices.

H. T. CAREY, No. 42 New St.,
New-York, May 1, 1895.

Mr. W. B. WALDRON, who has hitherto held my power of attorney, becomes my partner from this date. The firm name will be

H. T. CAREY & CO.
H. T. CAREY.

THE FIRM OF BENJ. T. RHOADS, JR. & CO., composed of BENJ. T. RHOADS, Jr., and J. FRANK PATTERSON, has been dissolved. The business of the firm will be continued by BENJ. T. RHOADS, Jr.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 6—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 80s; prime mess firm at 62s 6d. Pork—Prime mess Western fine firm at 61s 3d; do, medium, firm at 53s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 42s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, easy at 33s; short ribs, about 25 lb, dull at 32s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, easy at 32s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, easy at 32s. Shoulders—About 12 to 18 lb, dull at 28s. Cheese—American finest white easy at 46s 6d; do, colored, easy, at 47s 6d. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 18s. Spirits of turpentine steady at 22s 3d. Resin—Common firm at 4s 1½d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 33s 6d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 5s 2d; No. 2 red Spring steady at 5s 6d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 6s 3d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 4s 7d; May steady at 4s 6¾d; June steady at 4s 6½d; July steady at 4s 6¾d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at £2 6s 6d. Receipts of wheat for the last week from Atlantic ports, 37,400 quarters; from Pacific ports, 25,000 quarters; from other sources, 35,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the last week, 21,100 quarters.

LONDON, May 6.—There were offered at the wool sales to-day 13,700 bales. The competition was animated and prices showed a hardening tendency for better classes of wools. German operators bought heavily at extreme figures, and American buyers took fairly of Port Philip greasy combings at 8@9½d. Yorkshire buyers steadily absorbed good quantities of merinos and crossbreds. Following are the day's sales in detail, with the prices obtained: New South Wales, 3,600 bales—Scoured, 6d@1s 1d; do, locks and pieces, 6¾@10d; greasy, 4½@9d; do, locks and pieces, 3½@7¼d. Queensland, 2,400 bales—Scoured, 7¼d@1s 1d; do, locks and pieces, 5½@11½d; greasy, 3½@8d; do, locks and pieces, 4¾@7d. Victoria, 2,300 bales—Scoured, 7¼d@1s 3½d; do, locks and pieces, 5d@1s 1½d; greasy, 4¾d@1s 1½d; do, locks and pieces, 2@8¼d. South Australia, 200 bales—Scoured, 7@8¼d; do, locks and pieces, 5¾@10d; greasy, 4¼@7¼d. West Australia, 900 bales—Scoured, 6¼d; do, locks and pieces, 3¾@8d; greasy, 3¾@7d; do, locks and pieces, 2¾@5¼d. Tasmania, 1,300 bales—Greasy, 6@11½d; do; locks and pieces, 3¼@7¼d. New-Zealand, 2,800 bales—Scoured, locks and pieces, 7¾@8½d; greasy, 4@9d; do, locks and pieces, 4@8½d.

LONDON, May 6—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 11s 3d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 8s 8d@10s 6d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—May, 10s 3d; August, 10s 5¼d. Refined petroleum, 6½d per gallon. Spirits of petroleum, 8d per gallon.

BREMEN, May 6.—Petroleum, 7 marks 25 pfennigs for American.

HAVANA, May 6.—Sugar firm. Exchange—On the United States, short sight, gold, 7½ premium; on London, 18@19 premium.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Aerial Amusement Company of New-York City—To construct and maintain merry-go-rounds, carousals, &c.; capital, $10,000; Directors—John H. Taylor and Joseph Price of New-York City, and Daniel H. Close of New-Brighton, S. I.

The Lundelius Camera Company of Port Jervis—To manufacture and sell cameras and other photographers' supplies and specialties; capital, $35,000; Directors—Theodore Ludlum, Augustus Lundelius, Albert T. Porter, William E. Scott, Emmett Vansickle, Philip G. Wagner, and William A. Parshall of Port Jervis.

Miller & Valleau Company of New-York City—To carry on a wholesale and retail lumber business; capital, $10,000; Directors—John Miller and Eliza Miller of New-York City, and Samuel Valleau of Red Bank, N. J.

'TIS A ONE-SIDED STORY

Says Assemblyman Gallagher of the Prisons Majority Report.

THE WITNESSES WERE BULLDOZED

Decency Was Swallowed in Its Blind Partisanship — Assembly Refuses to Receive the Minority Report.

ALBANY, May 6.—When the Assembly met to-night the Senate sent a message asking concurrence in the Kilburn resolution providing that the report of the majority of the sub-committee appointed to investigate State prisons be sent to the Governor for action thereon.

Mr. Foley moved that the resolution be sent to the Ways and Means Committee. It was unjust, he said, to send a majority report to the Governor when a minority report was about to be made.

The motion to commit was opposed by Mr. Ainsworth and lost. The resolution was then concurred in.

When Mr. Gallagher tried to introduce the minority report of the committee, Mr. Nixon objected, stating that the report contained affidavits which had no relation to the investigation.

Mr. Ainsworth also objected to the reception of the report if it contained affidavits which were not a part of the case. He was a member of the sub-committee, but had not attended all the meetings.

After the two protests, Mr. Foley attacked the majority. It had no knowledge of all the contents of the report, and yet had sent a majority report upon the same matter to the Governor Mr. Foley asked for the reading of the report.

This the Clerk, after orders to that effect from the Chair, started to do. When he had reached the affidavits, Mr. Ainsworth asked if the facts were that the affidavits had not been presented to the committee.

Mr. Gallagher stated that the report did contain certain affidavits which he had attempted to have introduced before the committee, but he had not been granted proper recognition. He had ascertained after the committee had been in session for a short time, that it was strictly a partisan one.

"Then," said Mr. Ainsworth, "instead of the report telling of what did take place, it tells what ought to have taken place."

Mr. Gallagher replied that some of the affidavits had been offered to the committee, but rejected.

Mr. Ainsworth moved that the report be not received, but sent back to the minority committee, with instructions to make a proper report of what had actually taken place.

The offer of the minority report, Mr. Malby said, was the most extraordinary proceeding he had ever heard. The report really should contain nothing but the actual occurrences. It was sufficient that Senator Cantor should present his report in the Senate without Mr. Gallagher offering an unjust finding.

There had never been such gross disregard of the minority before, retorted Mr. Foley, as he called for the yeas and nays on the Ainsworth motion.

The motion to refer the minority report back was carried by a vote of 74 yeas to 17 nays—a party vote.

At the opening of the Senate session to-night Senator Kilburn called up the majority report of the special sub-committee that investigated the State prisons.

Senator Cantor objected, until the proper order was reached, and said it should not come up until the minority report was handed in.

Senator Kilburn stated he would call up the prison investigation matter to-morrow.

Assemblyman Gallagher's minority report says:

The investigation made by the majority is unworthy of serious consideration, for the reasons that it was conceived in a partisan spirit and executed along that same line; that the parties to whom the testimony reflects were not granted the right to be present in person or through counsel at the hearings held by the committee; that the sessions of the committee were executive only so far as prohibiting the admission of the officials at whom the charges made by disappointed and ignorant witnesses were aimed, and, finally, the methods employed by the committee are at variance with the expressed will of the majority of the Assembly in the investigation into the affairs of the City of Syracuse, as well as in the investigation of charges of bribery against certain Senators now being conducted in the City of New-York.

The majority in its report declares that the resolution creating the joint committee did not give the committee or its subordinates the right to employ counsel, and for that reason the subcommittee felt justified in denying counsel to the officials under investigation. This is a statement only half true. At Sing Sing, a lawyer, Lent by name, was hired to prepare a case against the prison, and was made a clerk to the committee. In the investigation into Dannemora Prison, the committee had the services of the Republican District Attorney of Clinton County, Wheeler by name, who drew affidavits and prepared the questions covering the examination of witnesses by the Chairman of the committee. But apart from the question of counsel, the majority's report gives no substantial reason for denying admission to the hearings to the executive heads of prisons, whom the testimony directly concerned. These men made courteous application, by no means insisting on counsel, but desiring to be present that they might help the committee to the truth, correcting any falsification of fact contributed by grieved, disappointed, and ignorant witnesses. A good part of the testimony taken by the committee emanated from convicts, and a premium, it seems to the minority member, was put upon the lying practices, and fickle consciences of this degraded class of men by the secret cloak which the committee threw around them.

Again, the report of the majority is a one-sided story. The testimony on which it assumes to base itself is a fabric, the threads of which are contributed almost entirely by partisan prejudice and desire, personal grievance, and desperate hope for substantial benefits. The majority of the committee has before it the spectacle of its acts contradicting its declarations. Although it was trumpeted that the session should be executive, although this was the answer given to the Wardens and others interested who desired to be present, and whose management and good reputations might be trifled with by frivolous witnesses, the Legislature will observe, if the testimony is read, that persons having no official connection with the committee were present during the examination of witnesses, and were retained in the room against the protest of the minority member. The instances particularly in which this is true are that of the lawyer, Lent, at Sing Sing; one Underhill, the Republican Controller's expert, and one Winegar, the Republican Controller's prison clerk at Auburn. It is also the fact that witnesses whose testimony did not entirely satisfy the Chairman of the committee have been bulldozed and insulted, and will make affidavit that such is the case. Anything and everything discreditable to the prisons, their methods, and their officials were eagerly sought for, but nothing was attempted which would give these parties the privilege of an explanation or a refutation. The official head of the Superintendent of Prisons was behind the star chamber policy of the majority, and decency, common courtesy, and honesty seemed to be swallowed in its blind partisanship.

So arranged were hearings, as to witnesses, that the minority member had no opportunity, on account of the expiration of the time for the sessions, to contradict misstatements in the testimony, or controvert certain testimony with the sworn word of equally reliable or more reliable parties. Plainly, to any honest mind, the majority did not want a fair, full, and true investigation for its own written report. The investigation was admittedly neither full nor free, and the fact that the accused were not permitted in person or through counsel to hear and defend accusations against them can never stamp the work of the committee with the impress of fairness.

Every point raised by the majority is, I think, satisfactorily controverted or explained in the discussion that follows in this report. Instances will be seen in which the findings of the majority are at variance with the testimony. Sworn affidavits of prominent citizens in the localities of the prisons will be found to thoroughly refute every charge that the majority has made.

The report contains affidavits of interested persons tending to show that the inventory of the prison taken by Hiram W. Babcock was probably done and that the meat furnished the prisons by him was of good quality, and at the market price.

Gen. Lathrop, the Superintendent of State Prisons, offers an affidavit to the effect that Smith never discussed the Auburn meat contract with him in the Spring of 1893. The report includes affidavits tending to show that the horse collar and brass transactions were entirely legitimate and proper.

The report continues:

But the important question to the State is: Have the books been honestly kept, or, which is the same thing, has there been any manipulation of figures on the public records by which the State has suffered a loss? Had the majority of the committee been fair, expert accountants would have been secured to test the truth of the question. So honest was Warden Stout about the matter that he offered to pay out of his own pocket the expenses of any experts the investigating committee would employ. He wanted the true conditions shown, but the majority would not accede to the suggestion. Thereupon the Warden undertook the work himself by selecting the two most expert accountants in Auburn, Charles J. Stupp and E. S. Newton, a Republican and a Democrat, who worked eleven days on the accounts and found them absolutely correct, and on the strength of their conclusions they have submitted sworn affidavits. It seems singular that with all the stories of extravagance in the purchase of supplies by the Warden of Auburn Prison, it remains a fact that the prison is less expensively run as to salaries of officials and the maintenance of prisoners than any like institution in the State.

Regarding Clinton Prison, the report says:

The majority report concerning Clinton Prison says that only the question of discipline has been investigated. The investigation was of a most superficial character, entirely partisan and without the broad purpose which should attend such a work. Only one side of the story was heard here, as well as at the other prisons. No attempt was made to examine the workings of the prisoners to observe the discipline. During the two hours the committee actually spent in Dannemora, all of the time was passed in the office, the Chairman of the committee going no further than the hall leading to the prison proper. It seems idle that laymen such as compose the committee should pass judgment on the discipline of an institution of the magnitude of Clinton Prison, and especially on the testimony of witnesses so badly informed as were the majority of those who appeared before the committee.

If the witnesses were not Republican in politics and expectant of reward, they were members of a political faction different to that in which Warden Thayer held membership, and had all, or nearly all, of them been discharged from the prison, not for political affiliation, but for clear violations of their duty as prison officials. If the majority of the committee entered on the investigation of Clinton Prison with proper motives, the circumstances are witnesses against them.

The Republican Party in Clinton County seems to have played a large part in this alleged investigation. So pronounced was the political atmosphere about the investigation as to convince, we think, any fair-minded man that it was undertaken for partisan benefits. In fact, the opinion is well founded that the majority of the committee wanted the political head of the Superintendent of the prisons. During the investigation the Republican leader of Clinton County, Congressman John Weaver, hovered constantly in the immediate neighborhood of the place of investigation; J. B. White, Chairman of the Republican Committee of the county, and by gossip a candidate for Warden, served most of the subpœnas, and by the affidavits of reputable men made insinuations, if not statements of reward, to witnesses that they would be cared for if their testimony was in the right way; Republicans served the rest of the subpœnas; and the Republican District Attorney took these witnesses in hand and drafted affidavits for their statements. Some of the witnesses confessed, in answer to questions, their desire for appointment in Dannemora Prison. Very little of the testimony is what the witnesses actually knew of their own knowledge.

The report concludes:

The conclusions of the committee are unfounded. The story heard by them was absolutely one sided. The other side was given no opportunity before the committee to reply to all the charges that were made. The Prison Department of this State is far from inefficient. So far as the minority could ascertain the prisons are well run. The State's interests seem to be better, at least as well, conserved, as at any time in the past.

Finally, it is the opinion of the minority, from the manner in which the investigation was conducted and the conclusions drawn in the majority report, that the investigation was undertaken and prosecuted entirely for partisan purposes.

DR. VEEDER TALKS ON AURORAS

What He Says of the Phenomena and the Possible Causes.

Dr. M. A. Veeder read a paper on the aurora borealis last night before the New-York Academy of Sciences, in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College.

Dr. Veeder said he was attracted to the subject of auroras twenty years ago, and has since kept regular tables of the results of observations of their comings and goings.

The mean average period of recurrence of auroral displays was found to be 27 days 6 hours and 56 minutes, or within four minutes of the time required by the sun to turn on its axis.

As the aurora only lasted from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, it followed that its appearance must be due to some definite position of the sun and not to spasmodic explosive shocks occurring at irregular times on the sun's disk.

Auroral displays usually began abruptly, and it was noticed that, at a time corresponding to the outburst in the heavens, there was a sharp deflection of the magnetic needle, showing signs of magnetic storms in the sun of great violence.

Sometimes the magnetic storms occurred at the regular auroral intervals of twenty-seven and a quarter days, without any appearance of aurora. In this case a violent thunderstorm often supplied the place of the northern lights.

Auroras were more frequent when the sun was over the equator, or in March and September, than when it had reached the solstice, in June and December.

Auroras were not diffused, like light and heat, but were localized. They were much more common, for example, in Pennsylvania than in Michigan. This must be because of their dependence upon magnetic disturbances, as magnetic tubes of force proceeded in straight lines without spreading.

Some observers had recently traced a connection between the new gas, argon, and the auroral phenomena, but Dr. Veeder did not dwell upon that aspect of his subject. He said, half jokingly, that perhaps the reason that auroras were so common in the Adirondack regions of New-York was because the mountains exhaled argon.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 6th day of May, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$90,848,513.19	
Gold bullion	49,553,919.39	
Total	$140,402,432.58	
Outstanding gold certificates	$48,814,959.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	76,410.00	
Total	$48,738,239.00	
Balance		*$91,664,193.58
Standard silver dollars	$344,496,465.00	
Silver bullion	598,777.32	
Total	$345,095,242.32	
Outstanding silver certificates	$330,642,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	7,631,375.00	
Total	$323,011,129.00	
Balance		22,084,113.32
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$25,474,166.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	123,987,305.25	
Total	$149,461,471.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	149,461,280.00	
Balance		191.25
United States notes	$78,116,231.32	
Outstanding currency certificates	38,045,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	420,000.00	
Total	$37,625,000.00	
Balance		40,491,231.32
Treasury notes of 1890	$27,102,577.00	
National bank notes	5,020,697.51	
Fractional silver coin	16,564,464.43	
Fractional currency	67.15	
Minor coin	1,240,642.96	
Deposits in national banks	15,846,542.40	
Bonds and interest paid	1,392,659.09	
Total	$67,167,950.54	
Less national bank 5 per cent. fund	$7,478,238.87	
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,171,237.31	
Disbursing officers' balances	23,149,438.56	
Post Office Department account	3,102,243.07	
Miscellaneous items	2,002,973.15	
Total	$41,904,130.96	
Balance		25,263,819.58
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$179,508,549.05

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$473,360.35	$2,473,152.45	$130,461,201.18
Internal revenue	637,315.78	2,264,185.08	122,905,721.85
Miscellaneous	58,393.80	351,006.19	12,816,024.05
Total	$1,169,059.93	$5,088,343.72	$265,682,947.08

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$143,000.00	$1,602,000.00	$52,874,456.75
War	195,000.00	449,000.00	44,191,688.12
Navy			24,916,521.84
Indians	9,000.00	73,000.00	8,882,728.69
Pensions	600,000.00	3,901,000.00	122,186,124.90
Interest	301,894.36	1,292,688.06	30,160,140.32
Total	$1,248,894.36	$7,317,688.06	$313,211,660.62
Excess of expenditures over receipts	79,834.43	2,229,344.84	47,528,713.54

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	$22,015.00	$11,281,470.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$84,673.50	291,774.50	10,852,946.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	To Date.	This Day.
United States notes (since 1879)	$271,518,336	$85,713
Treasury notes (since 1890)	73,913,648	9,750
Total	$345,431,984	$95,463

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Cheap Grain Transportation on the Railroads Injuring Canal Boatmen.

CANAL CANNOT COMPETE WITH RAIL

The Boatmen Eager for a Conference with the Railroad Men—Cars Carrying Grain for Less than 3 Cents a Bushel.

Canal boatmen in Buffalo are complaining that they cannot get any business, because of the extremely low rates at which some of the railroad lines in this State are carrying grain to the seaboard. Efforts are making to secure a conference of representative railroad men and canal men, in order that some sort of an arrangement may be reached by which the canal boatmen can make a living.

The grain traffic thus far diverted from the Erie Canal has chiefly been taken by the New-York Central and Erie Roads. Very few canalboats have been loaded in Buffalo lately, but many heavily-loaded grain trains have been sent East over each of the railroads named.

The boatmen say that they cannot handle the grain for less than 3 cents, but the railroads are believed to be carrying it for 2½ and 2⅝ cents. Such competition, it is averred, will soon drive every boatman out of business, and make the Erie Canal practically a useless waterway. The cooler-headed of the boatmen reject the suggestion that the railroads are deliberately trying to drive them out of business, and are eager for a conference, which, they think, will lead to a better understanding of the situation.

In view of the general dullness in eastbound freight traffic, the railroad lines are apparently reaching out for such business as they can get, and at such prices as they can command. The fact that the canal boatmen are so severely damaged, the railroad men argue, is but an unfortunate incident of the bad condition of the grain traffic.

SUSQUEHANNA AND WESTERN.

President Borg's Road Has Not Been Bought by Delaware and Hudson.

Two important denials of rumors relating to the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad were made from authoritative sources yesterday. The report that the aforesaid road had been, or was about to be, acquired by the Delaware and Hudson was unreservedly contradicted at the offices of the last-named company. President R. M. Olyphant said that he knew nothing of any such transaction.

Simon Borg declared that he had not resigned the Presidency of the Susquehanna and Western, and did not intend to resign unless compelled to do so by prolonged ill health. Mr. Borg said further: "I have not sold any part of my holdings of Susquehanna securities, and intend to maintain my interest in the property."

New Line from Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 6.—Steps are being taken which if successful will bring this place nearer New-York in traveling time and will place the city in a position in which she can rival the resorts further north. The first steps will be the building of twenty miles of railroad from this place to Long Beach. The property owners will not only give the land, but will build the road on condition that the Pennsylvania Railroad agrees to operate it after it is built. If the negotiations under way are successful the road will be commenced within a short time.

This is all contemplated in the immediate future, but residents of this place think that once this road is running it will not be long before the road is extended to connect with the New-York and Long Branch Road, making a through and direct route to New-York.

There is also a proposition to build a trolley road over much the same route to connect Atlantic City with Egg Harbor City and the small towns along the coast.

Reading Litigation.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Demurrers were to-day filed in the United States Circuit Court for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, Coal and Iron Companies, and Thomas McKean, a Reading bondholder, the latter being permitted to intervene as a defendant in the proceedings to the suit in equity brought by the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, as trustee, to foreclose the Reading's general mortgage. The demurrers, which are of the same character, contend that the bill in equity does not show that the railroad company, after demand had been made in writing, "omitted, neglected, or refused" to pay the interest on the general mortgage. Late in the day the Reading receivers also filed a demurrer.

Receiver for a Long Island Road.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday counsel moved for the appointment of a receiver for the Long Island City and Newtown Railroad Company.

The Long Island Loan and Trust Company, as trustee for the bondholders, is foreclosing a $100,000 mortgage against the company.

Justice Bartlett said he would appoint as receiver Lucien N. Manley, who had already been appointed receiver by Justice Cullen in another suit by the Rochester Car Works for $3,000. He would not appoint the receiver until after a consultation with Justice Cullen.

Not Entitled to Interest.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Missouri Pacific Railroad Company sued the United States and got judgment against it in the sum of $130,196.98. An appropriation to pay the judgment was made by Congress, the amount to be "in full satisfaction of the judgment." The company took the money pursuant to the terms of the act and then brought suit for interest. The Court of Claims decided that it was not entitled to interest, and the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, through Justice Shiras affirmed that decision.

East-Bound Freight Shipments.

The total shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, west-bound, were 53,285 tons, as against 61,408 tons the week before and 55,779 tons a year ago. The Pittsburg and Fort Wayne carried 10,625 tons, the Erie 8,126 tons, the Lake Shore 7,980 tons, the Pan Handle 7,517 tons, Nickel Plate 5,699 tons, Wabash 4,577 tons, Michigan Central 3,062 tons, Baltimore and Ohio 1,997 tons, Great Western 1,964 tons, and Big Four 1,768 tons.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The report of the Union Railway Company of New-York for the quarter ended March 31 was filed with the State Railroad Commission in Albany yesterday. It shows: Gross earnings from operations, $88,961; operating expenses, $58,521; net earnings, $30,440; other income, $249; gross income, $30,689; fixed charges, $31,204; deficit, $515; cash on hand, $12,871; profit and loss, (surplus,) $165,021. The deficit for the corresponding quarter last year was $24,419.

Chancellor McGill granted a temporary injunction, in Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, restraining the Consolidated Traction Company from crossing the tracks of the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railroad, at Arlington Station. The Chancellor said he would

DECIDED AGAINST THE CITY

AN ISSUE FAVORABLE TO INDICTED EX-PARK COMMISSIONERS.

John Slattery Wins His Suit for Payment for Work Under the $1,000,000 Appropriation—New Trial Denied.

A civil case of peculiar interest because of its bearing on the indictments found recently against ex-Park Commissioners Clausen, Tappen, and Straus, was tried yesterday before Justice Patterson in the Supreme Court.

The issue was most favorable to the ex-Commissioners, and would seem to indicate that nothing will ever come of the indictments which charge Messrs. Clausen, Tappen, and Straus with a misdemeanor in expending without a public letting, the $1,000,000 appropriated last year for work for the unemployed.

The case on trial was brought by John Slattery against the city. Slattery claimed $960, with interest, under an order given to him by the Superintendent of Parks and the Commissioners for drilling holes and blasting rocks and furnishing derricks to the city.

It was not denied by the city that the order had been given, nor was it claimed that the work had not been done properly, or that the price was not a fair one. The simple defense was that the Commissioners should have advertised for bids, as the entire work done by Slattery under this and other orders amounted to $9,000, and that in not doing so they had failed to comply with the law.

This really raised the issue involved in the indictments, and counsel for the Commissioners, De Lancey Nicoll and Einstein & Townsend, watched the trial of the case very closely.

Secretary Burns of the Park Board and Superintendent of Parks Parsons testified that the work done by Slattery was undertaken to employ labor that could not be put to work until the holes were drilled; or, in other words, the labor done by Slattery was simply preparatory to the work that is to follow, and which had to be done by the men whose distress was to be relieved.

L. Laflin Kellogg, counsel for the plaintiff, asked that the court direct a verdict for the plaintiff under the law in the case, but Justice Patterson said there might be some questions of fact involved, and sent the case to the jury.

The jury returned a verdict for the full amount, $1,016, for the plaintiff.

A motion made by ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel Hawke, who appeared as special counsel for the city, for a new trial was denied on all grounds.

The decision of the jury involves the validity of several hundred thousand dollars' worth of contracts that were given in the same way.

ACCUSED OF SELLING A DECISION.

Referee Langbein Denies Serious Charges Made in Court.

Ex-State Senator George F. Langbein was charged in open court yesterday with having sold to the highest bidder a decision in a case in which he sat as referee.

The charge was made before Chief Justice Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, by T. M. Tyng, a lawyer, who has an office in the Potter Building.

Mr. Tyng appeared in court as the representative of Alexander Thain, who was counsel for Joseph Moore. Some time ago Mr. Moore was sued by William J. Reynolds to foreclose a mechanic's lien on some city work for which Moore had the contract. The case was sent to ex-Senator Langbein as referee.

The referee's report, which was in favor of Reynolds, came up yesterday before Chief Justice Daly for confirmation. Mr. Tyng urged that the report be set aside on the ground that ex-Senator Langbein's decision was not in favor of the person who, in the referee's opinion, had won on the issues.

"When the trial closed," declared Mr. Tyng, "Langbein's decision was for sale. It was sold to the party that was willing to pay the referee's stenographer an exorbitant sum of money for his services. The decision was offered to us on those terms, and we refused. It was then offered to our opponent on the same terms, and he accepted them. The conceded facts admit of no other inference."

In reviewing the facts, Mr. Tyng said that a Mrs. Coale was engaged as stenographer at the rate of 35 cents a folio for three copies of the minutes. Mrs. Coale was present at three sessions before the referee, Mr. Tyng said, at the last of which she was discharged by Langbein, and it was said that her place would be taken by a Mr. Osborn, the referee's stenographer.

Mr. Osborn's appointment, Mr. Tyng continued, was made without consulting counsel in the case, and he declared that Mrs. Coale was discharged "because she would not turn over a portion of the fees to the referee." It was said that Mrs. Coale offered to do the work at a reduced rate, but the offer was not accepted, and to Osborn, Mr. Tyng said, was given the full amount originally charged by Mrs. Coale.

Mr. Tyng then asserted that on March 13 Mr. Langbein sent for Mr. Thain, counsel for Moore, and announced that the case had been decided in Moore's favor. He presented Mr. Thain with a bill for $326.54 for stenographer's fees and demanded settlement of the bill from Thain, as counsel for the successful party. The referee, it is said, claimed to be personally liable for the payment of Osborn's bill. Thain declined to pay the bill, as he considered it excessive, and refused to have any dealings with the referee. Later he saw Osborn and offered to pay him Moore's share of the bill.

"The next we heard of the matter," Mr. Tyng concluded, "was the service on April 9 of a copy of a report in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with costs, stating that Reynolds had paid the $326.54 due the stenographer."

James Kearney, who appeared for ex-Senator Langbein, denied the charges, which, he said, were mere insinuations, and did not give the language claimed to have been used by the ex-Senator.

In an affidavit, which was read, ex-Senator Langbein said that the charge that he offered to sell, change, or alter his opinion was "false, malicious, and vindictive." He said that an examination of the evidence and the opinion filed by him would satisfy the court that his opinion was right and was based upon the law and the evidence in the case.

The court adjourned the further hearing of the case until 2 o'clock to-morrow.

RELIEF FOR SALVATORE CANTONI

Miss Elsa Forster Restrained from Suing the Wall Street Banker.

Salvatore Cantoni, the well-known Wall Street banker, is at last to have freedom from suing Miss Elsa Forster and from being sued by her.

Mr. Cantoni has had a lively time of it before reaching this, to him, highly satisfactory condition of things. He is a member of the Stock Exchange, and has offices at 25, 35, and 49 Wall Street.

The General Term of the Superior Court handed down a decision yesterday affirming an order granting a permanent injunction restraining Elsa Forster from suing Mr. Cantoni.

Mr. Cantoni was charged by Miss Forster with "being the father of certain children," and with having promised to marry her and to make provision for her in the event of his death.

The charges and other allegations were denied by Mr. Cantoni, who said that they were absolutely false; but, to avoid scandal and secure peace, he made a settlement with Miss Forster, and she agreed to release all claims upon him.

An agreement was executed on May 21, 1892, by which Miss Forster accepted a large sum of money and released Mr. Cantoni. About two weeks later Miss Forster brought a suit against Mr. Cantoni in the Supreme Court to recover $250,000 damages. This action was discontinued upon Mr. Cantoni giving the plaintiff $6,000, and again she signed an agreement, it is asserted, not to prosecute any legal proceedings against Mr. Cantoni.

Miss Forster let Mr. Cantoni alone until March 9, 1894, when she brought another action, in the Superior Court, to recover $170,000 damages. By way of defense, Mr. Cantoni set up a general denial, and, in addition, brought a suit in the Equity Term of the Superior Court, in which he asked that Miss Forster be compelled to carry out her contract not to sue him, and applied for an injunction restraining her from prosecuting him. This injunction was granted.

The decision of the General Term, delivered by Justice Freedman, holds that Mr. Cantoni has reasonable cause to believe his suit will be maintained, and has more than a mere defense to Miss Forster's suit in the agreement she is said to have signed.

A FRENCH MAID CAUSED TROUBLE

Judge McAdam Will Try to Reconcile Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Simon.

Judge McAdam of the Superior Court will have a particularly interesting session to-day in his court in his favorite rôle as a domestic peacemaker.

He will try to bring about a reconciliation between Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Simon, whose troubles have occupied considerable space in the newspapers.

Sigmund Simon is a wealthy retired clothier, and his wife is a daughter of Michael Sampter, one of the richest wholesale clothiers in America.

The pair lived until about three months ago at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

They would probably be still living happily together had not a meddling French maid caused a misunderstanding that resulted in Mrs. Simon leaving her husband and returning to her father's home. The French maid did not please Mr. Simon. He considered her too forward, and, without consulting his wife, he discharged the maid. Then, it is said, Mrs. Simon told her husband that, unless the maid were reinstated, she would leave also. Mr. Simon would not give in, and Mrs. Simon carried out her threat.

Mr. Simon brought suit in the Superior Court for separation. This suit is now pending and was called for trial yesterday before Judge McAdam. Counsel for Mrs. Simon asked for an adjournment upon the ground that the French maid, whose testimony was necessary, was in Switzerland.

A. H. Hummel, counsel for Mr. Simon, said that his client had recently sent one of his children to Mrs. Simon with a letter to the effect that he was ready to have her return and thus settle their trouble, and that Mrs. Simon refused to return to her husband.

Mrs. Simon's lawyer said that Simon's conduct was not such as to give much weight to his attempt to bring about a reconciliation.

"I will test the sincerity of this couple's willingness to settle their difficulties," declared Judge McAdam. "Bring them before me to-morrow and I will try and bring about a reconciliation."

Counsel agreed to produce their respective clients before the Judge.

CHARGE TO THE MAY GRAND JURY

Recorder Goff Says Its Members Were Not Chosen to Set the World Aright.

Recorder Goff waxed somewhat facetious in charging the May Grand Jury, which was empaneled yesterday. He said, among other things:

"You are not chosen jurors to set society aright, and you must not think you are to set the world aright. You are to investigate and to examine into the commission of crime. You are here for the term only, and it is not your duty to carry out any reforms you think should be made. In your capacity as jurors you are, as I might say, lay Judges for one month, whose duty it is to examine into all charges where crime is charged.

"I charge you that you must not indict in cases where money is to be collected by such indictment. There is a heavy calendar for the coming month. There are 144 persons indicted now in the Tombs, and there are awaiting indictment 108 other prisoners, making a total of 252."

The members of the Grand Jury are:

James W. O'Brien, cigars, 310 West Thirty-third Street and 280 Broadway, foreman; Herman Bendix, underwear, 762 Broadway; George S. Baxter, teas, 35 Wall Street; Edmund L. Morrefield, hotel, 904 Broadway; Albert I. Hyde, no business, 10 West Forty-seventh Street; Cornelius Pelton, Jr., merchant, 63 Bethune Street; Robert C. Brown, cigars, 21 Murray Street; Harser J. Purdy, no business, of 146 East Thirty-eighth Street; Lucien L. Libmann, paper stock, 191 South Fifth Avenue; John J. Brennan, real estate, 15 Cortlandt Street; Thomas R. Knox, notary, 817 Broadway; George W. Means, banker, 15 Wall Street; Michael Hicks, 147 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; Samuel H. Vandewater, real estate, 67 Liberty Street; Leman A. Allier, millinery, 734 Broadway; Joseph Walker, banker, 35 Wall Street; Thomas D. De Witt, coal, 434 East Thirty-ninth Street; Moses I. Mendel, furnishings, 242 Grand Street; Edward Browning, merchant, 408 Broome Street; Daniel H. Smith, butter, 11 Broad Street, Franklin Acker, merchant, 151 West Seventy-seventh Street; James W. Clarke, merchant, 41 White Street; Louis F. Fechtman, merchant, 182 Canal Street.

DIVORCES NOT TO BE HAD EASILY

Justice Lawrence Gives a Warning in the Case of Wunsch vs. Wunsch.

Persons in quest of a divorce will have to come with good evidence before Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court if they want a decree.

The Justice made this plain yesterday in the case of Wunsch against Wunsch.

Gilbert Gisella, who naïvely described himself as "a friend of both parties," swore he met Mrs. Wunsch at a Brooklyn resort and maintained improper relations with her. Frank Mangetta, also "a friend of both parties," swore that he witnessed the meeting.

The attorney for the husband thereupon said, with a confident smile and a complacent air:

"That is our case, your Honor."

"Is that all the evidence you have?" asked Justice Lawrence.

"Does not your Honor think that is sufficient?" said the attorney, with a genial look.

"No, I do not," was the blunt answer, "and I will give you no decree on such evidence. These fellows swear alike, but who corroborates them? There seems to be an idea that a judgment for divorce is of as little importance as a judgment on a promissory note."

"Will your Honor put it off until this afternoon?" asked the attorney. "Then I will have more evidence."

"No, I will not do that, either. You may as well know that you get no decrees here unless your evidence is good and strong."

The case went over until next Monday.

SEEKING GARCIA'S RELEASE.

Writ of Habeas Corpus in the Case of the Chinese-Spanish Child.

Louis Steckler, a Temple Court lawyer, appeared before Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, and filed a petition in behalf of José Garcia Check Ho Wan for a writ of habeas corpus to compel the Gerry Society to produce in court the body of Manuela Garcia, nine years old, his cousin, who, while en route from Havana to China, was seized in this city by the agents of the Gerry Society about two weeks ago. The writ is returnable on May 9.

The child is the daughter of a Chinese father and a Spanish mother. She had been in the custody of her father in Havana for the last five years, and was going, in charge of her cousin, to China to be educated. The parents have been separated for five years.

The girl was traveling on a passport issued by the Consul General of the Empire of China, duly vised by the United States Consul at Havana. Owing to a clerical error, Manuela had been described in the passport as the petitioner's daughter, and on the ship's passenger list as his cousin.

The petition alleges that the child has been illegally restrained of her liberty, in violation of her rights as a subject of the Emperor of China.

Papers in the case were served on Superintendent Jenkins of the Gerry Society.

OTTO JUNKERMAN WANTS HIS SON

He Says the Juvenile Asylum Authorities Threaten to Send the Boy West.

Otto Junkerman of 303 First Avenue had a bad boy, Julius, and sent him to the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

Now Mr. Junkerman is very sorroy that he did anything of the kind, and he has invoked the aid of the courts in an effort to get the boy back.

Junkerman obtained from Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court yesterday writs of certiorari and habeas corpus for the purpose of compelling the asylum to produce his son in court and show cause why the boy should not be placed in his custody.

Mr. Junkerman is engaged as the receiving clerk at the Vaudeville Club. Julius disobeyed him in June, 1893, and as a punishment Junkerman had him committed to the Juvenile Asylum, expecting to get him out within a short time. When he went to the asylum some time ago and demanded that the boy be given back to him, the authorities refused to surrender him. Mr. Junkerman again went to the asylum on Thursday, and asked that the boy be discharged. He then received information, he declares, from the officers of the asylum that it was the intention of the institution to send the boy to strangers out West. He asserts that such a proceeding on the part of the asylum would be unjust and unwarranted.

JUSTICE BOLTE MUST PAY.

Many Court Proceedings Over an Old Ice Bill.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday handed down a decision directing Civil Justice Herman Bolte to pay a judgment obtained against him in the City Court several years ago for $72, the amount of an ice bill due Israel O. Blake.

After the judgment was entered against him, it was alleged, Justice Bolte declined to settle, and after an examination in supplementary proceedings, he was ordered by Justice Fitzsimons to pay the amount of the judgment out of his salary. This Justice Bolte failed to do, and an order committing him for contempt was issued, but before it was enforced, Justice Bolte appealed to the General Term of the City Court. The General Term of the City Court sustained both the order to pay and the order of commitment.

Again Justice Bolte appealed, this time to the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, which has just decided that Bolte must pay the judgment, with costs, as decided by the City Court, but that the order of commitment must be vacated, Judge Giegerich delivered the opinion.

It was said by Justice Bolte's lawyer yesterday that he would again appeal the case.

The Holland Trust Company Wins.

Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision denying the motion of John M. Taylor to continue an injunction temporarily granted against the Holland Trust Company.

The company was acting as trustee, and the injunction was to restrain it from disposing of 600 bonds of the Manhattan Electric Light Company, which it held as security for the payment of 500 bonds of the Thomson-Houston Electric Light Company.

Taylor was the owner of two of the bonds, and his desire was to get a judgment for an accounting from the trustees, who, he alleged, had violated the conditions of the trust. The defendant, on the other hand, said that the whole trouble was over $100, and that Taylor, who had been offered $1,050 for his holdings, had demanded $1,150, which had been refused him. He then brought this action. The company alleges that Taylor cannot be injured in any way, and that he is amply secured.

The Judge agreed with the defendants, and refused to continue the injunction.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—The Piqua Club Association, which controls the New Manhattan Athletic Club, is charged with being in financial difficulties to such an extent that the association has been brought into court, and an order has been granted by Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court requiring Cornelius Cotheal, Henry Edwards, George W. Byram, Charles I. Bolles, Richard D. Schell and J. Grattan McMahon, who claim to constitute the Board of Directors, to show cause why they should not be enjoined from acting as Directors of the association or amending the by-laws of the association in any manner. The order to show cause contains a temporary injunction restraining these persons from acting as Directors of the association or transferring any shares of stock which they may hold to each other, but allows Manager Bolles to continue the ordinary business of the club, in co-operation with Horace H. Mitchell, who is also one of the Board of Directors.

—In the United States Circuit Court Judge Lacombe yesterday appointed Rastus S. Ransom referee to hear and determine all the issues in the action of Tattersalls of London against William Easton, the corporation's agent in this city, for an accounting.

—The application of William H. Kilgannon for a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Police Commissioners to appoint him as patrolman on probation has been denied by Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Supreme Court of the United States:

No. 103—Mary White, et al. vs. William J. Miller, executor, &c., et al.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—Decree reversed with costs and cause remanded with directions to proceed in accordance with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

No. 283—The Pacific Railroad, appellant, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion byJustice Shiras.

No. 270—John Simpson vs. The steamer Oregon, &c., and

No. 273—The Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, appellant, vs. The Claire Mackenzie.—Appeals from the Circuit Court for the District of Oregon.—Decree reversed with costs to the original libellant, as against the steamer Oregon, and with costs to the Oregon, as against the intervenors, and cause remanded for further proceedings in conformity with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

No. 277—The Corporation of the Catholic Bishop of Nesqually in Washington Territory vs. John Gibbon et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the Dictric of Washington.—Decree affirmed. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

No. 279—Ellen Glenwood, administrator, vs. The Marietta Chair Company.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Gray.

No. 871—M. L. Johnson, Captain United States Navy, vs. David B. Sayre.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia.—Order reversed with costs and cause remanded with directions to remand Sayre to custody. Opinion by Justice Gray.

No. 17—Benjamin Rich et al. vs. Tamilin Braxton et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of West Virginia.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

No. 20—Jacob M. Ball et al. vs. A. Schroder et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of California.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Field.

No. 199—John D. Beardsley vs. The Arkansas and Louisiana Railway Company.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas.—Dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

No. 200—Mansfield Scott Keys et al vs. The Eureka Consolidated Mining Company.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of California.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

No. 951—W. F. Saward vs. Arthur A. Denny et al., as executors, &c.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Washington. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The following cases were advanced for hearing:

No. 705—The Berwind-White Coal Mining Company vs. The steamer Kate, &c.

No. 877—The United States vs. The City of Santa Fe, January 1, 1896.

No. 544—Daniel A. Bucklin vs. The United States.

No. 961—Daniel A. Buckley vs. The United States.

No. 956—Dank Swearingen vs. The United States.

No. 980—George L. Wheeler vs. The United States.

No. 986—Dennis Davis vs. The United States.

No. 972—Charles L. Borgemeyer, administrator, &c., vs. William Idler et al.—Motions to dismiss or affirm denied for want of a printed record.

No. 997—Edward E. O'Brien vs. Brice Allan Miller et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the second circuit granted.

No. 992—Marion County Tex., vs. W. N. Coles & Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the fifth circuit denied.

No. 935—O. W. Rash vs. John W. S. Farley.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky. Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Emert vs. Missouri, No. 120, on the docket for the present term.

No. 350—The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Company vs. P. Johnson & Son.—In error to the Court of Coleman County, Texas. Judgment reversed, with costs, on authority of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Company vs. Helfley and Lewis. No. 255—On the docket for the present term, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of the court in that case.

No. 915—John G. Moore vs. Joseph S. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.—Leave granted to file an additional brief herein on motion of J. M. Wilson for the appellant.

No. 893—Charles Pollock, appellant, vs. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company et al., and No. 894—Lewis H. Hyde, appellant, vs. The Continental Trust Company of the City of New-York et. al.—Argument commenced by William S. Guthrie for the appellants, and continued by Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the United States.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

145—Westinghouse Air Brake Company vs. New-York Air Brake Company.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 1 P. M. Calendar of customs appeals.

473—Kaskel & Kaskel vs. United States. 1359—Wertheimer & Co. vs. same. 534—J. Widd & Co. vs. same. 1323—Henry Zimmern & Co. vs. same. 262—Norlinger vs. same. 110—Boker & Co. vs. same. 115—Wiebusch & Hilger vs. same. 337—Lawson & Dyman vs. same. 376—Einstein, Wolff & Co. vs. same. 375—James F. White & Co. vs. same. 1230—American Trading Company vs. same. 2149—Ross vs. same. 2150—Dickson vs. same. 645—Mayer vs. same. 929—Methson & Co. vs. same. 736—Quackenbusch vs. same. 1278—Glaenzer & Co. vs. same. 480—United States vs. R. C. Hahn & Co. 481—United States vs. R. C. Hahn & Co. 1067—James F. White & Co. vs. United States. 1896—A. Kastor & Brothers vs. same. 715—Charles Ahrenfeld & Son vs. same. 1380—F. W. Stemmier & Co. vs. same. 517—Jaffray & Co. vs. same. 1368—United States vs. Jacquin. 1192—Hughes Fawcett vs. United States. 1138—Semon Bache & Co. vs. same. 1455—Oppenheimer vs. same. 2125—Weller & Knight vs. same. 2107—Murphy & Co. vs. same. 1892—R. J. Goodwin & Sons vs. same. 1228—A. A. Vantine & Co. vs. same. 1078—A. J. Woodruff & Co. vs. same. 2172—A. L. Simon & Co. vs. same. 1261—Walker vs. same. 1294—United States vs. A. J. Hague & Co. 1386—Ottenheimer Brothers vs. United States. 627—Dominici & Marino vs. same. 1801—Kent vs. same. 1252—Spielman & Co. vs. same. 1727—Werthelmer & Co. vs. same. 1676—Fletcher vs. same. 1670—Herter Brothers vs. same. 1818—United States vs. Lindheim. 1100—United States vs. Snows United States Sample Express Company. 1721—United States vs. H. Wolff & Co. 2152—United States vs. Frankels Sons. 2158—B. Altman & Co. vs. United States. 1468—Brown, Draper & Co. vs. same. 1742—Charles Zim & Co. vs. same. 1106—E. M. Knox vs. same. 1384—Henry Newman & Co. vs. same. 1577—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company vs. same. 1200—Keller & Co. vs. same. 1285—Hitchcock vs. same. 1251—Thebaud Brothers vs. same. 1399—Bloomingdale Brothers vs. same. 1401—S. Oppenheimer & Levy vs. same. 1740—Ducas & Co. vs. same. 1126—Sussfeld, Lorach & Co. vs. same. 1800—United States vs. Hensel. 1732—Foppes & Partisch vs. United States. 958—Stern Brothers vs. same. 1905—United States vs. Rathbone. 1744—Sutmenthal & Boas vs. United States. 1075—Rosenstein Brothers vs. same. 2154—Ignatz Strauss & Co. vs. same. 1046—Van Horne vs. same. 1306—Union Rattan Manufacturing Company vs. same. 1473—Semon Bache & Brothers vs. same. 1981—Semon Bache & Co. vs. same. 1072—Cochrane vs. same. 1972—Stern Brothers vs. same. 749—Paturzo vs. same. 878—C. V. Pustau & Co. vs. same. 1061—Blumenthal & Boas vs. same. 1219—J. Fitzpatrick & Co. vs. same. 1894—United States vs. Sweetser. 1942—Abegg vs. United States. 744—Herman vs. same. 644—Foulds vs. same. 1723—Eichler vs. same. 1835—Blumenthal vs. same. 981—White vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Held in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Equity Calendar.—80—American Pneumatic Tool Company vs. Fisher. 23—Watson vs. Murry. 16—Collins vs. Gleason. 28—Haworth vs. Starke. 32—Electric Car Company vs. Curtis Electric Manufacturing Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Court opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

114—Ullman vs. Steamship Flintshire. 115—Reliance Marine Insurance Company vs. New-York & Cuba Mail Steamship Company. 116—Hawley vs. Steamship Normania. 117—Bacus vs. Steamship Manhasset. 85—Hutchinson vs. Wilson. 118—Switzerland Marine Insurance Company vs. Steamship Flamborough. 48—American Sugar Refining Company vs. Steamship Indian Prince. 124—Scott vs. Beaverwyk Tow Company. 125—Olsen vs. The Mayor, &c. 126—Fisher vs. Tug H. A. Crawford and Barge Blanche L. 128—Dailey vs. The Mayor, &c. 129—Hoboken Ferry Company vs. Tugs J. Y. Hall and A. J. White. 130—Morris vs. Tug H. A. Crawford and Barge Blanche L. 131—Bressette vs. Tug H. A. Crawford and Barge J. S. Thompson. 132—Hall vs. Ferryboat Paunpeck and Tug A. J. White.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

14—Frisbie vs. Averell. 36—People ex. rel. Redfield vs. Murray. 42—Matter of Baldwin. 43—Sherman vs. Grinnell. 50—Dillon vs. Commercial Cable Company. 51—Clason vs. Keogh. 52—Hoffman vs. New-York Elevated Railway Company. 60—Kenney vs. Second Avenue R. R. Company. 61—Bryant vs. Ondraks. 65—Matter of Callahan. 66—King vs. Metropolitan Elevated R. R. Company. 68—Farrell vs. New-York Elevated R. R. Company. 69—Church vs. Same. 75—Cohen vs. Metropolitan Elevated R. R. Company. 77—DeLong vs. De Long Hook and Eye Company. 79—Mitchell vs. Keene. 80—Ennis vs. Gray. 86—Work vs. Tibbets. 88—Driggs vs. Dean. 90—Moore vs. Potter. 91—New-York Board of Fire Underwriters vs. Metropolitan Lloyds of New-York. 92—Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway vs. Union Trust Company.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Friedrich vs. Plath. 2—Moward & Co. vs. Gallatin. 8—Henck vs. Davison.

Class IV.—4—Irving vs. Irving. 5—Wasserman vs. Sharp. 6—Asch vs. Sharp.

Class VI.—7—Scholl vs. Walsh.

Class VII.—8—Stern vs. Schoenbern. 9—Munroe vs. Lavino. 10—Fliess vs. Treadwell and Harirs Baking Company. 11—D'Hauteville and Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 12—Roth vs. Ledman.

Class VIII.—13—Ungaro vs. Watkinson. 14—Bezozi vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 15—Cohen vs. Moss. 16—Plaut vs. Newman. 17—Matter of Warburton. 18—Jones & Co. vs. Fowlers Rice Company. 19—Rinaldo vs. Cowen. 20—Laino vs. Frank. 21—Elliott vs. Snyder. 22—Donan vs. Taylor. 23—Miller vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 24—Niedenhammer vs. Collins. 25—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Company. 26—Stanfield vs. Knickerbocker Trust Company. 27—Reilly vs. The Mayor, &c. 28—Maddigan vs. The Mayor, &c. 29—Mendelsohn vs. the Mayor, &c. 30—Martens-Turner Company vs. Mackintosh. 31—Kupfenberg vs. Kupfenberg. 32—People, &c., vs. National Mutual Life Insurance Company. 33—Elliot vs. Burnham. 34—Lee vs. Timken. 35—Salmon vs. Husted. 36—Carpenter vs. Marx. 37—Little vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company. 38—Somner vs. Sebastian Somner Company. 39—Yosseler vs. Jones. 40—Cohen vs. Cohen. 41—Pratt vs. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. 42—Moriarty vs. Fitch.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Demurrer.—2416—Repetto vs. The Mayor, &c. Divorce.—3915—Boelsen vs. Boelsen.

Law and Fact.—2213—Crosby vs. Workingman's Co-operative Association. 2175—Zwinge vs. Kohn. 2182—Same vs. Thall. 2776—Densmore vs. Hall. 2166—Graham vs. Graham. 1068—Brown vs. Central National Bank. 2294—Finn vs. Lally. 2818—Exhorn vs. Exhorn. 2886—Yoelin vs. Hall. 2277—Jarvis vs. Brennan. 2410—Stone vs. Cohn. 2430—Man vs. Cromwell. 643—Yorhis vs. Frost. 707—Same vs. same. 639—Frost vs. Friendship Manufacturing Company. 2639—Gregan vs. Buchanan. 2227—Fera vs. Taylor. 1974—Oehm vs. Leibinger. 2313—Ross vs. State Trust Company. 2418—Iron Mait Chemical Company vs. Morrissey. 2328—Clark vs. Farrell. 2226—Gilsey vs. Ingersoll. 2301—Clarkin vs. Margovitz. 2314—Klenke vs. Braker. 1951—Orange National Bank vs. McKeever.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until May 13.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

3365—Hamilton vs. Brennan. 31195—Page vs. French. 3226—Hoegs vs. Kuschewsky. 2413—Elseman vs. Helm. 1932—Beatty vs. Sheridan. 3212—Heron vs. Seitz. 3254—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Gans. 1959—Berg vs. Parsons. 2940—Jackson vs. Press Publishing Company. 1371—Rotschild vs. Rio Grande and Western Railroad Company. 608—McPherren vs. Homan. 848—Silverman vs. Fretz. 6167—Prior vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad. 3268—Irving vs. Southern Pacific Company. 3267—Coombs vs. Robinson Baker Advertising Bureau. 3306—Bain vs. Kane. 3307—Bain vs. Kane. 1655—Rittenhouse vs. Dennis. 2372—Quintard vs. Calef. 2827—Hogan vs. Altman.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3408.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until May 20.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Bookstaver, P. J.; Bischoff and Pryor, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30.

37—Dater vs. Fletcher. 88—Miller vs. Altieri. 48—Sheffield Farms Company vs. Burr. 50—Balz vs. Shaw. 68—Roth vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 69—Scofield vs. Warren. 70—Lamb vs. O'Reilly. 71—Goodman vs. Ricciadona. 72—The Mayor, &c., vs. Bigelow. 73—Clark vs. Greenfield. 74—Thomas-Roberts-Stevenson Company vs. Tucker. 76—Kiernan vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 77—Miller vs. Lawrence. 78.—Romaine vs. Bacon Lithographic Company. 79—Reddin vs. Lawlor. 80—Caldwell vs. Erie Transfer. 8—Nicoll vs. Clark. 82—Gordon vs. Lane. 83—Kidder vs. Jones. 84—Gallagher vs. Stevenson Brewing Company.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

5—Mason vs. Dutcher. 10—Rubenstein vs. Hurwitz.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1158—Davis vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Company No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

254—Hegeman vs. Manhattan Railway Company et al. 255—Same vs. same. 280—Well vs. same. 320—Wendel vs. same. 160—Brand vs. same. 161—Same vs. same. 164—Christofer vs. same. 128—Stimmel vs. same.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

781—Solimitzky vs. Solimitzky. 846—Newman vs. Kelly. 847—Cohen vs. Platt. 848—Bechtile vs. Wertheimer. 856—Winterfield vs. Winterfield.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. From special term. Case on.

498—Sturn vs. Rosendorf. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1828—Austen vs. Platen. 481—Schmidt vs. Standard Gas Light Company. 999—New River Mineral Company vs. McNeal Pipe and F. Company. 1190—Cortis vs. O'Donnell. 1231—Schoen vs. Wagner. 1228—Knuttgen vs. Otis Bros. & Co. 1027—McNeally vs. Richmond Paper Manufacturing Company. 672—Krick vs. R. B. Douglas Manufacturing Company. 1615—Steiner vs. Fargo. 1698—Day vs. Day.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 1124—McNevin vs. Arnot. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Margaret Brand, Eveline Stack, Frank T. Quackenbush, Fredericka Katzenmaier, William J. Valentine.

At 2 P. M.—Robert Carty, Patrick J. Kelly, Rosina Blum.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills: Held in brownstone building, 32 Chambers Street.—1029—Jacob Neuvil.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1733—Phillippi vs. Baumgartner. 1680—Feinstein vs. Jacobs. 1789—Susswein vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 690—Horwitz vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 1586—Buggy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1230½—Norton vs. McCarty. 1676—Postler vs. Orden Germania. 1602—Dougherty vs. Thiele. 1702—New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Bell. 1708—Lefler vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1721—Kegelberg vs. Metropolitan Cross-Town Company. 4075—Istel vs. Riser. 3460½—Janson vs

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

MATTERS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

Sale of a Block Front Up Town—A Long List of Auction Offerings Scheduled for To-day.

Messrs. M. & L. Hess have sold, for David Steiner, to a well-known builder the block front on the east side of Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third Streets, 199.10 by 175, at about $125,000. A row of fine apartments will be built on the plot.

Messrs. Frank L. Fisher & Co. have sold, for Mr. De Potter, at $45,000, the five-story brick flat, with store, 148 Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100; and, for E. W. Tyler, at $35,000, the four-story American basement dwelling 315 West Seventy-seventh Street, 19 by 55 by 100.

Mr. Richard Alexander has sold, for Arthur C. Mander, at $5,200, a two-story and attic frame dwelling on the west side of Jansen Avenue, Marble Hill, 25 by 100.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. Morris Wilkins of E. H. Ludlow & Co., sold, under foreclosure, at $30,000, to Ephraim Howe, third mortgagee, the four-story iron-front building 43 Elm Street, east side, 30 feet south of Worth Street, 25 by 75.

Mr. James L. Wells sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John F. Adam, at $30,000, the southeast corner of Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 50.5 by 100.

The sales at auction set down for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., 61 East Eightieth Street, north side, between Madison and Park Avenues, 20 by 102.2, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, eight lots, at northwest corner of Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street; also, two plots, one 40 by 100, at northeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, the other, 60 by 100, adjoining on the street.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Mortimer C. Addoms, referee, 133 West Forty-second Street, north side, 247.10½ feet east of Broadway, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 20 by 100.5.

By William Kennelly, executors' sale, as follows: 334 West Twelfth Street, south side, 63 feet west of Greenwich Street, 20 by 44, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also, 415 West Thirty-second Street, north side, 164.6 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 21.4¾ by 98.9, three-story and basement brick building in front and three-story frame building in rear; also, southwest corner of Third and Bathgate Avenues, 78.10¾ by 15.7½ by 69.4¾ by 63.2½.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 167 East Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 240 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,300.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 527 to 537 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, beginning 325 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, six three-story and basement brick and stone dwellings, each 16.8 by 99.11. Due on judgment, $9,400.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William H. Ricketts, referee, 518 East Eighty-second Street, south side, 273 feet east of Avenue A, 18.9 by 102.2, four-story brownstone flat. Due on judgment, $1,400; on prior mortgage, $11,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, J. C. J. Langbein, referee, 266 and 266½ William Street, south side, about 100 feet west of Pearl Street, 37.8 by 80.4 by 36.4 by 72.2, three-story brick tenements in front and brick factory in rear. Due on judgment, $6,825.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, L. L. Van Allen, referee, the interest of the plaintiff Bernard McKenna in lot on West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 275 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 99.11.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Herman W. Vanderpoel, referee, the leasehold of 222 East Third Street, south side, 313.4 feet east of Avenue D, 24 by 105.11, three-story brick tenement, with four-story brick in rear. Due on judgment, $5,300.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Seward Baker, referee, 554 Ash Street, south side, 300 feet west of Anthony Avenue, 99.9 by 100 by 98 by 100, two-story and attic frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,490.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Bernard J. Tinney, referee, 2,778 Third Avenue, east side, 28.0½ feet south of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 28.0½ by 65.11 by 25 by 53.4, three-story frame building, with store.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Jacob Fromme, referee, lot 25 by 86.92 on east side of Trinity Avenue, 175 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street.

By Thomas C. Smith, auction sale, 1,994 to 2,004 Madison Avenue, beginning at northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, six four-story and basement brick and stone dwellings; No. 2,004 is 19.11 by 60; the others are from 18.10 to 20.4 feet front by 35.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of Siegmund Siesel to the leasehold of 213 Avenue A, east side, 92 feet north of Eighteenth Street, 18 by 60, three-story brick tenement, with store.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By Hall J. How & Co., executor's sale, 9 Prince Street, north side, 65 feet east of Elizabeth Street, 15 by 85 by 15 by 84, three-story and basement brick building, with store.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Spring and Wooster Streets, northeast corner, seven-story store and loft building, by Bernard Meyer of 227 East Sixtieth Street; cost, $75,000.

No. 1,934 West Thirty-fourth Street, by Warren S. Williams of 325 East Sixty-eighth Street, two five-story brick flats; cost, $60,000.

Nos. 279 and 281 Delancey Street, by Herman Weinstein of 121 Attorney Street, five-story brick flat; cost, $28,000.

Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Eighth Avenue, by Cummings & Ferguson of Brooklyn, five-story brick flat; cost, $23,000.

No. 211 to 215 West Twentieth Street, by John Healy & Co. of 47 West Sixty-third Street, two seven-story factories; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 150 feet east of Madison Avenue, by Thomas E. Waring of 555 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, three five-story brick flats; cost, $45,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 51 feet north of 162d Street, by Eighth Street, by Frank E. Cabus of 225 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, three two-story frame dwellings; cost, $10,500.

Nelson Avenue, south side, 144 feet east of Orchard Street, by Patrick Mescall of 73 West Ninety-third Street, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $300.

No. 2 Eleventh Avenue, by Diedrick Busse, alterations to two-story dwelling; cost, $3,000.

No. 384 Fifth Avenue, by Catherine L. Kernochan, alterations to four-story dwelling; cost, $6,000.

No. 717 Madison Avenue, by William V. Brokaw, four-story dwelling; cost, $5,000.

No. 44 East Ninth Street, by Elias Kempner, alterations to four-story dwelling; cost, $5,000.

Grant Avenue, west side, 106 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, by Gross & Forkure, alterations to four-story dwelling; cost, $2,000.

No. 280 Mott Street, by Mrs. E. M. Cogswell, alterations to five-story tenement; cost, $1,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold to Mary L. Leek, at $5,890, the two-story and basement brick dwelling 552 Macon Street, south side, 119 feet east of Reid Avenue, 19.6 by 100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, May 6.

54TH ST, s s, 295 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.5; Annie D. Smith to Louise C. McCreery.....in part $50,000
106TH ST, 22 East; Hulda Goldstein to Pauline Silverstein..... 1
LEXINGTON AV, 1,658; Mary Welcker to Edward J. Lorenze..... 8,250
3D AV, w s, 73.11 ft s of 107th St, 27x83; Edmond Kelly, referee, to Isaac Frank..... 32,000
3D AV, w s, 46.11 ft s of 107th St, 27x83; same to Robert F. and Henry F. Ellas..... 31,050
147TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of Boulevard, 17x99.11; Bernard Mavanagh and wife to Theresa A. Denihan..... 1
136TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 125x99.11; William E. Callender and wife to John H. Leith and another. 1
105TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Frederick Hack to Herman Ruschmeyer..... 1
104TH ST, 306 West; Wilhelmina Mallette to Cornelia F. Bliven.....? 1
100TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Columbus Av, 38x100.11; John Hallahan and others to Francis M. Jencks..... 14,000
113TH ST, s e corner of Manhattan Av, 70x100.11; Francis M. Jencks and wife to John Hallahan and another..... 37,000
152D ST, n s, 355 ft e of 8th Av, 19.6x99.11; Louise Mohle and husband to Louis Rosenthal..... 16,000
112TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 50x100.11; Thomas Hooker and wife to Thompson S. Grant.. 1
86TH ST, n s, 138.4 ft w of Park Av, 102.3x100.8; Edward Tracy and others, executors of James Russell, to Elias Kempner, ½ part..... 1
SHERIDAN AV, n w corner Charles Place, 167x181.8x148.6x129.9; Charles F. White and wife to John A. Prigge..... 1
MOTT ST, n s, 225 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x106.6; Albert Hills and another to Thomas Malone..... 3,100
LOT No. 446 and 447, map section A. Vyse estate, 23d Ward; Land Improvement Company to Hugh McCreery..... 1,600
TREMONT AV, s s, 200 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; Mary C. Reid and husband to Agnes O'Brien..... 1
WEBSTER AV, w s, Lot 39, map property of William E. M. Zborowski; Michael Kircher and wife to Charles F. Jenne..... 1,900
BATHGATE AV, e s, 186.9 ft s of 179th St, 73x93; William S. Anderson and wife to Henrietta C. Schroeder..... 6,000
39TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Charles G. Martin and wife to Susan E. Blodgett..... 25,000
31ST ST, n s, 141.8 ft w of 6th Av, 20.10x98.9; Frederick Smyth, referee, to Terence J. Duffy..... 22,200
6TH AV, e s, 21 ft s of 27th St, 21x100; Emma A. and Sarah M. Hume to James G. Wallace..... 170,000
88TH ST, 57 West; William Buhler to Caroline A. Buhler..... 10
63D ST, 231 West; Joseph H. Clark to F. A. Wilcox..... 25,000
42D ST, n s, 315 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Jemine Friedman to Katie E. Kroehle..... 22,500
76TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 50x102.2; William P. Douglas and wife to Margaret T. Ludlow..... 65,000
79TH ST, n s, 165 ft e of Park Av, 20x102.2; Anna Lowenstein to Herrman J. Schiff and wife..... 23,750
44TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Madison Av, 102.3x100.8; Edward Tracy to Elias Kempner..... 1
VESEY ST, 32; William Z. and Augusta Larned, executors of Charles E. Larned, to Robert L. Moffett.. 60,000
SAME PROPERTY; Robert L. Moffett to Augusta Larned..... 1
ELDRIDGE ST, 117; Samuel J. S. Vose to Abraham Stern..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; George Mangold and wife to Samuel J. S. Vose.... 26,500
2D ST, 105; John Henry Rogge to Albert Horstmann and another.... 834
CENTRE MARKET PLACE, n e corner of Grand Place, 72.3x20.9x72x24.8; the executors of Diederich Westfall to Diederich Knabe..... 10
16TH ST, 139 West; Susan Van Kirk to Jefferson M. Levy..... 1
37TH ST, 137 East; Stevenson Towle to Mary K. Johnson..... 29,000
29TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Robert Hutcheson to Henrietta R. Hutcheson..... 1
UNION PLACE, s e s, 26 ft n e of 15th St, 26x125; William E. Roosevelt and wife to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks.. 82,820
35TH ST, s s, 269.8 ft e of 9th Av, 15.4x98.9; the executors of William Milne to N. D. W. Jorgensen..... 9,450
31ST ST, n s, 345 West, and other property; Charles Parks to Ruel W. Poor, trustee..... 1
GREAT JONES ST, s s, 153.7 ft w of Bowery, 27x100; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and another..... 1
WOOSTER ST, e s, 65 ft n of Spring St, 35x53, and other property; Frank A. Seitz and wife to Benedict A. Klein..... 10
WEST END AV, n e corner of 74th St, 22.2x70; Alice Adams to William C. Adams..... 1
76TH ST, s s, 43 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x77.2; Vienna D. Gano to Robert Seaman..... 28,000
20TH ST, 215 and 213 West; Elizabeth R. Sands to Gustavus L. Lawrence..... 30,000
25TH ST, 201; also 262 7th Av; Charles Connor and wife to John C. Talley and wife..... 1
DELANCEY ST, 254; Edward Baer to Josiah Adler..... 1
SCOTT AV, s s, 70 ft w of Decatur St, 24x96; Henry Weiler and wife to Edward Martens..... 1
118TH ST, n s, 293.7 ft e of Pleasant Av, 20.5x100.11; Arminta C. Griffin and husband to Eva Wegner..... 6,300
LOT 7, s e s Post Road, adjoining lands of Ellen Duggan and N. F. Bailey, 24th Ward; Hannah Martin and others to Edward L. Payne 3,000
48TH ST, n s, 280 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Peter Goetz to Caroline Goetz..... 15,000

Recorded Leases.

PROSEN, John, to William McKeon; store, &c., 408 West 56th St, 5 years..... $900
FREUDENBERGER, David, to Samuel Kilinger; 226 Chrystie St; store, 5 years..... 432
EDEL, Bernardine, to Christian Muehl; 525 Courtlandt Av, 5 years. 900
MENDES, H. Pereira, and another, executors Miriam David, to Frank Grauer; 333 West 46th St, 5years. 1,200
GOELETT, Robert and Ogden, to John H. F. Schambacher; 87 Bowery, store, 5 years..... 2,000
MUSS, George, to Carl Hoffbauer; store, 1,713 1st Av, 5 years, $660 and 720
KOTTMAN, William H., to Andrew Schifter; store, 1,583 1st Av, 3 years. 720
McPARLAN, James, to Henry E. Blantmeyer; 459 4th Av, 5 years.. 2,400
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE and Trust Company, executors Richard Ray, to Amasa Sprung; s s 29th St, 118.9 ft w of 8th Av, 18.9x98.9, 21 years..... 380
McCARTHY, William H., to Annie Weyman; n e corner of Lexington Av and 119th St, 5 years..... 3,600
KLEIN, Magdalena, to John Hammel; 446 West 46th St, 3 years..... 798
LICHTENSTEIN BROTHERS to George Starrett; 231 Water St, 5 years..... 1,200
SHREINER, John, Jr., to Henry Kohler; store, 2d Av, s e corner of 90th St, 5 years..... 1,500
HALL, Katharine L., to Stephen M. Ga Nun and another; 13 West 42d St, 6 years..... 2,000
LOSCHINGER, Michael, to Leo Katz and another; 640 10th Av, 5 years.. 900

Recorded Mortgages.

BELL, Edward A., and wife to H. W. Bell; n s, 165 ft e of Forest Av, 1 year..... $16,500
BABBITT, Searles, and wife to J. B. Kissam; 14 West 75th St, 5 years.. 20,000
SAME to Albert Guerin; same property, 3 years..... 8,000
BLACK, George A. and wife to J. M. Halsted and another, as trustees, 74 West 91st St, 3 years..... 1,900
BAUMANN, Magdalena, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 142 and 144 Baxter St, two mortgages, 3 years..... 16,000
CAHILL, Mary, to Murray Hill Bank; n s of 127th St, 215 ft e of 4th Av, notes..... 5,000
GOGARTH, Mary C., to Frederick Kuehne; e s of Eldridge St, 78.2 ft n of Hester St, installments..... 4,000
CLARK, Francis A., and wife to the Belle of Nelson Distillery Company of Louisville, Ky.; s s of 64th St, 360 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 6,000
CORTELYOU, Andrew, and another to William Hall's Sons; n w corner of Madison Av and 112th St, demand.. 30,000
CLIFFORD, Annie L., to executors of S. B. Ulmann; s s of 64th St, 300 ft west of Central Park West, 3 years..... 25,000
DENHAM, Theresa J., to Bernard Kavanagh; n s of 147th St, 325 ft e of Boulevard, 2 years..... 2,500
DUNCKLEY, Thomas, and wife to Charles Phillips; w s of Bristow, Lots 12 and 13, Block 420, map of Fox estate, 1 year..... 300
ELIAS, Robert F., and another to Henrietta Sidenberg; 1,934 3d Av, 5 years..... 16,000
FRANK, Isaac, to New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; w s of 3d Av, 73.11 ft s of 107th St, 3 years..... 20,000
GRANT, Thompson S., and others to Sara H. Kent and others, s s of 112th St, 125 ft e of Boulevard, (four mortgages,) 2 years..... 11,500
GILLIES, James C., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 553 West 141st St, 3 years..... 11,000
HABES, Louise, to Sophie Beaudet; w s of 2d Av, 50.4 ft n of 88th St, 1 year..... 4,500
HARTWELL, Caroline, to F. N. Gill; n s of 71st St, 159 ft w of West End Av, demand..... 3,000
HABES, Louise, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; w s of 2d Av, 50.4 ft n of 88th St, 1 year..... 12,500
HALLAHAN, John, and another to F. M. Jencks; s e corner of Manhattan Av and 113th St, demand..... 32,000
HANO, Philip, to Emily M. Wheeler; w s of Greenwich St, 62.6 ft n of West 12th St, 1 year..... 30,000
JUDSON, Thaddeus A., to Helen A. Muller; w s of 3d Av, 60.6 ft n of 65th St, (three mortgages,) leasehold 8,000
JOHNSON, Mary N., to New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; 137 East 37th St, 5 years..... 15,000
SAME to Stevenson Towle; same property, 1 year..... 8,000
JORGENSEN, Niels D. W., and wife to P. G. Townsend; 216 West 36th St, 3 years..... 11,000
JUDSON, Thaddeus A., to Anna M. Braun; w s of 3d Av, 80.5 n of 65th St, lease..... 2,500
JORGENSEN, Niels, D. W., and another, to P. G. Townsend; 356 w 35th St, 3 years..... 6,000
KEMPNER, Elias, to Edward Tracy, individually, and others, as executors, &c; 61 and 69 East 86th St, 3 years..... 50,000
KREMER, Charles F., and wife, to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of 83d St, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 10,000
KEARY, Patrick J., and another, to Elizabeth Graham; s corner Highbridge Road and King's Bridge Road, 5 years..... 10,000
KENNEDY, Mary T., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s 81st St, 160 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 1,500
KNABE, Diederich, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 174 Grand St, 1 year..... 30,000
KLEIN, Benedict A., and wife, to Jonas Weil and another; 189 and 141 Spring St, and 98 Wooster St, demand..... 10,000
SAME to Frank A. Seitz; same property, 1 year..... 40,000
LEE, Walter J., to B. F. De Klyn; n e corner Briggs Av and Garfield St, 1 year..... 1,000
LEITH, John H., and another, to Edgar Logan, trustee; n s of 136th St, 291 ft e of 7th Av, 6 mortgages, 3 years..... 4 66,000
LORENZE, Edward J., to Mary Welcker; 1658 Lexington Av, instalments..... 2,250
LEITH, John H., and another, to Edgar Logan, Trustee; n s of 136th St, 353 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 11,000
SAME to same; n s of 136th St, 353 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 11,000
LAWRENCE, Gustavus L., to E. R. Sands; n s of 20th St, 166 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 14,000
McCREERY, Louise C, to Annie D. Smith; s s of 54th St, 295 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years..... 10,000
McGRATH, Lancelot, to Charlotte Recke and Conrad, executors, e s of La Fontaine Av, 489 ft n of Locust Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years.... 6,000
MARSH, Valentine and wife, to Elizabeth Odell; 72 Broome St, 3 years..... 5,000
MACK, John, to The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; w s of Park Av, 16.5 ft s of 40th St, 1 year..... 3,000
ORCUTT, Caroline, to George Ehret; s e cor of Av A and 69th St, 1 year 10,000
O'NEILL, Mary A., to Dry Dock Savings Institution and another, s s of 9th St, 213 ft w of Av A (two mortgages, 3 years..... 17,000
OF, Mary C. and another, to Joseph Stickney, s e s of Prospect Av, 291.6 ft n w of Westchester Av, 2 years.. 6,650
POZNANSKY, Harris and wife, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 124 West 25th St, 5 years.. 15,000
PAYNE, Edward and wife, to Citizens' Savings Bank; e s of Broadway, 150.5 ft n of Macomb St, 1 year 2,700
POELLOT, Andreas C., to The Mutual Life Insurance Company; e s of Stebbins Av 103 n of 167th St, 1 year..... 1,700
PUSCHMEYER, Herman, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 214 West 106th St, 2 years..... 14,000
SAME to same; 216 West 106th St, 3 years..... 14,000
SCHIFFER, Theresa, to George Ehret, w s of 8th Av, 24.11 ft s of 141st St, 1 year..... 1,700
SEGERSTROM, John, and others to Payson Merrill; e s of 3d Av, 95.4 ft n of 164th St, demand..... 2,250
SCHERINGER, Michael, and wife to the Dollar Savings Bank; s w corner of 157th St and Melrose Av, 1 year..... 6,000
SMITH, Rosena W., executrix, to New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; s s of 4th St, 174.6 ft w of Wooster St, 5 years..... 16,000
SEEBACK, William, and wife, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 82d St, 206.6 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years..... 2,250
LEITH, John H., and another, to Edgar Logan, Trustee; n s of 136th St, 353 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 11,000
SAME to same; n s of 136th St, 353 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 11,000
SCHMID, Althea, to E. J. Robinson; n s of 69th St, 368 ft w of Columbus Av, demand..... 2,000
SAME to Donald Mackay, executor and trustee; 139 west 69th St, 3 years..... 20,000
STARR, Walter D., and wife to Joseph H. Gray; n s of 75th St, 180 ft w of West End Av, instalments. 4,177
SPRINGER, John H., and wife to Julius Lang; s s of 87th St, 200 ft w of West End Av..... secures lease
SCHROEDER, Henrietta C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of Madison Av, 186.9 ft s of 179th St, demand..... 7,000
SHRADY, George, to Charles A. Peabody, Jr.; 520 West 158th St, 1 year. 3,000
SATTENSTEIN, Reuben, and wife to Mary A. Lockman; 230 East Broadway and 225 Division St, 1 year.... 7,000
SMITH, Charles, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 31st St, 129.6 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year... 4,500
TYLER, James G., and wife to M. W. Howard; e s of St. Nicholas Place, 174 ft s of centre of 153d St, 1 year. 2,000
TOLCK, David H., and another to Lillie Hull; w s of Forest Av, 100 ft n of 156th St, 3 years..... 665
VOSE, Samuel S., to J. Middlebrook; w s of Chrystie St, 125.3 ft s of Grand St, 3 years..... 18,000
WILLIAMS, Walter B., to W. D. Weston; 53 West 46th St, lease.. 22,650
WAGNER, Eva, and another to A. C. Griffin; n s of 118th St, 293.7 ft e of Pleasant Av, 5 years and 5 years, (two mortgages)..... 5,300
WEMHANDLER, Solomon, and wife to George G. De Witt and another, trustees; n e corner of 2d Av and 25th St, 5 years..... 48,000
WOERTHER, Philip, to Charles Stoppler; n s of 10th St, 62 ft w of Av D, 5 years..... 500
CAREY, Harriet J., and another to C. F. Harrison; n s of 163d St, 206.3 ft w of Trinity Av, 3 years.. 2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BALDWIN, George V. N., trustee, to K. C. Mead..... $16,000
EAGAN, Peter, to I. A. W. Siney.... 2,000
JACKSON, Ella W., to East River Savings Institution..... 15,450
KURZMAN, Ferdinand, to E. J. Murray, (two mortgages)..... ----
MIDDLEBROOK, W. J., to R. H. Coleman, as trustee..... 52,236
RADLEY, Ignatius, Jr., to W. F. Dexter..... 3,000
RUSCHMEYER, Herman, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company.... 13,000
SCHENUGG, Francis J., to Hamilton Bank, City of New-York..... 4,681
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to S. J. Dougan..... 14,000
WICKS, Isabella, to John C. Oakley. 2,000
GERMAN - AMERICAN REAL Estate Title Guarantee Company to John D. Helms..... 5,000
JENCKS, Francis M., to F. P. Furnald..... 1
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Albany County Savings Bank..... 16,000
SAME to Nathan Westheimer..... 14,000
NEW-YORK REALTY COMPANY to F. J. Middlebrook..... 13,860

Lis Pendens.

96TH ST, n s, 224.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 20.4 ft front; Judson Lawson against Rosamond M. Sullivan, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
3D AV and 17th St, n w corner; Herman R. Murray against Amelia A. Barnum and others, (notice of attachment.)
24TH ST and 2d Av, s w corner; Gustavus S. Holmes against Thomas Mulvany and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
88TH ST, n s, 82.2 ft e of 4th Av, 25.8 ft front; Emanuel Heilner against Martha H. Reid and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
COLUMBUS AV and 79th St, s w corner; Elizabeth Lord against George Wolfe, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
GRAND AV, w s, 75 ft n of Buchanan Place, 50 ft front; Produce Exchange B. & L. Association against Esther E. Ward, administratrix, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

CHARLES ST, 72; Jacob Fehlinger against Joseph Mandelbaum, owner and contractor..... $2,300
PERRY ST, 97; same against same.. 1,300
PELHAM and St. John's Avs, s e corner; Dimock & Fink against James Shanley, owner, David N. Melville and James Price, contractors..... 304
RYER AV, e s, 187.1 ft n of 184th St, 25 ft front; Church E. Gates & Co. against Catherine Hauck and others, trustees; Martin Metzrath, agent..... 236
COLUMBUS AV, e s, 50 ft s of 118th St, 25 ft front; Thomas F. Gaynor against William Sulfridge, owner and contractor..... 69
7TH AV, 214; Hatt & Albert against James O. West, owner; Franz Munz, lessee; William and Morris Borsodi, contractors..... 413
BROOK AV, w s, 50.1 ft s of 163d St, 50 ft front; Annie H. Haft against John Kirk and Peter Behrens, owners and contractors..... 50
3D AV, 1679; Joseph A. Calhoun against Solomon Mehrbach, owner; Davis H. Dunn, contractor..... 185
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 842 and 844; R. Gell & Sons against Freehold Company, owners; Charles G. Judson, contractor..... 1,516

Rentals of Newport Cottages.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 6.—Rentals announced to-day are the Skinner cottage, Red Cross Avenue, to Col. George R. Fearing of New-York, and Mrs. J. A. De Blois's cottage, Gibbs Avenue and Catherine Street, to Mrs. O. B. Frothingham of Boston.

Mrs. George W. Kidd of New-York has rented a cottage.

Harold Brown and Samuel Coleman of New-York opened their cottages to-day.

Temporary arrivals to-day include Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Miss Wilson, John J. Wysong, John H. Glover, John R. Caswell, Dr. William T. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Jones and Edward T. Potter of New-York, and Count Anatol Bredow.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Money to loan at 4, 4½ & 5%
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn. N. E. Corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. 211 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 4%
IN SUMS TO SUIT.
Only on New-York City real estate. Moderate and fixed charges; no extras; title insurance not required.
LEWIS M. NORWOOD
135 Broadway.

ONLY TWO LEFT
OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.
E. KILPATRICK, Builder,
50 WEST 67TH ST.

CHEAP MONEY.
$3,000,000 to loan on New-York property at 4, 4 1-2, and 5 per cent. Low charges.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 WALL ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

25 LAFAYETTE PLACE.
For sale—30 ft. in width x137.6 ft. deep; right to one-half 10-ft. alley adjoining; price reasonable.
HORACE S. ELY & CO., 64 Cedar St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

FOREST HILL, N. J.—Within 30 minutes of Chambers St. or 23d St. ferry; flagged, curbed, and macadamized streets, gas, water, &c.; houses for sale or rent; lots on easy terms; send for illustrated booklet. FOREST HILL ASSOCIATION, Newark, N. J.

AT HIGHLAND FALLS, ON THE BANK OF the Hudson River; property contains five acres; healthy and conveniently located; adjoins estate of J. Pierpont Morgan. For terms of sale address J. P. ROSE, Highland Falls, N. Y.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
The Choice and Valuable Lot, South Side 181st STREET,
25 feet east of Wadsworth Avenue.
Particulars at the Auctioneer's office, 111 B'way.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.,
SHINNECOCK HILLS,
AND OYSTER BAY.
Furnished cottages to rent. Lists now ready.
J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 LIBERTY ST.

HOUSE AND GROUNDS TO RENT AT DEAL Beach.—28 acres on the sea; vegetable and flower garden; 5 minutes' drive from station. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th St.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent on lake and ocean.
U. R. HAVENS.

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED States Patent Office, Washington, D. C., May 1, 1895.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Patents until 12 o'clock noon of SATURDAY, May 11, 1895, for producing copies of drawings of the weekly issues of patents and of trade-mark certificates, for producing copies of drawings on the reduced scale for the library edition of patents, for producing copies of exhausted patents, for producing copies of drawings of pending applications, of foreign patents and publications, reproducing by silver and photographic processes, by the photolithographic and for producing The Official Gazette, including weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual indexes of patents and trade marks, by the lithographic, photolithographic, or other similar process, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1895, and ending June 30, 1896. All of said work will be contracted for and performed under the direction of the Commissioner of Patents, under such limitations and conditions as the Joint Committee on Printing may from time to time prescribe. Specifications and specimens and a form of proposal will be furnished upon application. All bids accepted and contracts awarded will be subject to the appropriation of $99,655 for The Official Gazette and indexes, and $61,129 for the remainder of the work. Bonds with approved sureties for the faithful performance and execution of the work called for by contract will be required. The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any and all bids received and to accept bids for the production of The Official Gazette or of the illustrated pages thereof separate from all other work, or any bid may be accepted entire. The process to be used in the performance of the work must be stated, and if other than the lithographic or photolithographic process, must be accompanied with specimens of the work. All proposals must be submitted in duplicate, addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, sealed, and indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Photolithographic Work, Patent Office." The proposals will be opened at the time and place above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at such opening. JOHN S. SEYMOUR, Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES. Philada. Depot of the Q. M. Dep't, No. 1429 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., May 1, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., FRIDAY, May 31, 1895, for furnishing the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, in this city, with axes, axe-helves, bayonet-scabbard knots, bugles, forage caps, fur caps, cap letters and numbers, cotton duck, cape lining flannel, canton flannel, flags and halyards, Berlin gloves, fur and leather gauntlets, campaign hats, cork helmets, helmet trimmings, linsey, shoes, stockings, silk, trumpets, trumpet cords and tassels, linen thread. Bids for delivery at other points will be entertained. Samples can be seen at Schuylkill Arsenal. Bidders must state the quantity of each article that they will deliver before July 1, next, and the quantities monthly thereafter. Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality or price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. For circulars to bidders, blanks for proposals, &c., apply at this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to Lt. Col. A. F. ROCKWELL, Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A.

TYPEWRITERS AND CALLIGRAPHS.—Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., May 1, 1895.—Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 2 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, May 9, 1895, for furnishing such typewriters and calligraphs as may be required by the Department of the interior, its several bureaus, and offices, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. Bidders must state specifically the class of machine offered, describing same and appendages constituting a complete machine; the price of each complete machine, with and without stand, and submit a sample if required so to do. A certified check for $100 must accompany each proposal. Bond, with approved sureties, for the faithful performance of contract will be required of the successful bidders. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, to waive technical defects, and to accept any part of any bid, and reject the other part part, if the interests of the Government require it. Proposals must be submitted in duplicate, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, sealed and indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Typewriters and Calligraphs." The proposals will be opened at the time and place above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at such opening. WM. H. SIMS, Acting Secretary.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, May 6, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, June 1, 1895, and then opened, for supplying about 18,000 gallons of mineral oil, as per specifications and schedule, which will be furnished on application to the undersigned. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign production or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Mineral Oil," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL STREET, New-York City, May 4th, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, June 4th, 1895, and then opened, for drayage required by the Quartermaster's Department during fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1895. Conditions, blanks, &c., furnished on application. Government reserves right to reject any or all bids. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Drayage," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. General.

To Let for Business Purposes.

EAST 23D ST., Nos. 209, 211, and 213.

Seventy-three feet by half block; modern fire-proof building; large store floor; can be divided; lofts suitable for high-class manufacturing; passenger and freight elevators; electric light; electric power; excellent location; ready for tenants June 15; terms reasonable; long leases if desired.
APPLY TO
CASS REALTY CORPORATION,
503 Fifth Avenue
New-York City.

A FEW CHOICE O

FLEET'S VISIT TO COLON

A Memorable Event in the Social Chronicles of Colombia.

PANAMA CANAL LABORERS' EARNINGS.

Abundance of Coffee Crop and the Profits—Cable Censorship Abolished—Ecuador's Revolutionists Gaining.

From the Special Correspondent of The New-York Times.

PANAMA, April 24.—The American North Atlantic squadron, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Meade, arrived at Colon on the afternoon of Sunday, April 14, from Kingston, Jamaica.

On the following day Admiral Meade, accompanied by William McAdoo, First Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Capt. Robley D. Evans of the New-York, Henry Glass of the Cincinnati, and others, came on a special train to this city. The party arrived about noon, and was met at the station by Consul General Vifquain, who entertained the Admiral and his party at breakfast at the Grand Central.

The Admiral, accompanied by the Consul and Vice Consul, called at the official residence of the Governor, and his Excellency the same day returned the visit at the Grand Central, where the military band of the Columbia, through the courtesy of Gen. Ramon Ulloa, played lively music. The naval party returned to Colon the same evening much pleased with the attention of the good people of Panama. Before leaving, Admiral Meade extended a cordial invitation to the Governor to visit the squadron.

Wednesday morning the Panama Railroad station presented an animated scene. The party was composed of his Excellency the Governor, Gens. Ulloa and Gaitan, with their staffs, the United States Vice Consul, Felix Ehrman, Esq., and several other prominent gentlemen.

They took the train to Colon, and then went at once to the American pier, where there were three steam launches in waiting, on which they embarked under the escort of a flag lieutenant of the New-York, which conveyed them to the fleet lying some distance out in the stream. The ship visited was the New-York.

Admiral Meade took great pains in showing the party through the ship and explaining all its details. Then a sumptuous repast was served, and the health of the United States and the Republic of Colombia was drunk with enthusiasm. A parting salute of seventeen guns was fired. At 3 P. M. the party embarked on a special train for Panama. Long will all remember their trip to Colon and their visit to the United States squadron, with which must always be pleasantly associated the names of Rear Admiral Meade and his gallant and courteous staff of officers.

The Cincinnati sailed at 8 A. M. on the 20th for Key West, Fla. The Minneapolis returned at 11 A. M. on the 20th, and sailed immediately after for Kingston, Jamaica, where she will coal, and then proceed to Key West.

The New-York and the Columbia sailed for the Navy Yard, New-York, at the same time. The Atlanta and the Raleigh, which had been stationed at Colon for some time, left at 5 P. M. on the 20th. It was the intention of the Admiral to leave the last two vessels at Colon for a while longer, but cable instructions were received from the Navy Department.

The new Panama Canal Company disposed, by public adjudication, April 19, of the sum of 60,000f., in drafts, at three days' sight, in the Crédit Lyonnais, in Paris, under the usual conditions. The drafts were bought by different parties at an average rate of 121¼ per cent., which is considerably lower than at the last adjudication.

The canal laborers' strike, which commenced about the beginning of the present month, at the Culebra section, ended April 13. The cause of the strike was, as on former occasions, a demand for $1 a day instead of 70 cents silver currency, as it was unanimously declared that the laborers could not make a living at such a rate of wages. The company is now paying them 80 cents a day, and about 400 men started work again at the above rate. Those who are working in the ditches receive $1 per day. To prevent further trouble, a company of soldiers is stationed now at Culebra.

At Culebra there are now about 1,000 men working. The greater part will be paid by piecework, which is more convenient for the new company, and also for the laborers themselves.

The French steamer Labrador brought nine new employes for the canal company. It is generally asserted that the new company is seriously considering the idea of constructing a large wharf or dock at La Boca, and making other improvements.

The Pacific mail steamer San José left April 21 on a special trip to Central America to load coffee, and will call at the new port, El Triunfo, opened as a commercial port recently. It is situated between the ports of La Libertad and La Union, in the Republic of San Salvador, about fifty-five miles south of the former port, and about the Lempa Shoals.

While not a port of any great maritime importance on account of its difficult entrance, it will be of great convenience to the coffee planters in that section of the republic. Until now they had been obliged to ship their coffee through the port of La Libertad at a considerable expense. The new port is already fixed up with all facilities for its shipping interests, and is being rapidly improved.

The present Central American coffee season, which commenced as early as Decembe last year, is unprecedentedly abundant. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been obliged to charter two extra steamers, the Portland and the Willamette, and up to the present time the steamers of this company have brought over 800,000 bags o coffee (about 50,000,000 pounds) for transportation over the Panama Railroad to Colon, hence to the different parts of the world, the greater part going to Europe.

This is more than 100,000 bags in excess of the amount ever brought before, and it is calculated that there are about 100,000 bags more to come before the season ends, about the latter part of June.

Guatemala, of course, being the largest of the Central American republics, yields the largest crops, but Nicaragua is shipping quite respectable amounts and endeavoring to come on a level with some of her sister republics. The price of coffee today, delivered at port of shipment, is between $35 and $37, and the cost of production is hardly $10 per quintal at the most. From this a fair idea may be inferred of the business.

In the neighborhood of Panama coffee grows as well as in Central America. Lands for agricultural purposes can be had almost for nothing and at accessible points, and the wonder is that enterprising American firms do not endeavor to ascertain these facts and turn them to good account.

El Mercurio of this city states that by superior orders all the mails from Bogota and Honda, which hitherto used to come through the port of Barranquilla, will be dispatched in future via Cienaga and Cartagena instead. This is a retrograde measure, as Barranquilla is much more important than Cartagena, and all the steamers of the different lines touch there.

Señor Manuel B. de la Torre, Alcalde Municipal of Panama, and managing editor of El Cronista, died after a very short illness on the morning of April 17. Señor Francisco de la Ossa has been appointed to succeed the deceased gentleman as Alcalde of the city, ad interim.

Capt. Alejander Ortiz, one of the heroes of Bocas del Toro, who was in command of the garrison when Catanio Garza made the attack, returned to this city on the evening of April 17. The Captain and the company of soldiers under his command came on a special train, and received a grand military reception by the Governor and his friends. In connection with the Bocas del Toro incident I may mention that people here generally indorse the suggestion expressed by a New-York paper recently to the effect that the Governments of Mexico and the United States should pay at least part of the promised rewards offered by those countries for the capture or killing of Garza to the poor old mother of Lieut. Lopez, who was entirely dependent upon her son for support.

This would not only be an act of justice, but of charity also, and the sentiment certainly deserves to be echoed with generosity by the New-York press.

Since April 20 the Government censorship has been removed from the Central and South American Cable office. It had become odious and prejudicial to the interests of all concerned.

Business houses in the interior of the republic have sent instructions to their agents here to effect the shipments of merchandise which had been suspended on account of the revolution. This confirms the reports that the civil war is over and that commercial confidence is being gradually reinstated throughout the country.

It has often been rumored, and is said again, that the present visit of First Assistant Secretary McAdoo of the United States Navy is to select some harbor or port for a coaling station, and to have a dry dock in which to clean the bottoms of vessels in some of the West India ports.

There are many adequate harbors in the neighborhood of Colon, especially in and about Bocas del Toro, but it is doubtful if the Republic of Colombia would give its consent to such a proposal.

Late news from Ecuador is to the effect that the cities of La Tacunga, Ambato, and Guaranda are held by the revolutionists. The whole province of Carehi has also proclaimed itself against Cordero's Government. Riobamba, one of the most important points of operations, if not already, will soon be in the hands of the revolutionists.

It is generally admitted that the actual President of Ecuador, Dr. Cordero, will resign, and that as soon as he does so, Gen. Reynaldo Flores will proclaim himself in Guayaquil supreme chief of the republic.

REFUSED GOVERNMENT'S OFFER

Mrs. Titus of Brooklyn Declined $30,000, Then $50,000 for Her House and Lot—It may Be Condemned.

A piece of property in Brooklyn behind the General Post Office is so much coveted by the Federal Government that the sum of $30,000, which Postmaster Sullivan was first instructed to offer for it, was afterward raised to $50,000, though without success.

Upon this lot, 22 by 100, is an old-fashioned gable-roofed house. On one side of it stands the new Post Office, and on another side the Universal Building, now better known as the Columbia Theatre.

Though the ground is valuable, the house is not, as it is seldom used for any purpose except as a hoarding for theatrical posters. Numerous tenants have come and gone since the house was occupied as a fashionable residence many years ago.

The Salvation Army tried a floor of it, but soon went elsewhere. The Women's Gospel Temperance Union tried part of it for a while, but did not stay there for any length of time. A cigar dealer in the basement is the only tenant now in the building, and the lofty rooms up stairs are gaunt, cheerless, and empty.

The owner of the old rookery is Mrs. Titus, who once lived there. She is said to be wealthy, and is a relative of Seth Low, President of Columbia University. Mr. Barnaby, the agent of the property, says he knows of no reason why Mrs. Titus should not sell the property only that she will not.

When the Federal Government purchased the site for the present Brooklyn Post Office on Washington, Johnson, and Adams Streets, liberal offers were made to Mrs. Titus to induce her to sell this piece of property.

Whether the old residence was endeared to her by early associations or sacred to her on account of past memories of which the world at large knows nothing, Mrs. Titus sturdily declined to accept any sum for the property which the Government would name.

Postmaster Sullivan said yesterday:

"It is imperative that the Government should have this property. We have no driveway to Washington Street, and this strip is just what we want. Our electric-light plant and mail cars occupy all the available ground on Adams Street. The property is assessed at $12,000. It is my desire to have the next Congress condemn the land and buy it from Mrs. Titus, whether she wants to sell it or not. This may be a severe measure, but it is apparently the only way to get it."

As Mrs. Titus has the reputation of being stubborn in her resolution to stick to the old house, the Brooklyn Postmaster may have trouble in carrying out his plan. It may also require an act of the State Legislature, granting the property to the Federal Government, before the Postal Department can enjoy its Washington Street driveway.

SUES TO RECOVER $250,000

A Receiver of a Yonkers Firm Wants to Foreclose a Peculiar Mortgage.

WABASH, Ind., May 6.—A suit has been begun in the Wabash Circuit Court by the receivers of Miller & Co., commission merchants at Yonkers, N. Y., against Peter Richtmeyer of this city for $250,000.

Richtmeyer twenty years ago was engaged in the purchase of butter, eggs, and poultry, which he shipped to Yonkers. As he frequently drew for large sums when he consigned goods, Miller & Co. suggested that he give them security to protect them from loss in case the produce failed to arrive in proper condition, and Richtmeyer executed an indemnifying mortgage on several pieces of real estate in this city.

When Miller failed and a receiver took charge of the concern he demanded an immediate settlement from Richtmeyer, and began proceedings to foreclose the mortgages, alleging that, though Miller & Co. had paid him $250,000, as shown by their books, Richtmeyer was not credited with a single dollar by his consignments.

Attorneys for Richtmeyer sat for four days to take depositions in the case. If it cannot be proved that Richtmeyer shipped the goods for which the money was paid, the mortgage will wipe him out financially.

THE VANDERBILT ESTATE IS SUSTAINED

Finishings for His Newport House Will Be Admitted at Valuation.

BOSTON, May 6.—The finishings for the Vanderbilt mansion at Newport will be entered at the invoice valuation, as the customs officials at this port have been notified that the Board of General Appraisers has sustained the invoice valuation of the consignment received at New-York.

When the first entry was made at New-York, it was asserted by the contractor's competitors that the goods were very much undervalued, and, as a consequence, the Government was being defrauded of its just dues. The competing contractors submitted evidence which caused some of the goods to be marked up 100 per cent. An appeal from this apraisement was taken to the General Appraisers, with the result above given; the advance was not sustained, but the invoice was.

The contractors who made the complaint in New-York came on to Boston at their own expense to secure the advance of the goods received here and gave expert testimony to that end. Their figures did not agree with the figures of the local experts, and, as the invoice valuation was sustained in New-York, it will also be sustained in Boston.

M'KEE RANKIN'S "TRILBY" IS PRESENTED

It Differs in Some Respects from the Potter Version.

DENVER, May 6.—Notwithstanding the efforts of the attorneys of Messrs. Harper Brothers and A. M. Palmer to prevent its stage appearances here, what is known as McKee Rankin and Ernest Walcott's dramatization of "Trilby" was given at the Lyceum Theatre last night before a large audience. The play is given in four acts and follows closely Du Maurier's story.

Like Paul Potter's dramatization, the entire action of the piece takes place in Paris, but the changes made from the book for dramatic effect in the New-York presentation were not copied in last night's performance.

Arguments of counsel as to whether McKee Rankin shall be permitted to continue to play in spite of the protest of the Messrs. Harper will be heard before Judge Hallett of the United States District Court Wednesday.

Seaman's Aid Society Needs Help.

The American Seaman's Friend Society, which carries on an aggressive religious and philanthropic work among sailors over all the world, asks for support. It finds that the funds are not sufficient to meet the society's requirements.

The work of the society last year was very successful. Its missionaries were teaching in the principal seaports of the world. Three hundred and fifty-nine loan libraries were sent out. The New-York Sailors' Home, at 190 Cherry Street, has sheltered since it was built 120,571 persons.

The society extends aid to shipwrecked seamen, and publishes a sailor's magazine and Sunday school paper.

The Rev. Dr. W. C. Stitt, 76 Wall Street, is its Secretary.

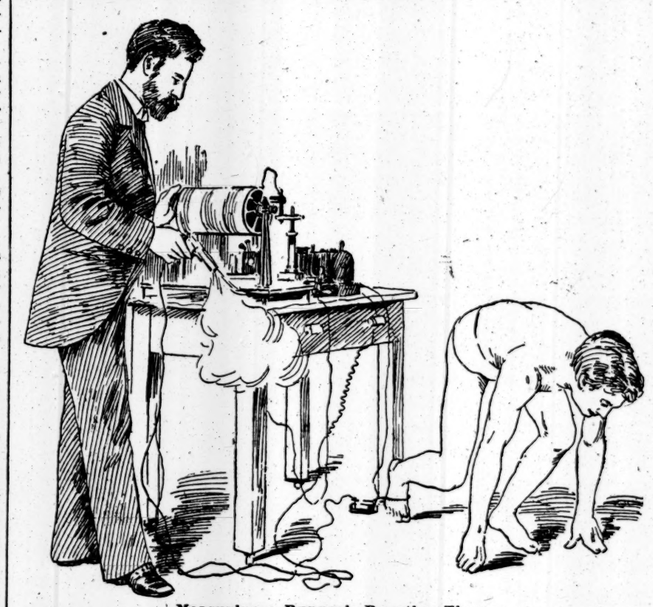
TO MEASURE REACTION TIME

Wonderful Invention by Prof. E. W. Scripture of Yale University's Psychological Department.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May .—One of the busiest departments of Yale University is the psychological department, over which Prof. E. W. Scripture presides. Some new invention or apparatus is developed there every little while, and the world wonders at the ingenuity of the device. Prof. Scripture has given a representative of The New-York Times the particulars of an arrangement just contrived for measuring a runner's reaction time. It will be of great interest to the world of sports. In discussing the device, Prof. Scripture said:

"Everybody loses time. It takes time to think and time to act. If somebody touches you with a hot poker or a lighted cigarette a certain period of time elapses before you are able to jerk your hand away. If some one touches your hand, it takes time for the impression of heat to pass up the sensory nerve in the arm, through the spinal cord, into the brain. It takes still more time for the complicated brain processes to occur, which finally result in a nervous impulse, which passes down the motor nerves of the arm through the muscles and causes them to move the hand.

"This time which is lost is called the reaction time. So far we have considered it only as a physiological matter. Viewed



Measuring a Runner's Reaction Time.

from the psychological or mental side, this process consists in feeling an impression of heat and in willing to draw the hand away. Let us consider for a moment if there were no reaction time. If you could withdraw your hand the instant anything touched it, a hot coal could be applied to the skin and you could feel, and yet there would be no time for the coal to burn the skin. The length of the reaction time is in many cases a very important factor. In the runner it must be made very short. In the whale it is very convenient that the time is extremely long. The sailor can drive his harpoon into the whale. It takes so long for the impulse to run up and back the long nerves in the whale that the sailor has time to get his boat out of the way before the whale strikes with his tail.

"In running sprint races, it is very important to save even the fifth of a second. It has been proved by experiment that the time which elapses between the firing of the starter's pistol and the actual starting of the runner is long enough to influence the winning of a race. This is the runner's reaction time. The sound strikes his ear, the nervous impulse goes to the brain, the brain processes must occur, and then the impulses must go out to his legs. The reaction time of a runner may vary from one-sixth to over one-third of a second. The stopwatches record in fifths of a second. So that the quick man may gain enough from his reaction time to just win the race.

"An arrangement for measuring a runner's reaction time down to the thousandth of a second, as shown in the picture, has been contrived in the Yale Laboratory. The starter's pistol is arranged so that an electric contact is broken when the pistol goes off. A thread is attached to the right foot of the runner, as can be seen in the figure in the picture. This thread breaks an electric contact the moment the runner starts. Each of these electric contacts makes a spark on a smoked cylinder in such a way that the time which has elapsed between the first contact and the second can be measured."

NEITHER THOUGHT LIFE WORTH LIVING

Arthur Loomis and Alzora Brockway Commit Suicide.

ROME, N. Y., May 6.—Alzora Brockway, a dining-room girl, whose home is in Redfield, N. Y., and Arthur Loomis, who had been employed at the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad station at Williamstown, killed themselves in a room in a hotel here this morning by taking morphine.

They left letters addressed to Mrs. Ella M. Loomis, care of Dr. Spencer, Watertown, N. Y., and Mrs. Albert Brockway, Redfield, N. Y., saying that life was not worth living, that they had determined to die together, and asking that they be buried in one grave. The woman was about twenty-two and the man less than thirty years old.

Loomis came to this city from New-York. He worked in a hotel in Watertown last Summer, and has mother, Mrs. Ella M. Loomis, lives there now.

Miss Brockway was the daughter of A. J. Brockway, who lives in Osceola, five miles from Redfield Centre. She worked for a time at the Sage House, in Williamstown, and there Loomis became acquainted with her. She came here last January.

Loomis had been trying to get a place in New-York, so he could marry Miss Brockway, but he had no success.

MURDERED IN HIS OWN SALOON

John H. Engelbrecht Killed at Secaucus—Found with His Throat Cut.

SECAUCUS, N. J., May 6.—John H. Engelbrecht, a saloon keeper, was found in his saloon early to-day by a driver for the Peter's Brewing Company, having been murdered. The driver found one of the doors leading to the saloon open at 5 o'clock this morning, and, on entering, found Engelbrecht on the floor of the saloon with his throat cut. Beside the dead man was a broken shot gun. The driver notified George Engelbrecht, a brother of the murdered man, who is a constable in Secaucus.

All of Engelbrecht's valuables, as well as the money in the cash drawer, were taken. After cutting Engelbrecht's throat, the murderer evidently took the gun and beat in Engelbrecht's head, as his skull was crushed.

In the road, leading to Hoboken, was found Engelbrecht's vest. The pockets were turned inside out, and everything that was in them had been taken.

A Meeting of Jewish Women.

The New-York branch of the Jewish Woman's Council numbers several hundred Jewish women, among them the leading Jewesses of this city, and new members are constantly being added. The organization is religious and philanthropic, and extends throughout the entire country.

The annual meeting of the New-York branch will take place on Thursday, May 9, at 3:30 P. M., in the vestry rooms of the Temple Emanu-El. The election of officers will then take place, the reports read, and other important business transacted.

Buffalo's Population Is 335,709.

BUFFALO, May 6.—The result of the police census of this city was submitted to the Board of Aldermen this afternoon. The population is placed at 335,709. The Federal census in 1890 gave a population of 256,000.

Conscience Money from Syracuse.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—A conscience contribution of $100 from Syracuse, N. Y., has been received at the Treasury Department.

HERBERT KILLED HIS WIFE

Then He Ran to the River, Cut His Throat, and Jumped Overboard.

THE MAN WAS UNDOUBTEDLY INSANE

Police Had Been Notified of His Strange Actions, but He Was Not Committed, as the Family Desired.

James Herbert, a shoe cutter, thirty-seven years old, who for weeks had been a maniac, killed his wife, Mary, by cutting her throat with a razor early yesterday morning in their apartments, at 554 East Eighty-second Street, and then, going to the pier at the foot of the same street, cut his own throat with the same instrument and leaped into the river. The body was recovered opposite One Hundred and Third Street three hours later.

The fact that Herbert's mind had been unbalanced for more than a year; that representations to this effect had been made to the police by Mrs. Herbert, in order to have her husband committed to an asylum, and that the police had ignored these requests point to extraordinary negligence in some direction. A searching investigation is promised at the inquest, and an effort will be made to place the blame for the tragedy where it rightfully belongs.

Mrs. Herbert was forty years old. The couple had two children—Irene, seventeen years old, and James, six years old. Herbert's brother, Alexander, boarded with the family.

Herbert, who was employed by Krama & Co. of Reade Street, had been showing signs of acute dementia since Tuesday last, and on Wednesday the family became so alarmed concerning his condition that they called in a policeman to question him, in the hope that he would be committed for examination as to his sanity. The policeman asked him a number of questions and received such satisfactory answers that he declared Herbert was perfectly sane, and, accordingly, refused to take him away.

As the week progressed, it would seem that Herbert's condition grew worse, and on Saturday Mrs. Herbert and her daughter induced him to accompany them to Bellevue Hospital. When they arrived there, however, he refused to enter the institution, saying he was afraid they would kill him. His relatives persuaded him to enter the dispensary, but, seeing no physician, they all returned home.

Herbert was sullen on Sunday and in an ugly temper. During the afternoon he went out and returned three hours later under the influence of liquor. Between 10 and 11 o'clock the children and Alexander Herbert went to bed, leaving Herbert and his wife in the dining room.

The daughter, Irene, was awakened at 4 o'clock yesterday morning by hearing her mother scream, and the sound of a scuffle in the adjoining bedroom. She ran to the room and found her mother standing beside the bed with a great gash in her throat, while her father was just disappearing into the hallway room. The girl seized her mother by the arm to sustain her, and called for help, arousing her brother and uncle. Meantime Mrs. Herbert had staggered, with her daughter's aid, to the front parlor, where she fell dead in a doorway.

Alexander Herbert ran to the front window, raised it, and called for the police. As he did so he saw his brother, clad only in an undershirt and trousers, hastening down the street toward the river, brandishing the razor.

Policeman McDonough, who had heard the shouts, followed Herbert to the end of the pier, but when he reached there he could find no trace of the murderer.

Harlem Tug No. 1 of the Street-Cleaning Department was passing down the East River at 7 A. M., and when between One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Third Streets, the Captain saw the floating body of a man. He lowered a boat, and had the body towed to a float at the foot of One Hundred and Fourth Street, whence it was removed to the Morgue.

The Herberts were notified, and Irene went to the Morgue. She identified the body. She did not manifest the slightest emotion, saying without a tremor in her voice: "That is my father. It's the place for him."

Coroner O'Meagher was notified and gave a permit for the removal of the body. He said Herbert undoubtedly had been insane.

Herbert and his wife were married more than twenty years ago. Mrs. Herbert's maiden name was Anna Harrigan. She was one of the belles of the Fourth Ward, where both the young people were well and favorably known. Herbert was a devoted husband and father until about a year ago, when he first gave evidence that he was mentally unbalanced.

Fine-Bred Cats on Exhibition.

As the Cat Show at the Madison Square Garden opens to-morrow morning and will continue until Saturday from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night, the exhibitors who have put in their valuable felines and the visitors who are to see them will find the pets in the restaurant, on the first floor, and in the concert room above. It is a change from the music of the violin and piano of the fashionable concert to the peculiar melody of Puss and Tom.

The arrangements for the display of the cats will be upon the same principle as that of the Dog Show. Each animal will be conspicuously numbered and the classes properly designated. The judging will begin on Wednesday morning and continue on Thursday. It is predicted that the show will be a success, and Secretary Hyde, who has transferred himself to the Garden, will be busy to-day with the preliminary arrangements, the reception of the exhibits, and the numerous details essential to a complete exhibition.

The Baptist Conference.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Baptist Ministers, at the Baptist Publication House, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, yesterday, the Rev. Dr. A. B. Simpson of the Tabernacle on Second Avenue talked on the Christian Endeavor movement.

He sketched its history and told of the great work it has done and of what it is destined to do. He advocated a greater expenditure of money for foreign missions as a very important branch of church work.

The Stiletto Launched.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 6.—The United States torpedo boat Stiletto was launched from the torpedo station ways this morning. While hauled up there during the past Winter she had undergone extensive repairs, including a complete re-tubing of her complicated coil boiler. She will be prepared for commission at once.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 11 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Havel";) at 11 AM for St. Thomas, per schooner Cactus, (letters must be directed "per Cactus";) at 11:30 AM (supplementary 12 M) for Curacao, also Venezuela and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Merida, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Merida";) at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Delaware; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Hispania, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Sunniva, from Mobile; at 4 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Asphodel, (letters must be directed "per Asphodel.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 4 AM for Ireland, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana; at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship City of Dallas, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Boeas del Toro, per steamship Fulton, from Mobile; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Columbia, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Athos; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Franklin, from Mobile.

FRIDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Finance, (letters must be directed "per Finance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 1:30 PM for Mexico, per steamship Habana, via Vera Cruz and Progreso, (letters must be directed "per Habana";) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Creole Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters must be directed "per Creole Prince";) at 3 PM for Demerara direct, per steamship Terrier; at 6 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship J. W. Taylor, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per J. W. Taylor."

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 7:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Euclid, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Euclid";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Curacoa, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Colombia, from Mobile.

Mails for China and Japan, especially addressed only, per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May *8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 26 and up to May *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for West Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the City of New-York, of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per steamship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May *28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 3, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

COOK'S TOURS.

At our two New-York offices, **up town** at 1,225 Broadway, and **down town** at 261 Broadway, we have every facility for European and American travel. Independent ocean and rail tickets to all points, and excursions, under personal escort, at regular intervals. Round the World Parties, under personal escort, leave San Francisco Aug. 24, Oct. 1, and Vancouver Nov. 11. Programmes and all information free on application.

THOS. COOK & SON,
Official Ticket Agents for all Trunk Lines.
Boston, 332 Washington Street; Philadelphia, 828 Chestnut St.

CUNARD LINE.
CUNARD LINE
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, May 11, 8 A.M. | Campania, Je. 1, 11 A.M.
Lucania, May 18, M. | Umbria, June 8, 3 P.M.
Etruria, May 25, 3 P.M. | Lucania, June 15, 10 A.M
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Thursday, July 4, M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, &c., according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & Co., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
*Teutonic, May 8, 7 AM | *Teutonic, June 5, 3 PM
Britannic, May 15,10 AM | Britannic, June 12,10AM
*Majestic, May 22, 3 PM | *Majestic, June 19, 2 PM
Germanic, May 29,10 AM | Germanic, June 26, 9 AM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $40 to $45, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON. Mobile, May 11.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot...Sat., May 11, 5 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli...Sat., May 18, 10 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., May 25, 5 A. M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Obdam.....Saturday, May 11, 1 P. M.
S. S. Spaarndam.....Saturday, May 18, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC.....May 14, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.May 25, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....June 4, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....June 15, 3 P. M.
PERU.....June 24, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver.
TO **JAPAN AND CHINA.**
EMPRESS OF CHINA, May 13; July 15; Sept. 10.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, June 3; Aug. 5; Oct. 14.
Exhibition—Kyoto—Japan, open till July 31.
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.**
MIOWERA, May 16. WARRIMOO, June 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. A. | W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. | J. L. ADAMS, G. P. A.
O. S. S. Co., N. Pier 35 N. R. | F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.
Werra.....May 18, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Ems.....June 1, 11 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....July 27, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..Aug. 17, 3 P. M.....Genoa
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $90 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60; round trip, $100 and $110.
Havel, Tu., May 7, 9 AM | Kaiser W. II., Je. 4, 3 PM
Saale, Tu., May 14, 9 AM | Havel, Thur., Je. 6, 8 AM
Lahn, Tu., May 21, 4 PM. | Saale, Tu., June 11, 9 AM
Fulda, Sa., May 25, 11 AM | Lahn, Tu., June 18, 4 PM
Trave, Tu., May 28, 9 AM | Fulda, Sat., Je. 22, 11 AM

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.
Spree, Tues., June 25 | Spree, Tues., July 23
Ems, Sat., June 29 | Ems, Sat., July 27
Havel, Tues., July 2 | Havel, Tues., July 30
Saale, Sat., July 6 | Saale, Sat., Aug. 3
Trave, Tues., July 9 | Aller, Tues., Aug. 6
Lahn, Tues., July 16 | Trave, Sat., Aug. 10
Fulda, Sat., July 20 | Lahn, Tues., Aug. 13
NOTICE.
Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European **Twin-Screw Steamers.**
New-York-Southampton-(London Paris)-Hamburg
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Columbia, May 9, 11 AM | Columbia, Je. 6, 11 AM
A. Victoria, My. 16, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Je. 8, 9 AM
Normannia, May 23, 11 AM | Normannia, Je. 20, 11 AM
F. Bism'ck, My. 30, 11 AM | F. Bismarck, Je. 27, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $95 and upward; II. Cabin, $60.
NOTICE.—After July 1 Express steamers will touch at CHERBOURG on their way to and from Southampton and Hamburg. Special trains to Paris. Direct route to